

**Clean Max Arnav
Private Limited**

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material 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 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its loss and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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 state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Registered Office:

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)**Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited****Auditor's Responsibilities 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 skepticism 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 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 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 and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements 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.

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.

Other Matter

- a. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion on 23 May 2025.

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited

on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - 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 31 March 2026 and 01 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 36 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 36 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited

circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

- e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instance mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining the books of account relating to general ledger, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.
The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the database level for the period from 1 April 2025 to 27 March 2026 to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to general ledger. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered.
Additionally, where the audit trail (edit log) functionality was enabled and operated in the previous years the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Nikhil Ganu

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 129402

ICAI UDIN:26129402FVDBUI4261



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified every year. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electricity. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of the activity performed by the Company and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether



**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Continued)**

these are accurate or complete.

- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported for the period covered under audit.



**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Continued)**

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a deemed public limited company. The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India) does not have CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response received by us pursuant to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements
of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Continued)**

- (xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 129402

ICAI UDIN:26129402FVDBUI4261



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor’s Report on the financial statements of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “Guidance Note”).

Management’s and Board of Directors’ Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Nikhil Ganu

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 129402

ICAI UDIN:26129402FVDBUI4261



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376
Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	4,195.57	4,358.20
(b) Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3	4.43	258.97
(c) Deferred tax asset (net)	4	57.91	30.62
(d) Income tax assets		1.96	1.00
(e) Other non-current assets	5	322.76	335.65
Total non-current assets		4,582.63	4,984.44
II. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	16.22	16.27
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	-
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8	115.56	3,751.73
(iv) Other financial assets	9	69.68	88.50
(b) Other current assets	10	21.75	17.54
Total current assets		223.21	3,874.04
Total Assets		4,805.84	8,858.48
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	1.35	1.35
(b) Other equity	12	617.72	751.70
Total Equity		619.07	753.05
II. Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	3,945.58	4,035.72
Total non-current liabilities		3,945.58	4,035.72
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	185.50	3,909.75
(ii) Trade payables	15		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		0.11	0.04
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		47.07	72.45
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	6.83	82.41
(b) Other current liabilities	17	1.68	5.06
Total current liabilities		241.19	4,069.71
Total Liabilities		4,186.77	8,105.43
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,805.84	8,858.48

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 39]

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Nikhil Ganu
Partner
Membership No : 129402
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376

Kuldeep
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Date: 2026.05.13
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Kuldeep P. Jain
Director
DIN: 02683041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026

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Date: 2026.05.13
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Pramod M. Deore
Director
DIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	18	559.93	578.28
(b) Other income	19	2.74	20.67
Total Income (A)		562.67	598.95
B. Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed and cost of services		109.67	109.54
(b) Other expenses	20	13.67	12.31
Total expenses before interest, tax and depreciation (B)		123.34	121.85
C. Earnings before interest, tax and depreciation (EBITDA) (A - B)		439.33	477.10
D. Finance costs	21	437.96	424.98
E. Depreciation	2	162.63	170.30
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(161.26)	(118.18)
G. Tax expenses:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit	25	(27.28)	(19.00)
Total tax expense		(27.28)	(19.00)
H. Loss for the year (F - G)		(133.98)	(99.18)
I. Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
J. Total comprehensive loss for the year		(133.98)	(99.18)
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of ₹10/-)			
Basic and Diluted (₹)	22	(989.56)	(732.53)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 39]

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Nikhil Nandkumar
Ganu
Digitally signed by Nikhil
Nandkumar Ganu
Date: 2026.05.13
18:21:58 +05'30'

Nikhil Ganu
Partner
Membership No : 129402
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376

Kuldeep P. Jain
Digitally signed
by Kuldeep Jain
Date: 2026.05.13
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Kuldeep P. Jain
Director
DIN: 02683041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026

Pramod Madhavrao Deore
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Pramod Madhavrao
Deore
Date: 2026.05.13
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Pramod M. Deore
Director
DIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Equity Share Capital
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	1.35
Fresh issue of Equity shares	-
Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1.35
Fresh issue of Equity shares	-
Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	1.35

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	902.85	(51.97)	850.88
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	(99.18)	(99.18)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	902.85	(151.15)	751.70
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026	-	(133.98)	(133.98)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	902.85	(285.13)	617.72

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 39]

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Nikhil

Nandkumar
Ganu

Nikhil Ganu

Partner

Membership No : 129402

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13th May 2026

Digitally signed by Nikhil
Nandkumar Ganu
Date: 2026.05.13 18:22:25
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited

CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376

Kuldeep
P Jain

Kuldeep P. Jain

Director

DIN: 02683041

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13th May 2026

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by Kuldeep Jain
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Pramod
Madhavrao
Deore

Pramod M. Deore

Director

DIN: 08599306

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13th May 2026

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Pramod Madhavrao
Deore
Date: 2026.05.13
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Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(161.26)	(118.18)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	162.63	170.30
Interest income on fixed deposits	(1.61)	(19.03)
Expected credit loss allowance	1.13	1.59
Sundry balance written back	-	(0.01)
Interest on income tax refund	-	(0.06)
Amortization of prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges	15.14	15.16
Finance cost	437.96	424.98
Operating profit before working capital changes	453.99	474.75
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	-1.08	13.67
Other financial assets	4.70	-
Other assets	(6.46)	28.03
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	(25.31)	27.00
Other financial liabilities	5.92	-
Other liabilities	(3.38)	(3.79)
Cash generated from operating activities	428.38	539.66
Income taxes paid (net)	(0.97)	0.47
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	427.41	540.13
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	-	(5.96)
Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges	-	-
Movement in fixed deposits (net)	254.54	(120.39)
Movement of use of restricted bank balance(net)	3,636.17	(3,632.84)
Interest received on fixed deposit	15.73	11.11
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	3,906.44	(3,748.08)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from non current borrowings	(3,697.42)	3,717.33
Proceeds from non current borrowings from related party	191.49	20.52
Repayments of non current borrowings	(334.85)	(189.81)
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from current borrowings (net)*	(56.49)	45.43
Finance costs paid	(430.96)	(365.72)
Transaction cost related to borrowings	(5.62)	(19.80)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities (C)	(4,333.85)	3,207.95
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 7)	-	-

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.

*Includes transactions where turnover is quick, amounts are large and maturities are short.

Refer note 33 for reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 39]

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
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Nikhil Nandkumar Ganu
Digitally signed by Nikhil Nandkumar Ganu
Date: 2026.05.13 18:22:48 +05'30'
Nikhil Ganu
Partner
Membership No : 129402
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376
Kuldeep P. Jain
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Date: 2026.05.13 17:45:56 +05'30'
Kuldeep P. Jain
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Pramod M. Deore
Director
DIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited**CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***Note 1.1 Corporate Information**

Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited (the “Company”) is a private limited Company incorporated on 22nd December, 2020 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 Company is in the business of generation and sale of electricity through solar and wind hybrid project situated in the State of Gujarat.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 have been approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13th May, 2026.

Note 1.2 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2026, and notes to the Financial Statements, including material accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as “the Financial Statements”).

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as “Ind AS”) as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the “Act”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Schedule III of the Act.

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently over the period.

These Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

Note 1.3 Material Accounting Policies**(a) 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 excludes indirect taxes which are collected on behalf of Government.

(i) 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.

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 Company 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.



(ii) Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 is recognised for work performed under a contract but has not yet been invoiced to the customer.

Advance from customer represents a contract liability which is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer.

Other income

(iii) Interest income:

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

(b) Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee (Rs.).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign currency denominated non - monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are not retranslated.

(c) Taxation

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

(i) 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.

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 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.

(ii) Deferred tax

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 is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
 - is not a business combination; and
 - at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.



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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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

(d) 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.

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 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.



(e) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they originate and recorded at transaction price. The Company recognises financial assets (other than trade receivables and debt securities) when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets (excluding trade receivables that are recorded at transaction price) are recognised initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in three categories:

- **Financial assets at Amortised cost**

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR and reported as part of interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses if any, arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **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 recognised 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 (FVOCI) – debt investment**

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest (EIR) method. The loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying value of the financial asset. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

• **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment**

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

Classification

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transactions costs. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited

CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Derecognition of financial liability

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Share capital

Ordinary equity shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Fair value measurement

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (Unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited

CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

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.

Interest on borrowed money allocated to and utilized for qualifying assets pertaining to the period up to the date of capitalization is added to the cost of the assets.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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

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, Wind Farms and Hybrid Farms 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. However, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of new technology solar and wind assets has been revised from 25 years to 30 years. This change has been considered as change in estimate as per Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively.

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.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.



(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, non-financial assets 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 compared at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered 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.

(h) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company assesses ECL associated with its assets carried at amortized 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.

Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ('C&I') customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers. The Company uses practical expedient for computing the Impairment losses on trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information, including a single-factor macroeconomic adjustment.



(i) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company suspends capitalization of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

The entity determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings. In case if the entity borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure on that asset.

(j) 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 share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax 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 considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. If potential equity shares converted into equity shares increases the earnings per share, then they are treated as anti-dilutive and anti-dilutive earning per share is computed.

The weighted average number of equity shares is adjusted for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

(k) 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.

(l) Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.



(m) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(n) Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, impairment and amortization (EBITDA)

The Company presents EBITDA in the Statement of Profit and Loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the Company's financial position or performance to or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

Measurement of EBITDA

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. In its measurement, the Company does not include exceptional items, depreciation, impairment and amortisation expenses, finance costs and income tax expense.

(o) Prepaid Common Infrastructure Facility Charges

Prepaid common infrastructure facility charges represent upfront payments made to secure the right to use the common infrastructure facilities, where ownership remains with a third party. These payments are recognised as assets at the amount paid on the date the right is obtained and amortised over the period of use.



Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of Financial Statement 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/contingent assets as at the date of the Financial Statement 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 Statement pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **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, 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.
- **Impairment of financial assets :** The impairment provision for financial assets (other than trade receivables) are based on assumptions of risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company makes judgements about these assumptions for selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.
- **Trade receivables** are stated at their transaction values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts which are based on the aging of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not be collectible.
- **Recognition of deferred tax asset:** The deferred tax assets in respect of brought forward business losses is recognised based on reasonable certainty of the projected profitability, determined on the basis of approved business plans, to the extent that sufficient taxable income will be available to absorb the brought forward business losses. The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period



Note 1.4

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management’s expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity’s own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity’s right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – “Statement of Cash Flows” and Ind AS 107 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity’s liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 “Income Taxes” which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity’s exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2 : Property, plant and equipment
(owned, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block	
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 1st April, 2025	Depreciation for the Year	Deduction/ (Reversals)	As at 31st March, 2026
Freehold land	196.91 193.19	- 3.72	- -	196.91 196.91	- -	- -	- -	196.91 196.91
Plant and machinery:								
Solar power plant	1,426.10 1,426.10	- -	- -	1,426.10 1,426.10	104.08 49.89	51.69 54.19	- -	1,270.33 1,322.02
Wind power plant	3,055.58 3,055.58	- -	- -	3,055.58 3,055.58	216.31 100.20	110.94 116.11	- -	2,728.33 2,839.27
Total	4,678.59	-	-	4,678.59	320.39	162.63	-	4,195.57
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,674.87</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,678.59</i>	<i>150.09</i>	<i>170.30</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,358.20</i>

Footnotes :

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

(ii) For details of pledged assets, refer note 13(b) to (e)

(iii) No borrowing cost were capitalised during the year as well as previous year, as none were directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying asset.

(iv) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment as on each reporting year and therefore, Schedule III disclosure requirements with respect to fair value details is not applicable.

(v) Figures in italics pertain to previous year

(vi) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

(vii) The Company makes an assessment for impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment when facts and circumstances indicate that carrying values of such assets may not be recoverable. When evaluating for impairment, the carrying value of the asset is compared to the asset's estimated future discounted cash flows. The trigger for impairment occurs if the estimated discounted future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset. The value of impairment is determined by comparing the carrying value of the asset to the asset's recoverable value and recognize an impairment charge when the asset's carrying value exceeds its estimated recoverable value. The recoverable value of the asset is estimated using a discounted cash flow model based on forecasted future revenues and operating costs, using internal projections. For such projections, discount rate of 8.53% (31st March, 2025; 10.5%) has been considered. Discount rate has been determined considering the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of market benchmarks. Depreciation for the year includes impairment of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2025; Rs. Nil).

(viii) During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the Company conducted an operational efficiency review of its solar and wind farm assets. Based on the review, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of solar and wind farm assets has been revised from 25 years to 30 years. This change has been considered as change in estimate as per Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively in the aforesaid financial statements.

The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2027	For the year ended 31st March, 2028	For the year ended 31st March, 2029	For the year ended 31st March, 2030	For the year ended 31st March, 2031
	7.67	30.49	30.49	30.49	30.49	30.49
Decrease in depreciation expense*	-1.32	-5.23	-5.23	-5.23	-5.23	-5.23
Deferred tax impact	6.35	25.26	25.26	25.26	25.26	25.26
Net depreciation expense						

* Expected amount of the effect in future periods on depreciation is computed without considering any changes for expected capitalisation, while factoring in expected asset retirement.



Note 3 - Other non-current financial assets

(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)
(measured at amortised cost)

Balance with bank held as margin money (Refer footnote 3(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
4.43	258.97
4.43	258.97

Footnote:

3(a) These are Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) deposits against borrowings which are expected to roll over after maturity till tenure of respective borrowings and margin money

Note 4 - Deferred tax asset (net) (Refer note 25)

Deferred tax assets:

Unabsorbed depreciation of current period and earlier periods

Unamortised borrowing cost

Expected credit loss allowance

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
559.41	460.62
19.13	8.05
0.08	0.27
578.62	468.94

Deferred tax liabilities:

Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment

520.71	438.32
520.71	438.32

Deferred tax assets (net)

57.91	30.62

Note 5 - Other non-current assets

(unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

Prepaid expenses

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
320.51	335.65
2.25	-
322.76	335.65

Note 6 - Trade receivables

(Unsecured)

Measured at amortised cost

Considered good

Credit impaired

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
16.22	16.27
0.46	1.59
16.68	17.86
(0.46)	(1.59)
16.22	16.27

Footnotes :

6(a) The Company has used a practical expedient for computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The

provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is

6(b) For ageing of trade receivables, refer note 28.

6(c) There are no trade receivables outstanding from directors and KMPs of the company.

Note 7 - Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with bank

Current accounts [Refer footnote 7(a)]

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
-	-

Footnote :

7(a) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March 2025



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited

CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 8 - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above

Balance with bank - escrow account [Refer footnote 8(a)]
 Balance with bank held as margin money and others [Refer footnote 8(a)]

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
115.56	3,748.23
-	3.50
115.56	3,751.73

Footnote:

8(a) The balance in escrow account and balances with banks held as margin money has restriction on usage.

Note 9 - Other Current Financial assets**(unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)**

(measured at amortised cost)

Interest accrued on fixed deposits
 Unbilled revenue (Refer note 32)

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.10	14.22
69.58	74.28
69.68	88.50

Note 10 - Other current assets**(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)**

Advance to suppliers
 Indirect tax recoverable*
 Prepaid expenses
 Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.82	0.38
-	0.00
5.77	2.00
15.16	15.16
21.75	17.54

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





Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
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Note 11 - Equity Share capital

Authorised:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March, 2025: Rs. 10/- each)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March, 2025: Rs. 10/- each)

Footnotes:

11 (a) 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.

11 (b) 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
Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
No of shares.	Amount in Rs.	No of shares.	Amount in Rs.
1,35,393	1.35	1,35,393	1.35
-	-	-	-
1,35,393	1.35	1,35,393	1.35

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No of shares.	% of holding	No of shares.	% of holding
1,35,393	100%	1,35,393	100%

11(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholder:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

11(d) Details of shareholding of promoters

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% Change during the year	No.	% Change during the year
1,35,393	100%	1,35,393	100%

Name of the shareholder:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominees

11(e) There are no calls unpaid.

11(f) There are no forfeited shares.

11(g) There are no buy back of shares done by the company

11(h) For pledge of shares refer note 13

Note 12 - Other Equity**(a) Security premium**

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add: On account of issue of equity shares

Balance at the end of the year

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
902.85	902.85
-	-
902.85	902.85

(b) Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add : Loss for the year

Balance at the end of the year

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(151.15)	(51.97)
(133.98)	(99.18)
(285.13)	(151.15)
617.72	751.70

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

12(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

12(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings less any transfer to dividends or other distribution to shareholders of the Company. Retained earnings represent free reserves available to the Company.



Note 13 - Non-Current Borrowings

Measured at amortised cost
(i) Term Loans (Secured)
- from banks [Refer footnotes 13(a) to 13(e)]
Less: Current maturities of non current borrowings
(ii) Unsecured loans
Loan from related party [Refer footnotes 13(f)]

Footnotes:

13 (a) Details of term loan:
(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of non current borrowings) and net of unamortised borrowing cost of Nil millions (31st March, 2025 - Rs. 55.63 millions)

(ii) Rate of interest

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of non current borrowings) and net of unamortised borrowing cost of Nil millions (31st March, 2025 - Rs.3.97 millions)

(ii) Rate of interest

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of non current borrowings) and net of unamortised borrowing cost of Rs. 28.18 millions (31st March, 2025 - Rs.17.21 millions)

(ii) Rate of interest

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of non current borrowings) and net off unamortised borrowing cost of Rs. 2.62 millions (31st March, 2025 - Rs.2.59 millions)

(ii) Rate of interest

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
3,510.61	7,315.46
(167.20)	(3,853.26)
3,343.41	3,462.20
602.17	573.52
3,945.58	4,035.72

Loan 1	Loan 1
-	3,176.68
-	Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited's Benchmark rate or 1 Year IDFC MCLR plus Spread Repayable within door-to-door tenure ~18.75 years starting July 01, 2023 consisting moratorium of 6 months in 70 structured Instalments payable quarterly.
Loan 2	Loan 2
-	461.15
-	1 Year AIFL MCLR plus Spread Repayable in 78 Instalments payable quarterly from December, 2023 to March, 2043
Loan 3	Loan 3
3,064.93	3,215.10
1 year MCLR + AIFL's Benchmark Rate	6- Month MCLR without SP and Nil spread i.e. 8.80 % p.a. at present.
Repayable in 70 Instalments payable quarterly from December, 2023 to March, 2041	Repayable in 70 Instalments payable quarterly from December, 2023 to March, 2041
Loan 4	Loan 4
445.68	462.53
1 year MCLR + AIFL's Benchmark Rate	6- Month MCLR without SP and Nil spread i.e. 8.80 % p.a. at present.
Repayable in 78 Instalments payable quarterly from December, 2023 to March, 2043	Repayable in 78 Instalments payable quarterly from December, 2023 to March, 2043



13(b) Security for Loan 1

1. A first Pari passu charge by way of mortgage on all immovable assets (freehold/leasehold) of the Borrower, both present and future.
2. A first Pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over all the tangible movable assets, including moveable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other moveable assets, both present and future;
3. A first Pari passu charge over all accounts of the including the DSRA, Trust and Retention account (TRA), Escrow Account and the Sub-Accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with TRA, or any of the other Project Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein; the Receivables and all Authorized Investments or other securities;
4. A first Pari passu charge by way of hypothecation, on all intangible assets of the Borrower including but not limited to goodwill and undertaking both present and future.
5. A first Pari passu charge by way of pledge of 100% of debentures/securities (CCDS/NCDs/OCD/other instruments), if any, issued by the Borrower.
6. A first Pari passu charge cum assignment by way of hypothecation to be created on:
 - a. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the Project Documents duly acknowledged by the relevant counterparties to such Project Documents (If required), all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;
 - b. all the rights, titles, and interests, of the Company in, to and under all the Government Approvals;
 - c. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in any letter of credit, guarantees including contractor guarantees, performance guarantees, bank guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents;
 - d. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company, under all Insurance Contracts;
7. A first Pari passu charge by way of pledge of 74% fully paid-up equity shares and preference shares of the Borrower Such pledge will be reduced to 51% of the total paid up capital within 90 days from Project Stabilization Date. However, pledgor shall not be allowed to sell or encumber it's any other shareholding in the Borrower without explicit written consent of the Lender.
8. Assignment by way of hypothecation of unsecured loans and other instruments (not covered through pledge) infused by the Sponsors/any other Person (and their permitted transferees).
9. Other Collateral: Corporate Guarantee of Sponsor valid till creation and perfection of Security and Project Stabilization Date. Same shall fall off automatically as soon as Project Stabilization Date has been achieved.

13(c) Security for Loan 2

1. A first Pari passu charge by way of mortgage on all immovable assets (freehold/leasehold) of the Borrower, both present and future.
2. A first Pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over all the tangible movable assets, including moveable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other moveable assets, both present and future;
3. A first Pari passu charge on all current assets of the Borrower related to the Project including revenues and receivables, the book debts, the operating cash flows and all other commissions, both present and future;
4. A first Pari passu charge over all accounts of the including the DSRA, Trust and Retention account (TRA), Escrow Account and the Sub-Accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with TRA, or any of the other Project Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein; the Receivables and all Authorized Investments or other securities;
5. A first Pari passu charge by way of hypothecation, on all intangible assets of the Borrower including but not limited to goodwill and undertaking both present and future.
6. A first Pari passu charge by way of pledge of 100% of debentures/securities (CCDS/NCDs/OCD/other instruments), if any, issued by the Borrower.
7. A first Pari passu charge cum assignment by way of hypothecation to be created on:
 - a. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the Project Documents duly acknowledged by the relevant counterparties to such Project Documents (If required), all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;
 - b. all the rights, titles, and interests, of the Company in, to and under all the Government Approvals;
 - c. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in any letter of credit, guarantees including contractor guarantees, performance guarantees, bank guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents;
 - d. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company, under all Insurance Contracts;
8. A first Pari passu charge by way of pledge of 74% fully paid-up equity shares and preference shares of the Borrower Such pledge will be reduced to 51% of the total paid up capital within 90 days from Project Stabilization Date. However, pledgor shall not be allowed to sell or encumber it's any other shareholding in the Borrower without explicit written consent of the Lender.
9. Assignment by way of hypothecation of unsecured loans and other instruments (not covered through pledge) infused by the Sponsors/any other Person (and their permitted transferees).
10. Other Collateral: Corporate Guarantee of Sponsor valid till creation and perfection of Security and Project Stabilization Date. Same shall fall off automatically as soon as Project Stabilization Date has been achieved.

13(d) Security for Loan 3

The Facility together with all Obligations in relation thereto shall be secured by the following (collectively referred to as the "Security"):

- (a) a first charge, by way of mortgage, in a form and manner satisfactory to the Lenders, on all the immovable properties of the Borrower in relation to the Project (including over the freehold interest, leasehold interest or sub-leasehold interest of the Borrower in such freehold properties) (including the Project Land), both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;
- (b) a first charge on all current assets and all the movable assets of the Borrower, each in relation to the Project, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, equipment and all other movable assets of the Borrower, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;
- (c) a first charge, until the Final Settlement Date, over all Accounts and all other bank accounts of the Borrower in relation to the Project including the Trust and Retention Account and the sub-accounts thereof that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement, the Trust and Retention Account Agreement or any of the other Transaction Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein and all funds of the Borrower, the Project Proceeds and all Permitted Investments, other investments or other securities of the Borrower and on all revenues and receivables of the Borrower, whether or not deposited in the Accounts, the book debts of the Borrower, the operating cash flows of the Borrower and all other commissions and revenues and cash of the Borrower and all investments of the Borrower, each in relation to the Project, both present and future;
- (d) a first charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, if any, including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertaking and uncalled capital of the Borrower, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;



(e) a first charge on all present and future amounts related to the Project—including those from project documents, insurance proceeds, and damages, whether held in accounts or not. This includes all associated rights, titles, interests, and claims over such funds and entitlements.

(f) An exclusive charge is created on all other movable assets of the Borrower related to the Project, including cash, investments, rights, and interests in movable undertakings, whether existing or acquired in the future, along with all associated benefits and claims, excluding assets already charged under previous sections.

(g) a first charge and assignment, by way of security, until the Final Settlement Date, in (i) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents, both present and future; (ii) the rights, title, interests and benefits of the Borrower in, to and under all the Clearances, both present and future; (iii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee (including contractor guarantees and performance guarantees) and liquidated damages (including Contractual Damages) and performance bond provided by any Project Participant, both present and future; and (iv) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts, both present and future

(h) a pledge of the Pledged Securities by the Pledgor, until the Final Settlement Date;

(i) a non disposal arrangement on the NDU Securities by the Promoter, until the Final Settlement Date (without requirement to file the debit freeze); Provided, however, that the Borrower shall be permitted to sell, pledge, or create a charge over the remaining 49% (forty-nine percent) of the Equity Shares without requiring a written consent from the Lenders, until the Final Settlement Date;

(j) a first charge over the rights, title and interest of the Promoter in all unsecured loans provided by the Promoter to the Borrower, until the Final Settlement Date, duly backed by a power of attorney; and

(k) an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee provided by the Guarantor to guarantee the Obligations (other than in respect of Derivative Facility) till the Corporate Guarantee End Date (the "Corporate Guarantee") The Facility (together with all interest, liquidated damages, fees, costs, charges, expenses, and all other amounts stipulated and payable to the Lender) pertaining to the Project shall be secured on the assets as listed below on an exclusive charge in favour of Lender(s) / security trustee, in a form and manner satisfactory to Lender:

(i) Exclusive charge by way of mortgage on all immovable assets (freehold / leasehold) of the Borrower, both present and future pertaining to the project;

(ii) Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation over all the tangible movable assets, including moveable plant and machinery, wind turbines, solar modules, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other moveable assets of the Borrower — pertaining to the project, both present and future;

(iii) Exclusive charge on all current assets of the Borrower related to the Project including revenues and receivables, the book debts, the operating cash flows and all other commissions, both present and future; pertaining to the project — Exclusive charge over all accounts of the Borrower — including the DSRA, Trust and Retention account (TRA), Escrow Account and the Sub- Accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with TRA (save and except the Distribution Account), or any of the other Project Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein; the Receivables and all Permitted Investments or other securities;

(iv) Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation, on all intangible assets of the Borrower including but not limited to goodwill and undertaking both present and future;

(v) Exclusive charge by way of pledge of 100% of debentures / securities (CCDS / NCDs / OCD / other instruments), if any, issued by the Borrower.

13(e) Security for Loan 4

The Facility together with all Obligations in relation thereto shall be secured by the following (collectively referred to as the "Security"):

(a) a first charge, by way of mortgage, in a form and manner satisfactory to the Lenders, on all the immovable properties of the Borrower in relation to the Project (including over the freehold interest, leasehold interest or sub-leasehold interest of the Borrower in such freehold properties) (including the Project Land), both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(b) a first charge on all current assets and all the movable assets of the Borrower, each in relation to the Project, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, equipment and all other movable assets of the Borrower, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(c) a first charge, until the Final Settlement Date, over all Accounts and all other bank accounts of the Borrower in relation to the Project including the Trust and Retention Account and the sub-accounts thereof that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement, the Trust and Retention Account Agreement or any of the other Transaction Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein and all funds of the Borrower, the Project Proceeds and all Permitted Investments, other investments or other securities of the Borrower and on all revenues and receivables of the Borrower, whether or not deposited in the Accounts, the book debts of the Borrower, the operating cash flows of the Borrower and all other commissions and revenues and cash of the Borrower and all investments of the Borrower, each in relation to the Project, both present and future;

(d) a first charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, if any, including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertaking and uncalled capital of the Borrower, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(e) a first charge and assignment, by way of security, until the Final Settlement Date, in (i) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents, both present and future; (ii) the rights, title, interests and benefits of the Borrower in, to and under all the Clearances, both present and future; (iii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee (including contractor guarantees and performance guarantees) and liquidated damages (including Contractual Damages) and performance bond provided by any Project Participant, both present and future; and (iv) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts, both present and future

(f) a pledge of the Pledged Securities by the Pledgor, until the Final Settlement Date;

(g) a non disposal arrangement on the NDU Securities by the Promoter, until the Final Settlement Date (without requirement to file the debit freeze); Provided, however, that the Borrower shall be permitted to sell, pledge, or create a charge over the remaining 49% (forty-nine percent) of the Equity Shares without requiring a written consent from the Lenders, until the Final Settlement Date;

(h) a first charge over the rights, title and interest of the Promoter in all unsecured loans provided by the Promoter to the Borrower, until the Final Settlement Date, duly backed by a power of attorney; and

(i) an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee provided by the Guarantor to guarantee the Obligations (other than in respect of Derivative Facility) till the Corporate Guarantee End Date (the "Corporate Guarantee").

13(f) Unsecured loan received from Parent Company on which interest is charged at effective interest rate ranging from 10.00% to 11.06% per annum

13(g) Repayment in one or more tranches, without any prepayment premium, at any time within the tenure. Interest - 1 year of Moratorium period and during the same period the interest will not be charged. Interest on the Facility to the Lender on an annual basis on the Last Business Day of the relevant year or as mutually agreed between the Parties (the "Interest Payment Date"). Interest shall be non-cumulative in nature and shall be paid by the Borrower subject to availability of cash flow and approval of the applicable senior lender if required by the senior lender. In no event shall the compounding of interest or repayment amount be permitted under this Agreement.



Note 14 - Current Borrowings

Measured at amortised cost

(i) Secured Loans

Current maturities of Non current borrowings

167.20 3,853.26

(ii) Unsecured Loans

Loan from related party [Refer footnote 14(a)]

- 56.49

(iii) Interest on Unsecured Loans

Interest accrued on borrowings

18.30 -

185.50 3,909.75

Footnote:

14(a) In previous year current borrowings is loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) which is interest free and repayable on demand.

Note 15 - Trade payables

Measured at amortised cost

a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 30)

0.11 0.04

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

47.07 72.45

47.18 72.49

Footnote:

15(a) During the year, there is no transaction with the supplier as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 other than as disclosed above.

15(b) For ageing of trade payables, refer note 27.

15(c) No supplier financing arrangements have been entered during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.

15(d) Trade payables from related parties are disclosed in note 23.

Note 16 - Other current financial liabilities

Measured at amortised cost

Payables for property, plant & equipment

0.91 0.91

Due to related parties

5.92 -

Interest accrued on borrowings

- 81.50

6.83 82.41

Footnote:

16(a) There are no outstanding dues payable for property, plant and equipment to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, or during the year. Further, no interest has been paid or is payable in respect of such dues.

Note 17 - Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payable [Refer footnote 17(a)]

1.68 5.06

1.68 5.06

Footnote:

17(a) Includes tax deducted at source (TDS) and goods and service tax (GST)



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 - Revenue from operations (Refer note 32)**Performance obligation at a point in time**

Sale of power
Other operating income

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
559.74	575.68
0.19	2.60
559.93	578.28

Note 19 - Other income

Interest income
- on fixed deposits with banks
- on income tax refund
Sundry balance written back
Insurance claim settlement
Expected credit loss allowance [Refer footnote 20(a)]

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1.61	19.03
-	0.06
-	0.01
-	1.57
1.13	-
2.74	20.67

Note 20 - Other expenses

Insurance charges
Support fees
Expected credit loss allowance [Refer footnote 20(a)]
Legal and professional fees
Payments to auditor
Rates and taxes
Miscellaneous expenses (refer footnote 20(b))

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
7.50	3.36
3.15	5.11
-	1.59
2.18	1.35
0.68	0.82
-	0.03
0.16	0.05
13.67	12.31

20(a) Expected credit loss allowance:

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Provision/(reversal) for year

Less: Bad debts written off during the year

Balance at the end of the year

As per Note 6: Trade receivables

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1.59	-
(1.13)	1.59
0.46	1.59
-	-
0.46	1.59
0.46	1.59

20(b) Break-up of Miscellaneous expenses:

Membership and subscriptions fees
Filing and stamp duty charges
Bank charges
Others*

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.01	-
0.03	0.01
0.12	0.04
-	-
0.16	0.05

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



Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited**CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***Note 21 - Finance costs****Interest expense**

- on financial liabilities not classified at FVTPL [Refer note 21(a)]
- on delayed payment of taxes

Other borrowing costs

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
435.60	424.96
-	0.02
2.36	-
437.96	424.96

Footnote:**21(a) Break up of interest expense on financial liabilities not classified at FVTPL**

- on borrowings from bank
- on borrowings from Parent Company
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109 - Parent Company
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109- bank

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
324.26	362.34
41.14	42.56
15.99	15.02
54.21	5.04
435.60	424.96

Note 22 : Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic/Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)

(989.56) (732.53)

Basic/Diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. in million) (A)	(133.98)	(99.18)
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,35,393	1,35,393
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.) (B)	1,35,393	1,35,393
Basic/Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (A/B)	(989.56)	(732.53)

Footnote:

(i) The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 23 : Related Party disclosure**(a) Name of the Related Party and Description of relationship**

Relations	Name of Party
Ultimate Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (up to 14th August, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (up to 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent Company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Entity in which KMP has joint control	KEMPINC LLP
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Kuldeep Jain (Director) Mr. Pramod Deore (Director) Mrs. Regina Grace (Director)
Fellow subsidiary with whom the Company has related party transaction	Het Energy Technology LLP

(b) Transactions with related parties during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Borrowings taken during the year	191.49	90.18
Borrowings repaid during the year	235.32	69.23
Support fees	2.67	4.62
Purchase of operation and maintenance service	46.86	44.92
Interest expense	41.14	42.56
Expenses for EDC charges	7.05	-
Het Energy Technology LLP		
Purchase of Operation and Maintenance service	18.12	17.26

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Non Current Borrowings	459.89	447.22
Current borrowings	-	56.49
Interest payables	17.46	80.61
Trade payables	15.75	53.23
Other Payables	5.92	-
Het Energy Technology LLP		
Trade payables	-	12.97

Footnotes:

(a) There is no remuneration paid to the KMPs of the company during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025

(b) The transactions with related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

(c) There is a corporate guarantee given by the parent company for the external borrowings taken by the company.



Note 24: Financial Instruments**24.1 Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a Going Concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of debt and equity balance.

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total Debt (i)	4,131.08	7,945.47
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Net debt (A)	4,131.08	7,945.47
Total equity (ii)	619.07	753.05
Equity and net debt (B)	4,750.15	8,698.52
Net debt to Total Equity ratio (%) [A/B]	86.97%	91.34%

(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.

Details of the breach in financial covenants are as below and waiver has been obtained before the reporting date from the respective lender for the same:

Particulars	Amount outstanding (excluding EIR)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loan 3 (refer note 13(a))	3,093.11	-
Loan 4 (refer note 13(a))	448.30	-

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March 2026 and year ended 31st March 2025.

24.2 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.

24.3 Fair value hierarchy

All the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company are recognised at amortised costs and hence no fair value hierarchy disclosed

24.4 Financial risk management

The Management of the Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company on a continuous basis. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

24.4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivable, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Credit is extended only after due approvals and evaluation in terms of the Credit Policy applicable for such sale. The process of extending credit approval, takes into account various factors such as publicly available financial information, market feedback, and past business patterns etc. Many of the Company's customers have been transacting since inception and the incidence of bad debts has been very low. Such credit limits extended to trade receivables are monitored by the Board of Directors and protective action are initiated to avoid a default. In view of the short nature of its trade receivables, the Company makes provision for credit risk on an individual basis, if any. Individual customer credit limits are imposed based on relevant factors such as market feedback, business potential and past records on selective basis. In addition, the Company uses practical expedient for computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

Credit risk arising from other balance with bank is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counter parties are bank and recognised financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Further, all the financial assets other than mentioned above i.e. security deposits and other receivables are considered to have low credit risk as the counter parties have strong capacity to meet its cash flow obligations as and when due. Credit risk arising from contract assets i.e. unbilled revenue are considered to have low credit risk as the counter parties have strong capacity to meet its cash flow obligations as and when due.

Refer note 20(a) for reconciliation of expected credit loss allowance



24.4.2 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.

24.4.3 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.

24.4.4 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.

For the year ended 31 March, 2017 and 31 March, 2016, every percentage point increase / decrease in the NAV of investments, will affect the Company's ₹ 1 thousand and Rs. 99.96 thousand. respectively.

24.4.5 Liquidity risk

The Company manages its funds from internal accruals, borrowings and fund raising through equity. The liquidity risk is managed by utilising banking facilities and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

As at March 31, 2026, the current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs. 17.91 million. Given the nature of its business and based on current overall business plan of the company which includes realisation of predicated cash flows from operations including cashflows to be generated on sale of power the sanctioned undrawn loan facilities from various lenders and the roll forward and refinance options available to optimise working capital limits, the Board of Directors have concluded on the ability of the company to generate sufficient future cashflows to be able to meet its obligations, as and when due, in the foreseeable future.

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	Within twelve months	More than twelve months*	Total
As at 31st March, 2026			
Borrowings	167.20	3,834.10	4,001.30
Interest Payable (future contractual outflow)*	300.92	2,114.26	
Trade payables	47.18	-	47.18
Other Financial Liabilities	6.83	-	6.83
	522.13	5,948.36	4,055.31

* Loan from Parent Company is payable as and when the funds will be available with the Company and hence interest on such loans have not been disclosed above.

Particulars	Within twelve months	More than twelve months*	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	3,909.75	3,988.81	7,898.56
Trade payables	72.49	-	72.49
Other Financial Liabilities	82.41	-	82.41
	4,064.65	3,988.81	8,053.46

*The substantial maturity of the financial liabilities are beyond 5 years, hence time bands between 1 to 5 years are not relevant to users and accordingly not presented.

24.4.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant, the Company's loss for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing	3,541.41	7,394.85
Impact on loss before tax for the year		
Increase in 50 basis points	-17.71	-36.97
Decrease in 50 basis points	17.71	36.97
Impact of pre-tax equity for the year		
Increase in 50 basis points	-17.71	-36.97
Decrease in 50 basis points	17.71	36.97

The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

Exposure to Interest rate risk

Particular	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Financial Liabilities		
Fixed rate Instrument	80.50	-



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Note 25 :Income Taxes

25.1 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax (A)	-	-
Deferred tax credit (B)	(27.28)	(19.00)
Total tax credit for the year (A + B)	(27.28)	(19.00)

Reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax and exceptional items	(161.26)	(118.18)
Enacted income tax rate in India	17.16%	17.16%
Expected Income-tax expense	(27.67)	(20.28)
Others	0.39	1.28
Income-tax credit as per statement of profit and loss	(27.28)	(19.00)

Note 25.2

The tax rate used for FY 2025-26 and FY 2024-25 is 17.16%. The reconciliations above is at corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

Note 25.3

Unrecognised tax losses

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unrecognised tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	2.10	2.10
Potential tax benefit @ 17.16%	0.36	0.36

Details of carried forward loss on which deferred tax not recognised as follows

	As at 31st March, 2026	
	Amount	Expiry Date
Business Loss		
FY 2021-22	0.07	2029-30
FY 2022-23	2.03	2030-31
Total	2.10	
	As at 31st March, 2025	
	Amount	Expiry Date
Business Loss		
FY 2021-22	0.07	2029-30
FY 2022-23	2.03	2030-31
Total	2.10	

25.3 Deferred taxes

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

Items of deferred tax asset/(liability)	As at 1st April, 2025	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	As at 31st March, 2026
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of Property, plant and equipment	(438.32)	(82.39)	(520.71)
Expected credit loss allowance	0.27	(0.19)	0.08
Unamortised borrowing cost	8.05	11.08	19.13
Deferred tax assets:			
Unabsorbed depreciation of current period and earlier periods	460.62	98.79	559.41
Deferred tax assets (net):	30.62	27.29	57.91
Items of deferred tax asset/(liability)	As at 1st April, 2024	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	As at 31st March, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of Property, plant and equipment	(284.39)	(153.93)	(438.32)
Expected credit loss allowance	-	0.27	0.27
Unamortised borrowing cost	8.01	0.04	8.05
Deferred tax assets:			
Unabsorbed depreciation of current period and earlier periods	288.00	172.62	460.62
Deferred tax assets (net):	11.62	19.00	30.62

The Company has long term power purchase contracts with its customers which provide reasonable certainty of the future taxable profits. Therefore, deferred tax asset has been recognised.



Note 26 - Key Ratios

a) Current ratio = Current assets divided by current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Current Assets	223.21	3,874.04	
Current Liabilities	241.19	4,069.71	
Ratio (in times)	0.93	0.95	-2.11%

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Total Debt	4,131.08	7,945.47	
Total Equity	619.07	753.05	
Ratio (in times)	6.67	10.55	-36.78%

The ratio has increased due to borrowings repaid during the year.

c) Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation divided by total interest and principal

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
EBITDA (A)	439.33	477.10	
Debt service			
Principal repayments & interest thereon (B) (excluding refinancing)	(765.81)	(555.53)	
Total debt service (C = B)	(765.81)	(555.53)	
Ratio (in times) (D = A/C)	(0.57)	(0.86)	-33.72%

The ratio is increased due to decrease in EBITDA during the year

d) Return on equity ratio / Return on investment Ratio = Net loss after tax divided by average equity attributable to owners of the Company

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net loss after tax	(133.98)	(99.18)	
Average Total Equity	686.06	802.71	
Ratio (in times)	(0.20)	(0.12)	66.67%

The ratio is increased due to increase in loss during the year.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory

f) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by trade receivables

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Revenue from operations	559.93	578.28	
Average trade receivables	16.25	23.90	
Ratio (in times)	34.46	24.20	42.40%

The ratio has decreased due to decrease in trade receivables during the year.



g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases divided by trade payables

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Purchases	109.67	109.54	
Average trade payables	59.84	58.99	
Ratio (in times)	1.83	1.86	-1.61%

h) Net Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue from operations divided by working capital

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Revenue from operations	559.93	578.28	
Current Assets (A)	223.21	3,874.04	
Current Liabilities (B)	241.19	4,069.71	
Net Working Capital (A-B)	(17.98)	(195.67)	
Average Working Capital	(106.83)	(87.08)	
Ratio	(5.24)	(6.64)	-21.08%

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

i) Net profit ratio = Net loss after tax divided by Net sales

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net loss after tax	(133.98)	(99.18)	
Revenue from operations	559.93	578.28	
Ratio (in times)	(0.24)	(0.17)	41.18%

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

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net loss before tax (A)	(161.26)	(118.18)	
Finance Costs (B)	437.96	424.98	
EBIT (C) = (A)+(B)	276.70	306.80	
Total assets	4,805.84	8,858.48	
Less: Deferred tax assets	(57.91)	(30.62)	
Total (C)	4,747.93	8,827.86	
Total Liabilities	4,186.77	8,105.43	
Total (D)	4,186.77	8,105.43	
Tangible Net Worth (E)=(C)-(D)	561.16	722.43	
Total Debt (F)	4,131.08	7,945.47	
Capital Employed (G)=(E)+(F)	4,692.24	8,667.90	
Ratio (C)/(G)	0.06	0.04	50.00%

The ratio has increased due to decrease in capital employed due to repayment of borrowings during the year

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

The above ratio is not applicable since the Company does not have any projects/investments other than current operations



Note 27 - Trade Payable

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	0 - 1 Years	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
(ii) Others	32.79	14.28	-	-	-	47.07
Disputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32.79	14.39	-	-	-	47.18

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	0 - 1 Years	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04
(ii) Others	2.48	28.97	41.00	-	-	72.45
Total	2.48	29.01	41.00	-	-	72.49

*Note: The Company has prepared the ageing from the date of invoice.

There are no disputed trade payables.

Note 28-Trade Receivables

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule*							
Particulars	Not due	0 - 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026							
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	14.22	0.18	2.28	-	-	16.68
(ii) Undisputed, credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed, considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed, credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	14.22	0.18	2.28	-	-	16.68
Less: Expected credit loss allowance	-	0.01	-	0.46	-	-	0.47
Total	-	14.21	0.18	1.82	-	-	16.22

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule*							
Particulars	Not due	0 - 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025							
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	14.89	1.38	-	-	-	16.27
(ii) Undisputed, credit impaired	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	1.59
Total	-	14.89	2.97	-	-	-	17.86

*Note: The Company has prepared the ageing from the date of invoice.

There are no disputed trade receivables.

Note 29

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.



Note 30**Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

(i) 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 available with the Management.

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) (a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the 'accounting year	0.11	0.04
(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 (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
(v) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.11	0.04
- Interest	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise		

Note 31 - Corporate Social Responsibility

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

Note 32 - Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Unbilled revenue		
Balance at the beginning of the year	74.28	103.18
Revenue recognised during the year (A)	559.74	575.68
Progress bills raised		
- Out of opening asset	74.28	103.18
- Other than above	490.16	501.40
Balance at the end of the year [Refer note 9]	69.58	74.28

Reconciliation of revenue reported

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Revenue from Contracts with Customers (A-B)	559.74	575.68
Other operating income	0.19	-
Revenue reported under IndAS 108 [Refer note 34]	559.93	575.68

Note 33**Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	7,945.47	4,351.74
(Repayment) / Proceeds from non current borrowings	(3,505.93)	3,737.85
Repayment of non current borrowings (external and related party)	(334.85)	(189.81)
Due to effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109 (net of processing fees paid)	64.58	0.26
(Repayment) / Proceeds from current borrowing (net)	(56.49)	45.43
Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	4,112.78	7,945.47

Finance Cost Movement

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Opening Interest accrued	81.50	42.32
Finance cost recognised	435.60	424.96
Finance cost Paid	(430.96)	(365.72)
Non cash items		
- Effective rate of interest	(70.20)	(20.06)
- Other borrowing cost	2.36	-
Closing Interest accrued	18.30	81.50



Note 34
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 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".

All the business operations of the Company are in India and hence, there is only one geographic segment.

The details of the customers from where the Company has earned more than 10% of its total revenue are as under:-

	% of Total revenue	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Customer A	13.94%	14.02%
Customer B	13.06%	12.59%
Customer C	12.39%	10.47%
Customer D	10.89%	10.10%

Note 35 Going concern
As at 31st March 2026, the company current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs.17.98 millions. Having regard to, non-current lien marked fixed deposits of Rs. 4.43 millions which may be used to repay current maturities of borrowings, predicated cash flows from operations, the sanctioned undrawn loan facilities from various lenders and corporate guarantee support from the parent company, the Board of Directors have concluded on the ability of the Company to generate sufficient future cash flows to be able to meet its obligations, as and when due, in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 36 - Other Regulatory Disclosures

- 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.
- d) The Group has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013

Note 37 - Disclosures required under schedule III

- a. The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025
- b. The Company has not entered in scheme of arrangement under section 230 to 237 of Companies Act 2013.
- c. 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 (such as survey or any other provision of Income Tax Act 1961)
- d. 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 38 : Events after reporting period
There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

Note 39
The Financial statements of the Company have been approved for issuance in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 13th May 2026.

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Nikhil
Nandkumar
Ganu
Nikhil Ganu
Partner
Membership No : 129402
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May, 2026

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Nikhil Nandkumar
Ganu
Date: 2026.05.13
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max Bhoomi Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2020PTC352376

Kuldeep
p Jain
Kuldeep P. Jain
Director
DIN: 02683041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026

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by Kuldeep Jain
Date:
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Pramod
Madhavr
ao Deore
Pramod M. Deore
Director
DIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13th May 2026

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Pramod Madhavrao
Deore
Date: 2026.05.13
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Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material 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 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its loss and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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 state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Registered Office:

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 skepticism 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 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 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 and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements 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.

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.

Other Matter

- a. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion on 02 May 2025.

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - 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 01 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 35 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 35 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

- e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instance mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software maintaining the books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the database level for the period from 1 April 2025 to 27 March 2026 to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to general ledger.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, where the audit trail (edit log) functionality was enabled and operated in the previous years, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Suhas

Anandray Pai

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Suhas Anandray Pai
Date: 2026.05.12
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Suhas Pai

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12 May 2026

Membership No.: 119057

ICAI UDIN:26119057SDLPFI3292



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-use Asset.
- (B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified every year. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use asset) during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electricity. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the activity performed by the company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax, or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in payment of Income-Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the period ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported for the period covered under audit.



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company is not part of any group (as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response received by us pursuant to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the



B S R & Co. LLP

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements
of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31
March 2026 (Continued)**

Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Anandray Pai Digitally signed by
Suhas Anandray Pai
Date: 2026.05.12
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Suhas Pai

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12 May 2026

Membership No.: 119057

ICAI UDIN:26119057SDLPFI3292



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor’s Report on the financial statements of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “Guidance Note”).

Management’s and Board of Directors’ Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Suhas
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Date: 2026.05.12
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Suhas Pai

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12 May 2026

Membership No.: 119057

ICAI UDIN:26119057SDLPFI3292



Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited
CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872
Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	2,156.53	2,107.13
(b) Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3	1.30	64.67
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	18.93	4.94
(d) Income tax assets (net)		0.36	1.20
(e) Other non-current assets	5	309.44	305.68
Total non-current assets		2,486.56	2,483.62
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	0.05	15.70
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	-
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8	55.04	40.10
(iv) Other financial assets	9	22.45	19.54
(b) Other current assets	10	38.54	8.65
Total current assets		116.08	83.99
Total Assets		2,602.64	2,567.61
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	745.00	745.00
(b) Other equity	12	(63.40)	(20.21)
Total Equity		681.60	724.79
II Liabilities			
Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	1,777.77	1,555.92
(ii) Lease liabilities		15.43	12.27
Total non-current liabilities		1,793.20	1,568.19
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	63.49	79.26
(ii) Lease liabilities		1.24	1.23
(iii) Trade payables	15		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		0.38	0.16
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		49.15	5.36
(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	12.56	184.36
(b) Other current liabilities	17	1.02	4.26
Total current liabilities		127.84	274.63
Total Liabilities		1,921.04	1,842.82
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,602.64	2,567.61

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 39)

As per our report of even date

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Suhas

Anandray Pai

Suhas Pai

Partner

Membership No : 119057

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May, 2026

Digitally signed by
Suhas Anandray Pai
Date: 2026.05.12
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872

**AMIT
KUMAR
JAIN**

Amit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 10221258

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May, 2026

Digitally signed
by AMIT KUMAR
JAIN
Date: 2026.05.12
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**Pilla Vamsi
Krishna**

Vamsi Pillai

Director

DIN: 11119487

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May, 2026

Digitally signed
by Pilla Vamsi
Krishna
Date: 2026.05.12
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**AJAYKUMAR
RAMNAYAN
VISHWAKARMA**

Ajay Kumar Vishwakarma

Company secretary

Membership No: A45552

Digitally signed by
AJAYKUMAR RAMNAYAN
VISHWAKARMA
Date: 2026.05.12 17:51:18
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Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited
CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations	18	244.68	55.02
(b) Other income	19	0.46	1.57
Total income (A)		245.14	56.59
B. Expenses:			
(a) Cost of materials consumed and cost of services		41.18	9.20
(b) Other expenses	20	5.53	3.62
Total expenses before interest, tax and depreciation (B)		46.71	12.82
C. Earnings before interest, tax and depreciation (EBITDA) (A - B)		198.43	43.77
D. Finance costs	21	175.79	40.08
E. Depreciation expenses		79.83	20.71
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(57.19)	(17.02)
G. Tax expenses:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit		(14.00)	(4.94)
Total tax credit		(14.00)	(4.94)
H. Loss for the year (F - G)		(43.19)	(12.08)
I. Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-
J Total comprehensive loss for the year (H+I)		(43.19)	(12.08)
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of ₹10/-)			
Basic and Diluted (₹)	22	(0.58)	(0.16)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 39)

As per our report of even date

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Suhas Anandray Pai
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Date: 2026.05.12 18:32:32 +05'30'

Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No : 119057
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited
CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872

AMIT KUMAR JAIN
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Date: 2026.05.12 17:47:41 +05'30'

Amit Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 10221258
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026

AJAYKUMAR RAMNAYAN VISHWAKARMA
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Date: 2026.05.12 17:51:42 +05'30'

Ajay Kumar Vishwakarma
Company secretary
Membership No: A45552

Pilla Vamsi Krishna
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Date: 2026.05.12 17:49:39 +05'30'

Vamsi Pillai
Director
DIN: 11119487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026



Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited
CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

A. Share capital

Particulars	Equity Share Capital
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	745.00
Fresh issue of Equity shares	-
Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	745.00
Fresh issue of Equity shares	-
Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	745.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Total other equity
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	(8.13)	(8.13)
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	(12.08)	(12.08)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	(20.21)	(20.21)
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026	(43.19)	(43.19)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	(63.40)	(63.40)

*There are no changes in other equity due to prior period errors.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 39)

As per our report of even date
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.:101248W/W-100022
Suhas Anandray Pai
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Date: 2026.05.12 18:33:34 +05'30'
Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No : 119057
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited
CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872
AMIT KUMAR JAIN
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Date: 2026.05.12 17:47:58 +05'30'
Amit Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 10221258
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026
AJAYKUMAR RAMNAYAN VISHWAKARMA
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Ajay Kumar Vishwakarma
Company secretary
Membership No: A45552

Pilla Vamsi Krishna
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Date: 2026.05.12 17:49:53 +05'30'
Vamsi Pillai
Director
DIN: 11119487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026

Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited
CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(57.19)	(17.02)
Depreciation expenses	79.83	20.71
Interest income on fixed deposits	(0.28)	(1.54)
Interest on income tax refund	(0.07)	(0.03)
Amortization of prepaid Common Infrastructure facility charges	12.17	2.07
Finance costs	176.18	40.08
Operating loss before working capital changes	210.64	44.27
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	15.65	(15.70)
Other financial assets	2.00	
Other assets	(48.24)	(25.99)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	44.01	5.46
Other financial liabilities	6.54	-
Other liabilities	(3.63)	4.26
Cash generated from operations	226.97	12.30
Income taxes refund/(paid) (net)	0.92	(1.17)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	227.89	11.13
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, intangible assets and capital advances	(205.62)	(1,290.96)
Common Infrastructure facility charges	(94.88)	(209.73)
Movement in fixed deposits (net)*	57.10	(57.10)
Interest received on loans and deposits	1.64	0.16
Use of restricted bank balances (net)*	(14.94)	(40.10)
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	(256.70)	(1,597.73)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Non Current borrowings	373.07	1,607.82
Repayment from Non Current borrowings	(131.10)	-
(Repayment)/Proceeds from Current borrowings (net)*	(38.45)	30.39
Payment of lease liability including land aggregator fees	(1.17)	(2.63)
Transaction Cost relating to Borrowing	(3.14)	(11.19)
Finance costs paid	(170.40)	(37.88)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities (C)	28.81	1,586.51
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-	(0.09)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	-	0.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year [Refer note 7]	-	-

Note:

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

*Includes transactions where turnover is quick, amounts are large and maturities are short.

Refer note 31 for reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 39)

As per our report of even date

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Suhas

Anandray Pai

Suhas Pai

Partner

Membership No : 119057

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May, 2026

Digitally signed by
Suhas Anandray Pai
Date: 2026.05.12
18:34:05 +05'30'

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

CIN: U35105KA2023PTC181872

AMIT
KUMAR JAIN

Amit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 10221258

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May, 2026

Pilla Vamsi
Krishna

Vamsi Pillai

Director

DIN: 11119487

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May, 2026

AJAYKUMAR
RAMNAYAN
VISHWAKARMA

Ajay Kumar Vishwakarma

Company secretary

Membership No: A45552

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Date: 2026.05.12
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Digitally signed by Pilla Vamsi Krishna
Date: 2026.05.12 17:58:13 +05'30'

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VISHWAKARMA
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Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited**CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***Note 1.1 Corporate Information**

Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 6th December, 2023 earns 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 48/13, 40th cross road, 3rd main road, 8th block, jayanagar, Jayanagar West, Bangalore South, Karnataka, India, 560070. The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 have been approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 11th May, 2026.

Note 1.2 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2026, and notes to the Financial Statements, including material accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the "Act") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Schedule III of the Act.

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently over the period.

These Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 11th May, 2026. These Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

Note 1.3 Material Accounting Policies**(a) 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 excludes indirect taxes which are collected on behalf of Government.

(i) 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.

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 Company 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.



Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***(ii) Contract balances:**

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 is recognised for work performed under a contract but has not yet been invoiced to the customer.

Advance from customer represents a contract liability which is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer.

Other income**(iv) Interest income:**

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

(b) Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee (Rs.).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign currency denominated non - monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are not retranslated.

(c) Taxation

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

(i) 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.

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 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.

(ii) Deferred tax

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 is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
 - is not a business combination; and
 - at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.



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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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

(d) 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.

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 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.



(e) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they originate and recorded at transaction price. The Company recognises financial assets (other than trade receivables and debt securities) when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets (excluding trade receivables that are recorded at transaction price) are recognised initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in three categories:

- **Financial assets at Amortised cost**

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR and reported as part of interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses if any, arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **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 recognised 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.



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• **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment**

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest (EIR) method. The loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying value of the financial asset. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

• **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment**

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

Classification

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transactions costs. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Derecognition of financial liability

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Share capital

Ordinary equity shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Fair value measurement

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (Unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(f) Leases:

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:

- (a) the use of an identified asset,
- (b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- (c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.



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The Company as a lessee

Right to Use Asset

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right of use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

Category	Useful life
Leasehold Land	29 years

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a Right-of-Use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss as described in the note (r).

Lease liabilities

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest considering effective interest rate and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

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.

Interest on borrowed money allocated to and utilized for qualifying assets pertaining to the period up to the date of capitalization is added to the cost of the assets.



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Freehold land is not depreciated.

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

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, Wind Farms and Hybrid Farms 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. However, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of new technology solar and wind assets has been revised from 25 years to 30 years. This change has been considered as change in estimate as per Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively.

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.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, non-financial assets 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 compared at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered 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.

(i) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company assesses ECL associated with its assets carried at amortized 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.

Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ('C&I') customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers. The Company uses practical expedient for computing the Impairment losses on trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information, including a single-factor macroeconomic adjustment.



(j) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company suspends capitalization of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

The entity determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings. In case if the entity borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure on that asset.

(k) 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 share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax 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 considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. If potential equity shares converted into equity shares increases the earnings per share, then they are treated as anti- dilutive and anti-dilutive earning per share is computed.

The weighted average number of equity shares is adjusted for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

(l) 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.

(m) Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.



(n) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(o) Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, impairment and amortization (EBITDA)

The Company presents EBITDA in the Statement of Profit and Loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the Company's financial position or performance to or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

Measurement of EBITDA

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. In its measurement, the Company does not include exceptional items, depreciation, impairment and amortisation expenses, finance costs and income tax expense.

(p) Prepaid Common Infrastructure Facility Charges

Prepaid common infrastructure facility charges represent upfront payments made to secure the right to use the common infrastructure facilities, where ownership remains with a third party. These payments are recognised as assets at the amount paid on the date the right is obtained and amortised over the period of use.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of Financial Statement 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/contingent assets as at the date of the Financial Statement 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 Statement pertain to:



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Note 1.4

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management’s expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity’s own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity’s right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – “Statement of Cash Flows” and Ind AS 107 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity’s liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 “Income Taxes” which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity’s exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.





Note 2: Property, plant and equipment
(owned, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block As at 31st March, 2026
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2026	Depreciation for the year	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2026
Freehold Land	59.11	0.63	-	59.74	-	-	59.74
	-	59.11	-	59.11	-	-	59.11
Plant and Machinery	1,343.77	-	-	1,343.77	48.89	-	1,274.58
Solar Power Plant	-	1,343.77	-	1,343.77	20.30	-	1,323.47
Wind Power Plant	709.14	125.74	-	834.88	30.32	-	804.26
	-	709.14	-	709.14	0.30	-	708.84
Right of use assets	15.82	2.86	-	18.68	0.62	-	17.95
Leasehold Land	-	15.82	-	15.82	0.11	-	15.71
Total	2,127.84	129.23	-	2,257.07	79.83	-	2,156.53
Total	-	2,127.84	-	2,127.84	20.71	-	2,107.13

Footnote:

- i) For details of pledged assets refer note 13.
- ii) The Company is not holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988).
- iii) The Company makes an assessment for impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment when facts and circumstances indicate that carrying values of such assets may not be recoverable. When evaluating for impairment, the carrying value of the asset is compared to the asset's estimated future discounted cash flows. The trigger for impairment occurs if the estimated discounted future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset. The value of impairment is determined by comparing the carrying value of the asset to the asset's recoverable value and recognize an impairment charge when the asset's carrying value exceeds its estimated recoverable value. The recoverable value of the asset is estimated using a discounted cash flow model based on forecasted future revenues and operating costs, using internal projections. For such projections, discount rate of 8.53% (31st March, 2025; 10.5%) has been considered. Discount rate has been determined considering the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of market benchmarks. Depreciation for the year includes impairment of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2025; Rs. Nil)
- iv) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment as on each reporting year and therefore, Schedule III disclosure requirements with respect to fair value details is not applicable.
- v) Borrowing cost of the Rs. NIL (31st March 2025 : Rs. 12.37) directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of the asset has been capitalised.
- vi) The title deeds of immovable property are in the name of the Company as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.
- vii) During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the company conducted an operational efficiency review of its Solar and Wind assets. Based on the review, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of Solar and Wind assets has been revised from 25 years to 30 years. This change has been considered as change in estimate as per Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively in the aforesaid financial statements.

The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2027	For the year ended 31st March, 2028	For the year ended 31st March, 2029	For the year ended 31st March, 2030	For the year ended 31st March, 2031
Decrease in depreciation expense*	3.50	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01
Deferred tax Impact	(0.88)	(3.53)	(3.53)	(3.53)	(3.53)	(3.53)
Net Depreciation Impact	2.62	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48

* Expected amount of the effect in future periods on depreciation is computed without considering any changes for expected capitalisation, while factoring in expected asset retirement.

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Note 3: Other financial assets**(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)**

(measured at amortised cost)

Non Current

Security deposits

Balance with bank held as margin money (Refer Note 3(a))

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Security deposits	1.30	7.57
Balance with bank held as margin money (Refer Note 3(a))	-	57.10
	1.30	64.67

Footnote :

3(a) These are Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) deposits against borrowings which are expected to roll over after maturity till tenure of respective borrowings and margin money

Note 4: Deferred tax assets (Net)**Deferred tax assets:**

Unabsorbed depreciation of current period and earlier periods

ROU Asset

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unabsorbed depreciation of current period and earlier periods	278.39	104.56
ROU Asset	4.20	-
	282.59	104.56

Deferred tax liabilities:

Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other adjustments in property, plant and equipment

Unamortised borrowings costs capitalised

Lease liabilities

Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other adjustments in property, plant and equipment	255.09	96.28
Unamortised borrowings costs capitalised	4.06	2.79
Lease liabilities	4.51	0.55
	263.66	99.62
	18.93	4.94

Deferred tax assets (net)**Note 5: Other assets****(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)****Non Current**

Capital advances

Prepaid Common Infrastructure facility charges

Prepayment of Deposit

Prepaid Expenses

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Capital advances	9.11	106.41
Prepaid Common Infrastructure facility charges	278.19	199.27
Prepayment of Deposit	8.86	-
Prepaid Expenses	13.28	-
	309.44	305.68



Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 6: Trade receivables**Unsecured****Measured at amortised cost**

Considered good

Credit impaired*

Less : Expected credit loss allowance - considered good

Less : Expected credit loss allowance - credit impaired

Footnote :

6(a) The Company has used a practical expedient for computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

6(b) Trade receivables from related parties are disclosed in note 25.

6(c) For ageing of trade receivables, refer note 28.

6(d) There are no trade receivables outstanding from directors and KMPs of the company.

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

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Considered good	0.05	15.70
Credit impaired*	-	-
	0.05	15.70
Less : Expected credit loss allowance - considered good	-	-
Less : Expected credit loss allowance - credit impaired	-	-
	0.05	15.70

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents**Balances with banks**

Current accounts (Refer Note 7(a))

Footnote:

7(a) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March 2025

7(b) Working capital requirements of the Company are met from the funds received from Parent Company on need basis accordingly the Company doesn't have any balances in current bank account at the year end.

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Current accounts (Refer Note 7(a))	-	-
	-	-

Note 8: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above

Balance with bank - escrow account [(Refer note 8(a))]

Balance with bank held as margin money and others [Refer note 8(a)]

Footnote:

8(a) The balance in escrow account and balances with banks held as margin money has restriction on usage.

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balance with bank - escrow account [(Refer note 8(a))]	40.04	40.10
Balance with bank held as margin money and others [Refer note 8(a)]	15.00	-
	55.04	40.10

Note 9: Other Financial Assets**(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)**

(measured at amortised cost)

Current

Interest accrued on fixed deposits

Unbilled revenue (Refer note 34)

Others

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.02	1.38
Unbilled revenue (Refer note 34)	21.88	18.16
Others	0.55	-
	22.45	19.54

Note 10: Other Assets**(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)****Current**

Advance to suppliers

Prepaid expense

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Advance to suppliers	0.37	0.15
Prepaid expense	25.52	0.10



Prepayment of Deposit	0.39	-
Prepaid Common Infrastructure facility charges	12.18	8.39
Indirect tax recoverable	0.07	-
Others (includes employee advances)	0.01	0.01
	38.54	8.65





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(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 11

Equity Share capital

Authorised:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March, 2025: Rs. 10/- each)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March, 2025: Rs. 10/- each)

Footnotes:

11 (a) 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.

11 (b) 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 period - fresh issue
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year

11 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:

Cleanmax Osaka Gas Renewable Energy private limited (formerly known as Clean Max Yamuna Private Limited)*
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)*
Bangalore International Airport Limited

As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
8,00,00,000	800.00	8,00,00,000	800.00	8,00,00,000	800.00
8,00,00,000	800.00	8,00,00,000	800.00	8,00,00,000	800.00
7,45,00,000	745.00	7,45,00,000	745.00	7,45,00,000	745.00
7,45,00,000	745.00	7,45,00,000	745.00	7,45,00,000	745.00

As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
7,45,00,000	745.00	7,45,00,000	745.00	7,45,00,000	745.00
7,45,00,000	-	7,45,00,000	-	7,45,00,000	745.00
7,45,00,000	745.00	7,45,00,000	745.00	7,45,00,000	745.00
As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
5,51,30,000	74.00%	-	-	-	0.00%
1,93,70,000	0.00%	5,51,29,999	74.00%	5,51,29,999	74.00%
	26.00%	1,93,70,000	26.00%	1,93,70,000	26.00%

11 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		
No.	% of holding	% Change during the year	% of holding	% Change during the year
-	-	-100%	5,51,30,000	74.00%
5,51,30,000	74.00%	100%	-	-

- 11(e) There are no calls unpaid.
- 11(f) There are no forfeited shares.
- 11(g) There are no shares pledged of the company
- 11(h) There are no buy back of shares done by the Company.

*During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the Parent Company has sold its entire stake to its subsidiary i.e. Cleanmax Osaka Gas Renewable Energy Private Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Yamuna Private Limited). Subsequently, Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited continues to be ultimate Parent of the Company.

Note 12

Other equity

Retained earnings

(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	(20.21)	(8.13)
Add: Loss for the year	(43.19)	(12.08)
Balance at the end of the year	(63.40)	(20.21)

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

12(a) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings less any transfer to dividends or other distributions to shareholders of the Company. Retained earnings represent free reserves available to the Company.



Note 13: Non Current borrowings

Measured at amortised cost

(i) Term Loans (Secured)

- from banks (Refer Note 13(a) to 13(f))
Less: Current maturities of Non Current borrowings

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1,747.08	1,517.02
(55.36)	(40.81)
86.05	79.71
1,777.77	1,555.92

(ii) Term Loans (Unsecured)

Loan from Related Party (Refer Note 13(g))

Footnote:

13(a) Details of term loan:

Loan 1

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of Non Current borrowings) and net of unamortised borrowing cost of Rs. 12.13 million as at 31st March, 2026 (Rs.10.11 million as at 31st March, 2025)

1,154.67 1,004.19

(ii) Rate of interest

Linked to 1Y MCLR of Lender + spread of 0.25% and shall be reset every year

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

Repayable in 76 Instalments payable quarterly from June 2025 to March 2044

Loan 2

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of Non Current borrowings) and net of unamortised borrowing cost of Rs. 3.99 million as at 31st March, 2026 (Rs.0.97 million as at 31st March, 2025)

592.41 512.83

(ii) Rate of interest

Linked to 1Y MCLR of Lender + spread of 0.25% and shall be reset every year

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

Repayable in 76 Instalments payable quarterly from Dec 2025 to Sept 2044

Primary Security

The Facility together with all Obligations in relation thereto shall be secured by the following (collectively referred to as the "Security"):

(a) a first charge, by way of mortgage, in a form and manner satisfactory to the Lenders, on all the immovable properties of the Borrower in relation to the Project (including over the freehold interest, leasehold interest or sub-leasehold interest of the Borrower in such freehold properties) (including the Project Land), both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(b) a first charge on all current assets and all the movable assets of the Borrower, each in relation to the Project, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, equipment and all other movable assets of the Borrower, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(c) a first charge, until the Final Settlement Date, over all Accounts and all other bank accounts of the Borrower in relation to the Project including the Trust and Retention Account and the sub-accounts thereof that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement, the Trust and Retention Account Agreement or any of the other Transaction Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein and all funds of the Borrower, the Project Proceeds and all Permitted Investments, other investments or other securities of the Borrower and on all revenues and receivables of the Borrower, whether or not deposited in the Accounts, the book debts of the Borrower, the operating cash flows of the Borrower and all other commissions and revenues and cash of the Borrower and all investments of the Borrower, each in relation to the Project, both present and future;

(d) a first charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, if any, including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertaking and uncalled capital of the Borrower, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(e) a first charge and assignment, by way of security, until the Final Settlement Date, in (i) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents, both present and future; (ii) the rights, title, interests and benefits of the Borrower in, to and under all the Clearances, both present and future; (iii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee (including contractor guarantees and performance guarantees) and liquidated damages (including Contractual Damages) and performance bond provided by any Project Participant, both present and future; and (iv) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts, both present and future;



- (f) a pledge of the Pledged Securities by the Pledgor, until the Final Settlement Date;
- (g) a non disposal arrangement on the NDU Securities by the Promoter, until the Final Settlement Date (without requirement to file the debit freeze); Provided, however, that the Borrower shall be permitted to sell, pledge, or create a charge over the remaining 49% (forty-nine percent) of the Equity Shares without requiring a written consent from the Lenders, until the Final Settlement Date;
- (h) a first charge over the rights, title and interest of the Promoter in all unsecured loans provided by the Promoter to the Borrower, until the Final Settlement Date, duly backed by a power of attorney; and
- (i) an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee provided by the Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited (herein defined as Guarantor) to guarantee the Obligations (other than in respect of Derivative Facility) till the Corporate Guarantee End Date (the "Corporate Guarantee") subject to the satisfaction of following conditions ("Corporate Guarantee Release Conditions"):
- (i) Commissioning of entire capacity of the Project (EAPA shall be operational for entire capacity);
 - (ii) Achievement of project stabilization (i.e. achieving P90 generation figures considered in banking base case for immediately preceding 12 (twelve) months);
 - (iii) Creation and perfection of Security including creation of charge over Debt Service Reserve Account;
 - (iv) Compliance of Financial Covenants for continuous 2 (two) years post COD;
 - (v) For the duration of the preceding 2 (two) months, there have been no payment delays (of more than 30 (thirty) days from the due date as per the EAPA); and
 - (vi) External credit rating of the Borrower should not fall below BBB family post COD on Corporate Guarantee End Date.

The aforementioned Corporate Guarantee Release Conditions shall be tested one month prior to Corporate Guarantee End Date. Upon compliance with the aforementioned Corporate Guarantee Release Conditions and receipt of necessary approvals from the Lenders in this regard, the Corporate Guarantee shall fall away/be revoked. However, if the Borrower fails to comply with the Corporate Guarantee Release Conditions, the Corporate Guarantee shall be extended until satisfaction of the Corporate Guarantee Release Conditions.

Guarantee Release Conditions and/or in the event there is termination of the EAPA with Sandita LLC and such EAPA is not replaced by equivalent tariff within 90 (ninety) days from the date of termination, the Corporate Guarantee shall be deemed automatically extended for an additional year. In such a case, the entire release process shall be repeated mutatis mutandis, subject to the Lender's consent.

It is hereby clarified that the Corporate Guarantee provided pursuant to this Agreement shall not extend to, nor shall it be construed as providing any credit support or benefit to, the Hedge Counterparty in respect of the Derivative Facility.

- (j) an unconditional and irrevocable undertaking in the form of Promoter Undertaking.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein, the Security stipulated hereinabove shall exclude the assets/documents pertaining to any future projects (other than the Project) with the off-takers, which may be assigned in favour of other lenders without any approval of the Lender.

13 (b) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.

13 (c) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (i) 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
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

13 (d) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Non Current borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.

13 (e) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

13 (f) The Company has no working capital borrowings from banks or financial institution wherein it has been obtained on the basis of security of current assets.

13 (g) Unsecured loan is received from Parent Company on which interest is charged at effective interest rate of 10.00% p.a. on long term loans and contractual interest rate of 9% p.a. on ICD Loans.

13(h) Repayment in one or more tranches, without any prepayment premium, at any time within the tenure. Interest on the Facility to the Lender on an annual basis on the Last Business Day of the relevant year or as mutually agreed between the Parties (the "Interest Payment Date"). Interest shall be non-cumulative in nature and shall be paid by the Borrower subject to availability of cash flow and approval of the applicable senior lender if required by the senior lender. In no event shall the compounding of interest or repayment amount be permitted under this Agreement.



Note 14: Current borrowings

Measured at amortised cost

(i) Secured Loans

Current Maturity of Non Current borrowings
- Term loans from banks and others

(ii) Unsecured Loans

Loan from Related Party (Refer Note 14(a))

(iii) Interest on Loans

Interest accrued on borrowings

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
55.36	40.81
-	38.45
8.13	-
63.49	79.26

Footnote 14(a):

In previous year, Current borrowings is loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) (CMES) which carries interest at the rate of 9 % per annum and repayable on demand.

Note 15: Trade payables

Measured at amortised cost

(a) Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises
(b) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.38	0.16
49.15	5.36
49.53	5.52

Footnote:

15(a) During the year, there is no transaction with the supplier as defined under the Micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 other than as disclosed above. (refer note 33)

15(b) For ageing of trade payables, refer note 28.

15(c) Trade payables from related parties are disclosed in note 25.

15(d) No supplier financing arrangements have been entered during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.

Note 16: Other financial liabilities

Measured at amortised cost

Current

Interest accrued on borrowings
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 16(a) and note 25)
Due to Related party (Refer Note 25)

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	1.79
6.02	182.57
6.54	-
12.56	184.36

Footnote:

16(a) There are no outstanding dues payable for property, plant and equipment to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, or during the year. Further, no interest has been paid or is payable in respect of such dues.

Note 17: Other liabilities

Current

Statutory dues payable [Refer footnote 17(a)]

Footnotes:

17(a) Includes tax deducted at source (TDS) and goods and service tax (GST).

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1.02	4.26
1.02	4.26



Note 18: Revenue from operations (Refer note 34)**Performance obligation at a point in time**

Sale of power

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
244.68	55.02
244.68	55.02

Note 19: Other income

Interest income

- on deposits with banks

- on income tax refund

Other non-operating income

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.28	1.54
0.07	0.03
0.11	-
0.46	1.57

Note 20: Other expenses

Legal and professional fees

Insurance charges

Support fees

Payments to auditor (Refer Note 20 (c))

Rates and taxes

Rent

Miscellaneous expenses [Refer footnote 20(a)]

Expected credit loss allowance [Refer footnote 20(b)]*

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.61	2.55
3.86	0.48
-	0.44
0.61	0.08
0.08	-
0.21	-
0.16	0.07
0.00	0.00
5.53	3.62

Footnotes:**20(a) Break up of miscellaneous expenses**

Bank Charges

Filing Fees

Others*

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.12	0.03
0.02	0.04
0.00	0.00
0.14	0.07

20(b) Expected credit loss allowance:

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add: Provision for year*

Less: Bad debts written off during the year

Balance at the end of the year

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
-	-
0.00	-
-	-
-	-

As per Note 6: Trade receivables

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



20(c) Payments to auditor:

- Statutory audit
- Tax audit
- Other services

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.45	0.08
0.05	-
0.11	-
0.61	0.08

Note 21: Finance cost

Interest expense

- on financial liabilities at classified at amortised cost [Refer note 21(a)]
- on lease liabilities
- on delayed payment of taxes*
- Security deposits from customers measured at amortised cost
- Other borrowing cost [Refer footnote 21(b)]

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
172.21	39.40
1.48	0.31
0.00	-
0.39	-
1.71	0.37
175.79	40.08

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

Footnotes:

21(a) Break up of interest expense on financial liabilities classified at amortised cost

- on borrowings
- on related party borrowings
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109
- Less: Interest capitalisation

166.09	47.59
8.55	4.08
(2.43)	0.10
-	(12.37)
172.21	39.40

Note 22: Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic/Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share is as follows:

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025

Basic and diluted

Profit/Loss attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. in million) (A)	(43.19)	(12.08)
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	7,45,00,000	7,45,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.) (B)	7,45,00,000	7,45,00,000
Basic Earnings Per Shares (A/B)	(0.58)	(0.16)

Footnote:

22(a) The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



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Note 23 : Financial Instruments**23.1 Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a Going Concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of debt and equity balance.

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Debt (i)	1,841.26	1,635.18
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Net Debt (A)	1,841.26	1,635.18
Total Equity (ii)	681.60	724.79
Total adjusted equity (B)	2,522.86	2,359.97
Net debt to adjusted equity ratio [A/B]	0.73	0.69

(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.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

23.2 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.

23.3 Financial risk management

The Management of the Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company on a continuous basis. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company does not have foreign currency and hence no currency risk.

Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed internally on a continuous basis.

23.3.1 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivable, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Credit is extended only after due approvals and evaluation in terms of the Credit Policy applicable for such sale. The process of extending credit approval, takes into account various factors such as publicly available financial information, market feedback, and past business patterns etc. Many of the Company's customers have been transacting since inception and the incidence of bad debts has been very low. Such credit limits extended to trade receivables are monitored by the Board of Directors and protective action are initiated to avoid a default. In view of the short nature of its trade receivables, the Company makes provision for credit risk on an individual basis, if any. Individual customer credit limits are imposed based on relevant factors such as market feedback, business potential and past records on selective basis. In addition, the Company uses practical expedient for computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due from the date of invoice and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

Further, all the financial assets other than mentioned above i.e. security deposits and other receivables are considered to have low credit risk as the counter parties have strong capacity to meet its cash flow obligations as and when due. Credit risk arising from unbilled revenue are considered to have low credit risk as the counter parties have strong capacity to meet its cash flow obligations as and when due.

Credit risk arising from other balance with bank is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counter parties are bank and recognised financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Refer note 20(b) for reconciliation of expected credit loss allowance.



23.3.2 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.

23.3.3 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.

23.3.4 Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages its funds from internal accruals, borrowings and fund raising through equity. The liquidity risk is managed by utilising banking facilities and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

As at the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company's current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs. 11.76 million. Having regard to, non-current lien marked fixed deposits of Rs. 15 million which may be used to repay current maturities of borrowings, predicated cash flows from operations, the sanctioned undrawn loan facilities from various lenders and corporate guarantee support from ultimate parent company in the financial year 2025-26, the Board of Directors have concluded on the ability of the Company to generate sufficient future cash flows to be able to meet its obligations, as and when due, in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial results have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Maturities of financial liabilities:

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

Particulars	Within twelve months	More than twelve months*	Total
As at 31st March, 2026			
Borrowings	63.49	1,849.25	1,912.74
Interest payables (future contractual outflow)**	156.53	1,557.17	1,713.70
Trade payables	49.53	-	49.53
Lease liability	0.97	52.84	53.81
Other financial liabilities	12.56	-	12.56
	283.08	3,459.26	3,742.34

** Loan from Parent Company is payable as and when the funds will be available with the Company and hence interest on such loans have not been disclosed above.

Particulars	Within twelve months	More than twelve months*	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	79.26	1,567.00	1,646.26
Trade payables	5.52	-	5.52
Lease liability	0.36	15.60	15.96
Other financial liabilities	184.36	-	184.36
	269.50	1,582.60	1,852.10

*The substantial maturity of the financial liabilities are beyond 5 years, hence time bands between 1 to 5 years are not relevant to users and accordingly not presented.



23.3.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company’s exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company’s non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company’s external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management’s assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant ,the Company's loss for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the Company to variable rate of borrowing	1,763.20	1,528.10
Impact on profit before tax for the year		
Increase in 50 basis points	(8.82)	(7.64)
Decrease in 50 basis points	8.82	7.64
Impact of pre-tax equity for the year		
Increase in 50 basis points	(8.82)	(7.64)
Decrease in 50 basis points	8.82	7.64

The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

Exposure to Interest rate risk

Particular	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Financial Liabilities		
Fixed rate Instrument	86.05	79.71



24.1 Reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

24.2

24.3

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised
Potential tax benefit @ 25.17% (previous year 17.16%)

Note 24.4 Deferred taxes

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

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other adjustments in property, plant and equipment	-	96.28	96.28
Unamortised borrowings costs capitalised	-	2.79	2.79
Lease liabilities	-	0.55	0.55
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	99.62	99.62
Deferred tax assets:			
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	104.56	104.56
Total deferred tax assets	-	104.56	104.56
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	4.94	4.94

For the year ended 31st March, 2026

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other adjustments in property, plant and equipment	96.28	158.81	255.09
Unamortised borrowings costs capitalised	0.55	3.96	4.51
Lease liabilities	2.79	1.27	4.06
	<u>99.62</u>	<u>164.04</u>	<u>263.66</u>
Deferred tax assets:			
Unabsorbed depreciation	104.56	173.84	278.39
Lease ROU	-	4.20	4.20
	<u>104.56</u>	<u>178.04</u>	<u>282.59</u>
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	4.94	14.00	18.93

The Company has long term power purchase contracts with its customers which provide reasonable certainty of the future taxable profits. Therefore, the deferred tax assets have been recognised.

Note 25 : Related Party disclosure

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

Description of relationship	Name of the Entity
Ultimate Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025) Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) (W.e.f 16th October, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (Upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) DJ renewables PTE Ltd (w.e.f 16th October, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) (Upto 15th October, 2025) Cleanmax Osaka Gas Renewable Energy Private Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Yamuna Private Limited) (w.e.f 16th October, 2025)
Fellow subsidiary with whom the Company has related party transaction	CMES Jupiter Private Limited Surya Energy Photo Voltaic Private Limited
Shareholder	Bangalore International Airport Limited Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) (Upto 15th October, 2025) Cleanmax Osaka Gas Renewable Energy private limited (formerly known as Clean Max Yamuna Private Limited) (w.e.f 16th October, 2025)
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Amit Kumar Jain (Director) Mr. Udyut Goyal (Director) (Upto 31st March, 2025) Ajay Kumar Vishwakarma (Company Secretary) Vamsi Pillai (Director) (Wef 21st July, 2025)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)</u>		
Borrowing taken during the year	9.64	224.24
Borrowing repaid during the year	120.76	114.14
Interest expenses	5.30	4.08
Operation and maintenance expenses	11.31	3.47
Support fees	-	0.37
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	110.03	1,782.96
Reimbursement of expenses	3.70	-



Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited
CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
<u>Bangalore International Airport Limited</u>		
Revenue from sale of power	244.17	55.02
<u>CMES Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Purchase of Common Infrastructure facility charges	80.42	177.73
Capital advance given during the year	-	90.14
Purchase of Operation & Maintenance Services	2.97	-
<u>Surya Energy Photo Voltaic Private Limited</u>		
Purchase of land	-	33.08
<u>Cleanmax Osaka Gas Renewable Energy private limited (formerly known as Clean Max Yamuna Private Limited)</u>		
Purchase of Operation & Maintenance Services	8.18	-
Non Current borrowing taken during the year	79.00	-
Interest expenses	3.25	-

Note : Above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)</u>		
Current borrowings	-	38.45
Non Current borrowings	7.05	79.71
Interest payable	4.77	1.79
Payables for property, plant and equipment	2.44	176.17
Trade Payables	0.47	4.41
Due to related Party	6.54	-
<u>Bangalore International Airport Limited</u>		
Trade receivables	0.05	15.70
Unbilled revenue	21.88	18.16
<u>Clean Max Astral Private Limited</u>		
Trade payables*	0.00	0.00
<u>CMES Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Capital advance	-	90.14
Payable for Property, Plant and Equipment	3.58	-
Trade Payables	0.86	-
<u>Cleanmax Osaka Gas Renewable Energy private limited (formerly known as Clean Max Yamuna Private Limited)</u>		
Non Current borrowings	79.00	-
Interest payable	2.93	-
Trade Payables	44.94	-

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

Footnote:

(a) There is a corporate guarantee given by ultimate holding company for the underlying external borrowings taken by the company (Refer note 13(a)(i))

(b) The transactions with related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.



Note 26 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Current Assets	116.08	83.99	-
Current Liabilities	127.84	274.63	-
Ratio (in times)	0.91	0.31	1.94

Variation is due to decrease in current liability mainly payable to property, plant and equipment during the year.

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Total Debt	1,841.26	1,635.18	-
Total Equity	681.60	724.79	-
Ratio (in times)	2.70	2.26	0.19

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
EBITDA	198.43	43.77	-
Principal repayments & interest thereon (excluding refinancing)	339.95	37.88	-
Ratio (in times)	0.58	1.16	(0.50)

Variance is on account of repayment of debt taken 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(43.19)	(12.08)	-
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	703.20	730.83	-
Ratio	-6.14%	-1.65%	272.12%

Variation is due to increase in loss during the year.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory -

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Revenue from operations	244.68	55.02	-
Average Trade Receivables	7.88	7.85	-
Ratio (in times)	31.05	7.01	3.43

Variation is due to increase in sales during the year.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Purchases	41.18	9.20	-
Average Trade Payables	27.53	2.79	-
Ratio (in times)	1.50	3.30	(0.55)

Variation is due to increase in purchase of services during the year.



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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Revenue from operations	244.68	55.02	-
Current Assets (A)	116.08	83.99	-
Current Liabilities (B)	127.84	274.63	-
Net Working Capital (A-B)	(11.76)	(190.64)	-
Average Working Capital	(101.20)	(99.34)	-
Ratio	(2.42)	(0.55)	340%

Variation is mainly due to increase in sales during the year.

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit/(loss) after tax divided by Revenue from operations

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Loss after tax	(43.19)	(12.08)	-
Revenue from operations	244.68	55.02	-
Ratio	-18.00%	-22.00%	-18%

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Profit before tax (A)	(43.19)	(12.08)	-
Finance Costs (B)	175.79	40.08	-
EBIT (C) = (A+B)	132.60	28.00	-
Total assets	2,602.64	2,567.61	
Less: Deferred tax assets	(18.93)	(4.94)	
Less: ROU assets	(17.95)	(15.71)	
Total (D)	2,565.76	2,546.96	
Total Liabilities			
Less: Lease liabilities	16.67	13.50	
Total (E)	16.67	13.50	
Tangible Net Worth (F)=(D)-(E)	2,549.09	2,533.46	
Total Debt (G)	1,841.26	1,635.18	
Capital Employed (H)=(F)+(G)	4,390.35	4,168.64	
Ratio (C)/(H)	3.02%	0.67%	350.75%

Variation due to higher sales, higher debt received and higher finance costs.

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

Note : The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations



Note: 27

The company has applied Ind AS 116, under which the the Lease liabilities are recognized based on incremental borrowing rate on the initial application date and same amount is recognized for right of use assets.

As Lessee

The Company has entered into long term lease contracts for land. The Company has considered hindsight information in order to determine the lease term for recognition of ROU asset and lease liabilities.

Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets (Refer note 2)	17.95	15.71
Total	17.95	15.71

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	1.24	1.23
Non-current	15.43	12.27
Total	16.67	13.50

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

Right of use assets	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	15.71	-
Addition during year	2.86	14.25
Land Aggregator Fees Paid	-	1.57
Depreciation	(0.62)	(0.11)
Balance at the end of the year	17.95	15.71

Lease liabilities	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	13.50	-
Addition/Modification during the year	2.86	14.25
Finance cost	1.48	0.31
Lease Liability Payments	(1.17)	(1.06)
Balance at the end of the year	16.67	13.50

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1st January, 2025. The incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities was 9.30% per annum.

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	0.62	0.11
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1.48	0.31
Total	2.10	0.42

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	0.97	0.36
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5.28	1.98
Later than 5 years	47.56	13.62
Total Lease Payments	53.81	15.96



Note 28 - Trade Payable

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Unbilled due	0 - 1 Years	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
(ii) Others	2.31	46.83	0.01	-	-	49.15
Total	2.31	47.21	0.01	-	-	49.53

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Unbilled due	0 - 1 Years	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	0.02	0.14	-	-	-	0.16
(ii) Others	0.03	5.33	-	-	-	5.36
Total	15.80	-	-	-	-	5.52

* For the purpose of financial statement, above ageing is prepared from the date of invoice.

There are no disputed trade payables with MSME parties and other parties.

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule*							
Particulars	Unbilled due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026							
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05
(ii) Undisputed, credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss allowance- considered good**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss allowance- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule*							
Particulars	Unbilled due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025							
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	15.70	-	-	-	-	15.70
(ii) Undisputed, credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss allowance- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss allowance- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		15.70	-	-	-	-	15.70

*The Company has prepared the ageing schedule from the date of invoice.

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

There are no disputed trade receivables

Note 29

There are no contingent liabilities as at the 31st March, 2026 and 31st March 2025.

Note 30

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 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:-
The details of the customers from where the Company has earned more than 10% of its total revenue are as under:-

Customer A

% of total revenue	
For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
100%	100%

Note 31
Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Particulars

Borrowings at the beginning of the period (current and non-current borrowings)
Proceeds from non-current borrowings
Repayment of non - current borrowings
Due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109 (net of processing fees)
Proceeds from Current borrowings (net)
Interest accrued
Borrowings at the end of the period (current and non-current borrowings)

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1,635.18	8.06
373.07	1,607.82
(131.10)	-
(5.57)	(11.09)
(38.45)	30.39
8.13	-
1,841.26	1,635.18

Finance Cost Movement

Opening Interest accrued
Finance cost recognised
Finance cost Paid
Transaction cost related to borrowing
Non cash items
- Effective rate of interest
Closing Interest accrued

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1.79	-
172.21	39.40
(170.01)	(37.88)
1.71	0.37
2.43	(0.10)
8.13	1.79

footnote:
Refer note 27 for movement in lease liabilities



Note 32 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")
Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 33
33 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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 available with the Management.

(ii)The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) (a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.38	0.16
(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 period	-	-
(iii) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act,	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
(v) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.38	0.16
- Interest	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise		

Note 34

Revenue from contracts with customers

Unbilled Revenue (Financial asset)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	18.16	-
Revenue recognised during the year (A)	244.68	55.02
Progress bills raised		
- Out of opening asset	18.16	-
- Other than above	222.80	36.86
Balance at the end of the year (Refer note 9)	21.88	18.16

Note 35 : 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 36 : Going Concern

As at the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company's current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs. 11.76 million. Having regard to, non-current lien marked fixed deposits of Rs. 15 million which may be used to repay current maturities of borrowings, predicated cash flows from operations, the sanctioned undrawn loan facilities from various lenders and corporate guarantee support from ultimate parent company in the financial year 2025-26, the Board of Directors have concluded on the ability of the Company to generate sufficient future cash flows to be able to meet its obligations, as and when due, in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial results have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 37 : Disclosures required under schedule III

- i. The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.
- 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 38 :

The Financial statement of the Company have been approved for issuance in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors on 11th May, 2026.

Note 39 :

Previous years financial statements were audited by a firm of chartered accountants other than B S R & Co. LLP.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Suhas
Anandray Pai
Digitally signed by Suhas Anandray Pai
Date: 2026.05.12 18:35:43 +05'30'

Suhas Pai
Partner
Membership No : 119057
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max BIAL Renewable Energy Private Limited
CIN:U35105KA2023PTC181872

AMIT KUMAR JAIN
Digitally signed by AMIT KUMAR JAIN
Date: 2026.05.12 17:48:37 +05'30'

Amit Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 10221258
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026

AJAYKUMAR RAMNAYAN VISHWAKARMA
Digitally signed by AJAYKUMAR RAMNAYAN VISHWAKARMA
Date: 2026.05.12 17:52:37 +05'30'

Ajay Kumar Vishwakarma
Company secretary
Membership No: A45552

Pilla Vamsi Krishna
Digitally signed by Pilla Vamsi Krishna
Date: 2026.05.12 17:50:37 +05'30'

Vamsi Pillai
Director
DIN: 11119487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May, 2026





**Clean Max Bloom
Private Limited**

H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Bloom Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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, 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 of Director's report including the Annexures thereto, 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.

A 605, 6th Floor, Avion Aradhya One Earth A Meter Room, Pant Nagar, Ghatkopar East,
Mumbai – 400075
Mobile: 9833388059 Email: dipeshruparelia@hsdr.in



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 the Board of Directors 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

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.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- (i) 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.
 - 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
 - g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026.
 - 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.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 33 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 33 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

Yours Sincerely,

For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants

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ND SAVLA

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by HARDIK
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SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No.: 173901

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26173901JUBHTQ6171

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HSDR & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Bloom Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i)

- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(iii)

- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vii)

(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause (xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit in view of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable in case of the company. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not a core investment company as defined by regulations made by Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(c) is not applicable.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.93 millions during the current year. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.25 millions during the preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 25, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which is not mitigated indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xxi) The Company does not have any investment in subsidiary, joint venture and associate and hence the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

Yours Sincerely,

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

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**CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No.: 173901
FRN: 159382W
Date: 05 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26173901JUBHTQ6171**

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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Bloom Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Clean Max Bloom Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and

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evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

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Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

Yours Sincerely,

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

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CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No.: 173901

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26173901JUBHTQ6171

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Clean Max Bloom Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2(a)	40.88	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2(b)	168.39	59.46
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	5.01	-
(d) Income tax assets (net)		-	0.05
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	0.37	-
(f) Other non-current assets	5	16.11	-
		230.76	59.51
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	0.04
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8	39.82	-
(iv) Other financials assets	9	0.01	0.01
(b) Other current assets	10	15.24	2.19
		55.07	2.24
Total Assets		285.83	61.75
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	0.74	0.74
(b) Other equity	12	31.65	32.10
		32.39	32.84
II Non Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	242.37	-
		242.37	-
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	7.92	2.43
(ii) Trade payables	15		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.05	0.03
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.26	0.05
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	2.54	26.39
(b) Other current liabilities	17	0.30	0.01
		11.07	28.91
Total Equity & Liabilities		285.83	61.75

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 35)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

HARDIK Digitally signed by
HEMCHA HARDIK
ND SAVLA HEMCHAND SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Bloom Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Chinnappa Manjunatha
Director
DIN: 11167673
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026



Clean Max Bloom Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations		-	-
(b) Other Income	18	0.11	-
Total income		0.11	-
B. Expenses:			
(a) Operation and maintenance expenses		0.51	
(b) Other expenses	19	0.42	0.38
Total expenses		0.93	0.38
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(0.82)	(0.38)
D. Finance costs	20	-	-
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(0.82)	(0.38)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(0.37)	-
Total tax expense		(0.37)	-
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(0.45)	(0.38)
I Total comprehensive loss for the year		(0.45)	(0.38)
Earnings per equity share (in Rs. absolute)			
- basic and diluted	21	(6.06)	(8.60)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 35)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Bloom Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653

Sushant
Arundh
Nagre
Date: 2026.05.05
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Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026

Manjun
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Date: 2026.05.05
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Chinnappa Manjunatha
Director
DIN: 11167673
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026



Clean Max Bloom Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(0.82)	(0.38)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation		
Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL	(0.11)	
Loss on property, plant and equipment sold/written off		
Finance cost	-	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(0.93)	(0.38)
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:		
Other assets	(13.05)	(2.19)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	0.23	0.07
Other current liabilities	(29.15)	0.01
Cash used in operations	(42.90)	(2.49)
Income taxes paid	0.05	(0.05)
Net cash used in from operating activities (A)	(42.85)	(2.54)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(137.04)	(33.07)
Common Infra Charged Paid	(12.15)	
Fixed deposits placed		
Deposit in Escrow account		
Inter corporate deposit placed		
Dividend received		
Interest received		
Investment in Mutual fund	(4.90)	
Movement in restricted bank balances (net)	(39.82)	
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(193.91)	(33.07)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	247.28	
Repayment of borrowing	(0.97)	
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	33.37
Interest paid	(7.23)	
Proceeds from short term borrowings	(2.36)	2.28
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	236.72	35.65
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.04)	0.04
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year/period	0.04	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year/period	-	0.04

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 35)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

HARDIK
HEMCHAN
D SAVLA

CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Bloom Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653

Sushant
Arun
Nagre

Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026

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Chinnappa Manjunatha
Director
DIN: 11167673
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026



Clean Max Bloom Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

A. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	0.10
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2025	0.64
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.74
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2026	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.74

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	(0.25)	(0.25)
Security Premium received on Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2025	32.73	-	32.73
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	(0.38)	(0.38)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	32.73	(0.63)	32.10
Security Premium received on Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2026	-	-	-
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026	-	(0.45)	(0.45)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	32.73	(1.08)	31.65

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 35)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Bloom Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653

Sushant Arun
Nagre

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Sushant Arun
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Date: 2026.05.05
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Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026

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Manjunatha C
Date: 2026.05.05
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Chinnappa Manjunatha
Director
DIN: 11167673
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May 2026



Clean Max Bloom Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Bloom Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 10th March, 2023 and is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is 13A Floor-13 Plot 400 The Peregrine Apt, Swatantrya Veer Savarkar Marg Prabhadevi, Prabhadevi, Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400025.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 5th May 2026.

Note 1.2

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.



(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.



(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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 30 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.

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.



(g) 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 Companyed 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.



(l) 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.

(m) 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 (d) above.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a)MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.



Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management’s expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity’s own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity’s right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – “Statement of Cash Flows” and Ind AS 107 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity’s liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 “Income Taxes” which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity’s exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2(a)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Disposal	Depreciation for the year	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2026	
Freehold Land							
	-	40.88			40.88	-	40.88
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2026		40.88	-	-	40.88	-	40.88
<i>As at 31st March, 2025</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote:

- (a) The Company is not holding any benami property under the prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.
(b) The title deeds/lease deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
(c) For details of pledged assets refer note 13 (b)
(d) Figures in italic represent previous year figures.

Note 2(b)

Capital work in progress

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital work in progress	168.39	59.46
	168.39	59.46

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

	As at 31 March 2026			
Amount in CWIP for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress	108.93	59.46	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
				168.39

	As at 31 March 2025			
Amount in CWIP for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress	59.46	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
				59.46

Footnote:

Borrowings Cost amounting to Rs 14.57 million has been capitalised to CWIP since it is directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of the asset



Note 3

Investment

Investment (Fair value through profit and loss)

Lien marked mutual funds *

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
5.01	-
5.01	-

* These are mutual funds which are marked as lien against loans taken from financial institutions.

Note 4

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) Net

Deferred tax liabilities:

Difference in balance of Property, plant and equipment

Unamortized BC and Process fees allowed on payment basis

Gain on fair valuation of Investment

Deferred tax assets:

Unabsorbed depreciation

As at 31st March, 2026
(0.39)
0.39
(0.03)
(0.03)
0.40
0.40
0.37

Note 5

Other non-current assets

(unsecured, considered good)

Capital advance

Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
3.96	-
12.15	-
16.11	-

Note 6

Trade receivables

(Unsecured)

Considered good*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
-	-

Note 7

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks

Current accounts (refer note 7(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	0.04
-	0.04

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



Note 8

Bank balances other than (i) above

Escrow account

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

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
39.82	-
39.82	-

Note 9

Other current financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

Security Deposit

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	0.01
0.01	0.01

Note 10

Other current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

Advance to Supplier
Prepaid Expenses
Other Assets

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.25	-
0.08	2.19
14.91	-
15.24	2.19



Note 11
Equity Share capital

Authorised:
3,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (as at 31st March, 2025: 3,00,000 equity shares)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each
74,293 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (as at 31st March, 2025: 74,293 equity shares)

Footnotes:

11 (a) 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.

11 (b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the period:

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
74,293	0.74	10,000	0.10
-	-	64,293	0.64
74,293	0.74	74,293	0.74

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
37,889	51.00%	37,889	51.00%
36,404	49.00%	36,404	49.00%

11 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including its nominee
Fresenius Kabi India Private Limited

37,889	51.00%	37,889	51.00%
36,404	49.00%	36,404	49.00%

11 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including its nominee

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		% Change during the year
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding	
37889	51.00%	37,889	51.00%	-49.00%

Note 12
Other equity

(a) Securities Premium
Opening balance
Issued during the year
Closing Balance

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
32.73	-
-	32.73
32.73	32.73

(b) Retained earnings
Opening balance
Loss for the year
Closing Balance

(0.63)	(0.25)
(0.45)	(0.38)
(1.08)	(0.63)
31.65	32.10

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:
12(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013
12(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings / (losses) of the Company.



Long Term Borrowings

Secured

Term loan from others (Refer note 13(a) to 13 (c))
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings

Unsecured

Loan from Related Party (refer footnote)
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Refer note 13 (h))
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	126.17	-
	(4.50)	-
	121.67	-
	120.70	-
	242.37	-

Footnotes:

13 (a) Details of term loan:

Loan 1

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)
(ii) Rate of interest

128.54
Fully floating interest rate payable monthly linked to Lender's Long term Reference Rate (LTRR) + Spread of -ve 10.35%.
Repayment of the facility in 76 structured quarterly instalments starting from December 2025 to Sep 2044.

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

13 (b) Security and charge for Loan 1 :

The Facility together with all Obligations in relation thereto shall be secured by the following (collectively referred to as the "Security"):

1. a first charge, by way of mortgage, in a form and manner satisfactory to the Lenders, on all the immovable properties of the Borrower (including over the freehold interest, leasehold interest or sub-leasehold interest of the Borrower in such properties) (including the Project Land) in relation to the Project, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;
2. a first charge on all current assets and all the movable assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, equipment and all other movable assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;
3. a first charge, until the Final Settlement Date, over all Accounts and all other bank accounts of the Borrower in relation to the Project including the Trust and Retention Account and the sub-accounts thereof (including the Debt Service Reserve Account and Inverter Maintenance Reserve Account) (or any accounts in substitution therefor) but excluding the Distribution Account) that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement, the Trust and Retention Account Agreement or any of the other Transaction Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein and all funds of the Borrower, the Project Proceeds and all Permitted Investments, other investments or other securities of the Borrower and on all revenues and receivables of the Borrower in relation to the Project, whether or not deposited in the Accounts, the book debts of the Borrower, the operating cash flows of the Borrower in relation to the Project and all other commissions and revenues and cash of the Borrower in relation to the Project and all investments of the Borrower in relation to the Project (but excluding the monies lying in the Distribution Account), both present and future;
4. a first charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, if any, including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertaking and uncalled capital of the Borrower, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;
5. a first charge and assignment, by way of security, until the Final Settlement Date, in (i) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents, both present and future; (ii) the rights, title, interests and benefits of the Borrower in, to and under all the Clearances, both present and future; (iii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee (including contractor guarantees and performance guarantees) and liquidated damages (including Contractual Damages) and performance bond provided by any Project Participant, both present and future; and (iv) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts, both present and future;
6. a pledge of the Pledged Securities by the Pledgor until the Final Settlement Date; and
7. an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee provided by the Promoter till the Corporate Guarantee End Date (the "Corporate Guarantee"), it is hereby clarified that in the event the Guarantee Conditions are not tested (one month prior to the Corporate Guarantee End Date or upon testing as per the time period mentioned above), the said Guarantee Conditions are not complied with by the Corporate Guarantee End Date, then notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the Corporate Guarantee End Date shall be extended until satisfaction of the Guarantee Conditions.



- 13 (c) The Loan balance is net of unamortised borrowing cost of (Rs. in million) 2.38
- 13 (d) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.
- 13 (e) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Long Term borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.
- 13 (f) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- 13 (g) The Company has not availed any working capital loans against security of its current assets.
- 13 (h) The loan balance includes EIR impact of - (3.93)

Note 14

Short-term borrowings

Secured

Current Maturities of long term borrowing

4.50 -

Unsecured

Loan from Related Party (Unsecured) [refer foot note 14(a)]

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Refer Note 14(a) below)

(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

- 2.43

Interest accrued on borrowings

3.42 -

7.92 2.43

Footnote 14(a):

Short-term borrowings constitutes unsecured loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited [Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited] which is interest free and repayable on demand.

Note 15

Trade payables

(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [refer foot note 32(a)]

0.05 0.03

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

0.26 0.05

0.31 0.08

Note 16

Other financial liabilities

Payables on Property, plant and Equipment

2.17 26.39

Due to related party

0.37 -

2.54 26.39

Note 17

Other current liabilities

Statutory obligations

0.30 0.01

0.30 0.01



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
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Note 18

Other Income

Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.11	-
0.11	-

Note 19

Other expenses

Legal and professional fees

Rates and Taxes*

Payments to auditor (Refer note 19(a))

Filing and stamp duty charges

Office Rent

Miscellaneous expenses*

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.26	0.26
0.00	0.00
0.08	0.04
0.01	0.02
0.07	0.06
0.00	0.00
0.42	0.38

Note 19(a) Payments to auditor (Incl GST)

- Statutory audit

- Certification Service

0.06	0.04
0.02	
0.08	0.04

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

Note 20

Finance cost

Interest on borrowings(refer note 20(a))

Delayed payment of taxes *

Less : Interest capitalised

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
14.57	-
0.00	-
(14.57)	-
-	-

Note 20(a) Finance Cost

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost

- on borrowings from bank and others

- on borrowings from parent company

- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109 from parent company

- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109 from bank and others

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	-
6.85	-
3.80	-
3.93	-
(0.02)	-
14.56	-

Note 21

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted

Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)

Number of equity shares (Nos.)

Weighted Average Number of equity shares (Nos.)

Earnings per share (in Rs.) (Refer Note 21(a))

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(0.45)	(0.38)
74,293	74,293
74,293	44,172
(6.06)	(8.60)

Footnote 21 (a):

The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



Note 22: Financial Instruments

22.1 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 management reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	(Rs. In Millions)	(Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	250.29	2.43
Less:Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.04
Net Debt (A)	250.29	2.39
Total capital (ii)	32.39	32.84
Capital and Net debt (B)	282.68	35.23
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	89%	7%

- (i) Debt is defined as Current & Non-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 lender to immediately call loans and borrowings. The financial covenant for any interest-bearing loans and borrowings is tested as per the contractual agreements with lenders. There has been a breach in financial covenants where the amount outstanding (excluding EIR) as on 31st March 2026 is Rs. 128.54 millions, however, waiver has been obtained from the respective lender for the same.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March, 2026.

22.2 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.

22.3 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:

22.3.1 Credit risk

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

22.3.2 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.

22.3.3 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.



22.3.4 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.

22.3.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	7.92	240.82	248.74
Trade payables	0.31	-	0.31
Other financial liabilities	2.54	-	2.54
	10.77	240.82	251.59
Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31 March, 2025			
Borrowings	2.43	-	2.43
Trade payables	0.08	-	0.08
Other financial liabilities	26.39	-	26.39
	28.90	-	28.90

22.3.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's borrowings are at fixed rates and which does not fluctuate due to change in market interest rates. Hence, the Company does not have any interest rate risk as at March 31, 2026.



Note 23 : Income Taxes

23.1 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax	(0.82)	(0.38)
Enacted income tax rate in India*	25.17%	17.16%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	(0.21)	(0.07)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	0.21	0.07
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

23.2

The tax rate used for the period ended March 31, 2026 is 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 23.3 Deferred taxes

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	-	(0.39)	(0.39)
Unamortized BC and Process fees allowed on payment basis		0.39	0.39
Gain on fair valuation of Investment		(0.03)	(0.03)
Deferred tax assets:			
Unabsorbed depreciation and Carried forward losses	-	0.40	0.40
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	0.37	0.37

Note 24 : Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (Upto 14th August 2025)
Entities having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (Upto 14th August 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Clean Max Bryce Private Limited CMES Jupiter Private Limited
Shareholder	Fresenius Kabi India Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mrs. Shweta Javeri (Director) Mr. Sushant Nagre (Director) Mr. Chinnappa Manjunatha (Director)



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)</u> (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	16.97
Short term borrowings taken during the year (Net)	-	2.28
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment	94.04	52.25
Borrowings to Subsidiaries	119.19	-
Interest Expenses	3.80	-
Payment made for Borrowings	4.85	-
Purchase of Land	2.44	-
Capital Advances	1.73	-
<u>Fresenius Kabi India Private Limited</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	16.40
<u>Clean Max Bryce Private Limited</u>		
Purchase of Land	34.34	-
<u>CMES Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Purchases from Common Infra Facilities	12.15	-
Capital Advances	2.23	-

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST and TCS.

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)</u> (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	26.39
Interest Accrued on Borrowings	3.42	
Borrowings	116.76	2.43
Capital Advances	1.73	
Other Payables	0.37	
<u>Clean Max Bryce Private Limited</u>		
Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	2.17	-
<u>CMES Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Capital Advances	2.23	-



Note 25 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Current Assets	55.07	2.24	
Current Liabilities	11.07	28.91	
Ratio	4.97	0.08	6113%

The ratio has increased due to increase in current assets.

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Total Debt	250.29	2.43	
Total Equity	32.39	32.84	
Ratio	7.73	0.07	10943%

The ratio has increased due to increase in debt.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
EBITDA	(0.82)	-	
Total interest and principal repayments	8.20		
Ratio	(0.10)	-	0.00%

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	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(0.45)	(0.38)	
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	32.62	16.35	
Ratio	(0.01)	(0.02)	-50%

The ratio is changed due to Company turning profitable during current year.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change
Net loss after tax(A)	(0.45)	(0.38)	
Finance Costs (B)	-	-	
Total Tax Expense (C)	(0.37)	-	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(0.82)	(0.38)	
Total equity (E)	32.39	32.84	
Total debt (F)	250.29	2.43	
Capital Employed (G)=(E)-(F)	282.68	35.27	
Ratio (D)/(G)	-	(0.01)	100.00%

The variation in ratio is due to increase in debt

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

Note: The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations



Note 26 - Trade Payable Ageing

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05
(ii) Others	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.26
Total	0.05	0.26	-	-	-	0.31

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						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
(ii) Others		0.05	-	-	-	0.05
Total	0.03	0.05	-	-	-	0.08

*The above figures are considered from the date of transaction

Note 27

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at the 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note 28

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 operations during the year .

Note 29

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the year/period (current and non-current borrowings)	2.43	0.15
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	249.69	-
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(4.38)	-
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	(2.43)	2.28
Processing fees paid	(2.35)	-
EIR Impact	3.91	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	3.42	-
Borrowings at the end of the year/period (current and non-current borrowings)	250.29	2.43

Note 30 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 31 Going concern

As at 31st March 2026, the company current assets have exceeded the current liabilities by Rs. 44.00 millions. 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 32 Trade Payable

32 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.05	0.03
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.05	0.03
- Interest	-	-



Clean Max Bloom Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 33 : 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 34 : Disclosures required under schedule III

i. The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies.

ii. The Company has not entered into any 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 35:

(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.

(c) The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date till the date on which special purpose financial statements are approved and determined that there are no items to report.

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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Partner

Membership No. 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Bloom Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC398653

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Sushant Nagre

Director

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May 2026

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Chinnappa Manjunatha

Director

DIN: 11167673

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May 2026



**Clean Max Boreal
Private Limited**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of CLEAN MAX BOREAL PRIVATE LIMITED,

Report on the Ind AS financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Clean Max Boreal Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026, 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 31st March, 2026. and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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, 2026 and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Management's responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

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

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of subsection (11) of section 143 of the Act, we have given in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to my separate report in "**Annexure B**"; and



(h) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year and hence reporting on compliance under provisions of section 197(16) of the Act, does not apply.

(i) 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 foreseeable losses on long term contracts and had no derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2026; and
- (iii) The Company did not have any dues on account of Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- (iv)
 - a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;
 - c. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- (v) Reporting under clause (f) of Rule 11 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable since the Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.
- (vi) 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05/05/2026

UDIN: 26116819MWLSJP5125



Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Clean Max Boreal Private Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(i)

a) A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Capital work-in-progress.

B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Intangible assets.

b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work-in-progress by which all fixed assets are verified once during the year. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

a) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) is not applicable.

b) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use asset) during the year.

c) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(i)

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the company does not hold any inventory, and hence, reporting under clause 3(a) (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has no been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (ii) The Company has not made investments in firms, Limited Liability Partnerships and has not granted secured or unsecured loans to any companies, firms, Limited liability partnership or any other party during the year covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, or made investments or provided guarantees and securities as applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of activities carried on by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In respect of statutory dues:
 - a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b. There were no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as at balance sheet date on account of any dispute.
- (vii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).



(viii)

- a) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our review, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our review, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- d) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima-facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix)

- a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material frauds on or by the Company have been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.



- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year (and upto the date of this report), and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable.
- (xi) The company is not Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Ind AS.
- (xiii) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- (xiv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv)
 - a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) In our opinion, the group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly, reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company has incurred no cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.36 million in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xvii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.



- (xviii) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) is not applicable to the Company.

For **Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05/05/2026

UDIN: 26116819MWLSJP5125



Annexure 'B' to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Clean Max Boreal Private Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Clean Max Boreal Private Limited ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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



Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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





Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05/05/2026

UDIN: 26116819MWLSJP5125



Clean Max Boreal Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2a	733.20	-
(b) Intangible assets	2b	17.18	-
(c) Capital Work-in-progress	3	-	282.02
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other non-current financial assets	4	19.10	-
(e) Deferred Tax assets	5	0.51	0.09
(f) Income tax assets (net)		0.10	0.27
(g) Other non-current assets	6	144.50	66.44
		914.59	348.82
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	0.02
(ii) Other balances with banks	8	1.33	-
(iii) Other financial assets	9	7.29	-
(b) Other current assets	10	5.58	0.49
		14.20	0.51
Total Assets		928.79	349.33
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	2.96	2.96
(b) Other equity	12	170.90	171.78
		173.86	174.74
II Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	738.89	173.30
(ii) Lease Liabilities		2.35	-
		741.24	173.30
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	12.52	1.23
(ii) Lease Liabilities		0.26	-
(iii) Trade payables	15		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.05	0.03
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.03	0.02
(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	0.48	-
(b) Other current liabilities	17	0.35	0.01
		13.69	1.29
Total Equity & Liabilities		928.79	349.33

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 36)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Boreal Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Anil Kumar Mahajan

Director

DIN: 11096261

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

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Pradeep Gopinathan

Director

DIN: 11114353

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026



Clean Max Boreal Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations	18	6.15	-
(b) Other income	19	1.29	-
Total income		7.44	-
B. Expenses:			
(a) Operational and maintaince expenses		0.35	-
(b) Other expenses	20	0.91	0.36
Total expenses		1.26	0.36
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		6.18	(0.36)
D. Finance costs	21	5.18	-
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		2.32	-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(1.32)	(0.36)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit		(0.44)	(0.09)
Total tax expense / (credit)		(0.44)	(0.09)
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(0.88)	(0.27)
I Total comprehensive loss for the year		(0.88)	(0.27)
Earnings per equity share			
- basic and diluted	22	(2.97)	(2.41)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 36)

In terms of our report attached of even date
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Date: 2026.05.05 22:06:57 +05'30'

Kaushal Chulawala
Partner
Membership No. 116819
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Boreal Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Anil Kumar Mahajan
Director
DIN: 11096261
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Pradeep Gopinathan
Director
DIN: 11114353
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026



Clean Max Boreal Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(1.32)	(0.36)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation	2.32	-
Interest on fixed deposit	(1.27)	-
Amortization of prepaid common infra expense	0.35	-
Interest on income tax refund	(0.02)	-
Finance cost	5.18	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	5.24	(0.36)
<u>Changes in working capital</u>		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Other financial assets	(6.15)	-
Other assets	0.01	(66.93)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	0.03	0.02
Other financial liabilities	0.13	-
Other current liabilities	0.34	-
Cash used in operations	(0.40)	(67.27)
Income taxes paid	0.21	(0.27)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(0.19)	(67.54)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(365.39)	(281.70)
Common infrastructure facility charges paid	(127.38)	-
Fixed deposits placed	(19.10)	-
Interest received	0.13	-
Movement in restricted bank balances	(1.33)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(513.07)	(281.70)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	539.00	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings- Related party	69.29	173.30
Repayment from long term borrowings(both RPT & External)	(45.91)	-
Proceeds from/(Repayment of) short term borrowings (net)	(0.91)	0.91
Lease liabilities	(0.26)	-
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	175.00
Finance cost paid	(40.55)	-
Processing fees paid	(7.42)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	513.24	349.21
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year/ period	0.02	0.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year/ period (refer note 8)	-	0.02

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 36)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
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Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala
Partner
Membership No. 116819
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Boreal Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116

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Anil Kumar Mahajan
Director
DIN: 11096261
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

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Pradeep Gopinathan
Director
DIN: 11114353
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026



A. Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2025	2.96
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	2.96
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2026	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	2.96

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	(0.09)	(0.09)
Add : Premium on issue of shares during the year - fresh issue	172.14	-	172.14
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	(0.27)	(0.27)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	172.14	(0.36)	171.78
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026	-	(0.88)	(0.88)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	172.14	(1.24)	170.90

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 36)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala
Partner
Membership No. 116819
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Boreal Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Anil Kumar Mahajan
Director
DIN: 11096261
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

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Date:
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Pradeep Gopinathan
Director
DIN: 11114353
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026



Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Boreal Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 08th December, 2023 and is engaged in business of 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 13A, Plot 400, Peregrine Apt, SVS Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400025, Maharashtra, India.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 05th May, 2026.

Note 1.2

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.



(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.



(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.



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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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 30 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.

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.

(g) 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 Companyed 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.



(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 (b) above.



Note 1.3

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a)MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity's exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2a
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 1st April 2025	Addition	Deduction	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 1st April 2025	Depreciation for the year	Deduction	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2026
Plant Machinery- Wind Plant	-	607.81	-	607.81	-	1.36	-	1.36	606.45
Plant Machinery- Solar Plant	-	124.50	-	124.50	-	0.32	-	0.32	124.18
Right of use assets Leasehold Land	-	2.66	-	2.66	-	0.09	-	0.09	2.57
Total	-	734.97	-	734.97	-	1.77	-	1.77	733.20

Footnotes:
(i) For details of pledged assets refer note 13.
(ii) The Company is not holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988).
(iii) The title deeds of Immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the Group conducted an operational efficiency review of its plant and machinery. Based on the review, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of plant and machinery has been revised from 25 years to 30 years. This change has been considered as change in estimate as per Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively in the aforesaid financial statements.

The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2027	For the year ended 31st March, 2028	For the year ended 31st March, 2029	For the year ended 31st March, 2030	For the year ended 31st March, 2031
Decrease in depreciation expense - Solar	(0.17)	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
Decrease in depreciation expense - wind	(0.05)	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99

Note 2b
(b) Intangible asset

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 1st April 2025	Addition	Deduction	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 1st April 2025	Depreciation for the year	Deduction	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2026
Right to way	-	17.73	-	17.73	-	0.55	-	0.55	17.18
Total	-	17.73	-	17.73	-	0.55	-	0.55	17.18

Note 3
Capital work in progress

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital work in progress	-	282.02
	-	282.02

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

Amount in CWIP for a period of	As on March 2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Amount in CWIP for a period of	As on March 2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	282.02	-	-	-	282.02
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4**Other non-current financial assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Balance with bank held as margin money*

* These are fixed deposit which are marked as lien against loans taken from financial institutions.

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
19.10	-
19.10	-

Note 5**Deferred Tax assets****Deferred Tax asset/(liability) net**

Fixed Assets

Unamortized Borrowing cost and Processing fees allowed on payment basis

Lease liability (Net of ROU)

Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses

Intangible Assets

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(36.44)	-
3.60	-
0.01	-
34.33	0.09
(0.99)	-
0.51	0.09

Note 6**Other non-current assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Capital advances

Non current portion of prepaid common infrastructure facility charges

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
22.57	66.44
121.93	-
144.50	66.44

Note 7**Cash and cash equivalents**

Balances with banks-Current accounts [Refer note 7(a)]

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	0.02
-	0.02

Footnote 7(a) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.

Note 8**Other bank balances**

Escrow account [(Refer footnote 8(a)]

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1.33	-
1.33	-

Footnote:

8(a) The balance in escrow account has restriction on its usage.

Note 9**Other current financial assets**

(at amortised cost)

(unsecured, considered good)

Interest accrued on deposits

Unbilled revenue*

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

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1.14	-
6.15	-
7.29	-

Note 10**Other current assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Advances to suppliers*

Prepaid expenses

Current portion of prepaid common infrastructure facility charges

Indirect tax recoverable*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
0.48	0.49
5.10	-
-	-
5.58	0.49

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



Note 11
Equity Share capital

Authorised:
3,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:
2,19,661 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:

11 (a) 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.

11 (b) 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, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2,96,418	2.96	10,000	0.10
-	-	2,86,418	2.86
2,96,418	2.96	2,96,418	2.96

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
1,51,173	51%	1,51,173	51%
1,45,245	49%	1,45,245	49%
2,96,418	100%	2,96,418	100%

11 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Merino Industries Limited

11 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
No.	% of holding	% Change during the year	No.	% of holding	% Change during the year

Note 12

Other equity

(a) Security premium
Opening balance
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year - fresh issue
Closing Balance

(b) Retained earnings
Opening balance
Add : Profit/Loss for the year
Closing Balance

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
172.14	-
-	172.14
172.14	172.14
(0.36)	(0.09)
(0.88)	(0.27)
(1.24)	(0.36)
170.90	171.78

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:
12(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.
12(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13**Long-term borrowings**

(at amortised cost)

Secured

Term Loan from banks (Refer footnote 13(a), 13(b) and 13 (e) to 13(i))

Term Loan from others (Refer footnote 13(c), 13(d) and 13 (e) to 13(i))

Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025

265.25 -

266.33 -

(11.11) -

Unsecured

Loan from Related Party(Refer footnote 13(j) to 13(k))

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited

(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

218.42 173.30

738.89 173.30**Footnote:**

13(a) Details of term loan:

Loan 1 **Loan 2**

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings) and net of unamortised borrowing cost of Rs. 4.25 million as at 31st March, 2026 (Rs.Nil million as at 31st March, 2025)

269.50 -

(ii) Rate of interest

Applicable rate of interest on this Facility is fully floating interest rate payable monthly linked to Lender's Long term Reference Rate (LTRR) + Spread of -ve 10.60%

-

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

The facility is payable in quarterly structured 75 instalments from September 2026 to March 2045

-

13(b) Security of loan 1:

The Facility together with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses and all their monies whatsoever payable by the Borrower shall be secured by:

1. First pari passu charge over all immovable properties / assets / leasehold rights of the Borrowers in relation to the Project, both present and future primary. Mortgage to be created and perfected within 6 months from SCOD

2. First pari passu charge on all on all present and future moveable assets of the Borrower pertaining to the Project, both present and future

3. First pari passu charge or assignment on all intangibles of the Borrower in relation to the Project including but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capital, present and future of the Borrower

4. First pari-passu charge on on all bank accounts (incl. TRA accounts except distribution account), receivables, operating cash flows etc. of the Borrower pertaining to the Project. All cash inflows (pertaining to the Project) shall be deposited in the TRA account and all proceeds to be utilized in accordance with the TRA waterfall mechanism clause.

5. First pari passu charge on all all rights, titles and interests of the Borrower under the existing and future Project Documents including but not limited to assignment rights under the PPAs, insurance policies, permits/approvals, Module warranty etc.

6. Pledge of 100% of the shares of the Borrower held by Sponsor (Pledge to be reduced to 51% of Borrower shareholding on the Project Stabilization Date, after approval of the Lender; balance shareholding will be free to be encumbered; Pledge to be shared pari-passu with existing Lenders. Federal Bank Limited's share in overall Pledge will be restricted to 29%.

7. Board Resolution backed Sponsor Undertaking

8. Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) equivalent to debt servicing (interest and principal) for the next 3 months of the entire Facility to be created within 15 days from the date of first disbursement. (DSRA to be maintained in the form of lien marked Liquid / Overnight debt MF units and/or FD. Post COD, funded DSR can be converted into DSRA BG from a Scheduled commercial bank without any recourse the Project assets)



13(c) Details of term loan:	Loan 2	Loan 2
(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings) and net of unamortised borrowing cost of Rs. 3.17 million as at 31st March, 2026 (Rs.Nil million as at 31st March, 2025)	269.50	-
(ii) Rate of interest	Applicable rate of interest on this Facility is fully floating interest rate payable monthly linked to Lender's Long term Reference Rate (LTRR) + Spread of -ve 10.35%.	
(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end	The facility is payable in quarterly structured 75 instalments from September 2026 to March 2045	

13(d) Security of loan 1:

The Facility together with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses and all other monies whatsoever payable by the Borrower shall be secured by:

1. Exclusive charge over all immovable properties / assets / leasehold rights of the Borrowers in relation to the Project, both present and future Mortgage to be created and perfected within 6 months from SCOD
2. Exclusive charge on all present and future moveable assets of the Borrower pertaining to the Project, both present and future .
3. Exclusive charge on all intangibles of the Borrower in relation to the Project including but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capital, present and future of the Borrower
4. Exclusive charge on all bank accounts (incl. TRA accounts except distribution account), receivables, operating cash flows etc. of the Borrower pertaining to the Project. All cash inflows (pertaining to the Project) shall be deposited in the TRA account and all proceeds to be utilized in accordance with the TRA waterfall mechanism clause
5. Exclusive charge on all rights, titles and interests of the Borrower under the existing and future Project Documents including but not limited to assignment rights under the PPAs, insurance policies, permits/ approvals, Module warranty etc.
6. Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) equivalent to debt servicing (interest and principal) for the next 3 months of the entire Facility to be created within 15 days from the date of first disbursement. (DSRA to be maintained in the form of lien marked Liquid / Overnight debt MF units and/or FD. Post COD, funded DSRA can be converted into DSRA BC from a Scheduled commercial bank without any recourse the Project assets)
7. Pledge of 100% of the shares of the Borrower held by Sponsor (Pledge to be reduced to 51% of Borrower shareholding on the Project Stabilization Date, after approval the Lender; balance shareholding will be free to be encumbered; Pledge to be shared pari-passu with existing Lenders for Borrower 2,3,5 and 6)
8. Board Resolution backed Sponsor Undertaking
9. Unconditional, irrevocable Corporate Guarantee (CG) of Sponsor backed by Board Resolution (CG to be signed upfront prior to the date of first disbursement and shall be valid for a period of 2 years from the date of first disbursement "CG End Date". Project Stabilization conditions to be tested at least 1 month prior to the CG End Date, in case of (a) non-fulfilment of these conditions or (b) conditions not being tested, CG to be extended)
10. Inter-company agreement between the Borrowers for Cash-Pooling Structure

13 (e) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.

13 (f) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

13 (g) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Non Current borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.

13 (h) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

13 (i) The Company does not have any working capital loans secured against current assets.

13 (j) The loan balance of Parent Company includes EIR impact of Rs 21.74 million as at 31st March, 2026 (Rs 0.32 Million as at 31st March, 2025)

13 (k) Unsecured loan is received from parent company. Interest is charged per annum at effective interest rate ranging from 10% to 14%.

Note 14

Short-term borrowings

(at amortised cost)

Secured loan

Current maturities of long term borrowings

11.11

-

Unsecured loan

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited

(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) (Refer note 14(a))

-

0.91

Interest accrued on borrowings

1.41

0.32

12.52

1.23

Footnote 14(a):

The interest free unsecured loans received from the Parent Company are for a short period to bridge the temporary funding and is repayable on demand.



Note 15

Trade payables

(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 32)
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.05	0.03
0.03	0.02
0.08	0.05

Note 16

Other current financial liabilities

Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment
Due to related parties

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.35	-
0.13	-
0.48	-

Note 17

Other current liabilities

Statutory obligations

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.35	0.01
0.35	0.01



Note 18

Revenue from operations

Revenue from sale of power

Note:

Timing of revenue recognition

At a point of time

Over a period of time

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Revenue from sale of power	6.15	-
	6.15	-
At a point of time	6.15	-
Over a period of time	-	-
	6.15	-

Footnote:

18(a) The company does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Note 19

Other income

Interest on fixed deposits

Interest on income tax refund

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Interest on fixed deposits	1.27	-
Interest on income tax refund	0.02	-
	1.29	-

Note 20

Other expenses

Legal and professional fees

Rent

Payments to auditor

Insurance

Support Fees

Other miscellaneous expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Legal and professional fees	0.02	0.21
Rent	0.05	0.03
Payments to auditor	0.07	0.03
Insurance	0.73	-
Support Fees	0.03	0.00
Other miscellaneous expenses	0.01	0.09
	0.91	0.36

Note 21

Finance cost

Interest on borrowings [Refer note 21(a)]

Interest on delayed payment of Taxes

Interest on lease liabilities

Other borrowing cost

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Interest on borrowings [Refer note 21(a)]	5.04	-
Interest on delayed payment of Taxes	0.00	-
Interest on lease liabilities	0.05	-
Other borrowing cost	0.09	-
	5.18	-

Note 21(a) Breakup of finance cost

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost

Interest on borrowings

Interest on related party borrowings

Effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109

Effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109- Parent Company

Less: Interest capitalisation

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost		
Interest on borrowings	41.14	-
Interest on related party borrowings	1.56	-
Effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109	(0.83)	-
Effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109- Parent Company	21.42	0.32
Less: Interest capitalisation	(58.25)	(0.32)
	5.04	-

Note 22

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted

Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)

Weighted average number of equity shares (nos)

Number of equity shares (Nos.)

Earnings per share (in Rs.) (previous year not annualized)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)	(0.88)	(0.27)
Weighted average number of equity shares (nos)	2,96,418	1,12,012
Number of equity shares (Nos.)	2,96,418	2,96,418
Earnings per share (in Rs.) (previous year not annualized)	(2.97)	(2.41)



Note 23: Financial Instruments

23.1 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 capital structure of the Company consist of equity share capital and other equity. The Company also has obtained unsecured borrowings.

The management reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	(Rs. In Millions)	(Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	751.41	174.53
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.02
Net Debt (A)	751.41	174.51
Total Capital (ii)	173.86	174.74
Capital and Net Debt (B)	925.27	349.25
Net debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio (%) [A/B]	81.21%	49.97%

- (i) Debt is defined as Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) and Current borrowings (including accrued interest).
(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. The financial covenant for any interest-bearing loans and borrowings is tested as per the contractual agreements with lenders. There has been a breach in financial covenants where the amount outstanding (excluding EIR) as on 31st March 2026 is Rs. 269.50 Million and as on 31st March 2025 is Rs.NIL; however waiver has been obtained from the respective lender for the same.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March 2025.

23.2 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.

23.3 Fair value hierarchy

a) The fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	Level	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of inputs to fair value measurement
Financial assets		-	0			
		-	-			

For description of level 1, level 2 and level 3, refer material accounting policies.

b) Movement of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Particulars	Liability towards investment in subsidiaries by Alternate Investment Fund (Financial liability)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	
Movement during the period	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-

c) Sensitivity analysis of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

d) Transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3.



23.4 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:

23.4.1 Credit risk

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

Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

23.4.2 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.

23.4.3 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.

23.4.4 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.

23.4.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	12.52	539.00	551.52
Trade payables	0.08	-	0.08
Lease Liabilities	0.26	2.35	2.61
Other financial liabilities	0.48	-	0.48
	13.34	541.35	554.69
Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	1.23	173.30	174.53
Trade payables	0.05	-	0.05
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
	1.28	173.30	174.58



23.4.6 Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing	539.00	-
Impact on profit before tax for the year	2.70	-

The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.
There is no interest risk applicable to the Company for it's borrowing from the related party, as the rate of interest for such loans are at fixed rates.



Note 24 : Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax	(1.32)	(0.36)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	(0.33)	(0.09)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	0.33	-
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.44)	(0.09)

24.2

The tax rate used for the period FY 2025 - 26 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.

24.3

Movement in deferred tax asset/ (liability)

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Property, plant and Equipment/ Capital Work-in-progress	-	(37.43)	(37.43)
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	(37.43)	(37.43)
Deferred tax assets:			
Unamortized Borrowing cost and Processing fees allowed on payment basis	-	3.60	3.60
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	-	0.01	0.01
Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses	-	34.33	34.33
Total deferred tax assets	-	37.94	37.94
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	0.51	0.51

For 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/ Capital Work-in-progress	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets:			
Unamortized Borrowing cost and Processing fees allowed on payment basis	-	-	-
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses	-	0.09	0.09
Total deferred tax assets	-	0.09	0.09
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	0.09	0.09

24.4

Unrecognised Tax Losses

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	0.45	0.09
Potential tax benefit @ 25.17 %	0.11	0.01

Tax Losses Carried Forward

	As at 31st March, 2026	
Amount	Expiry Date	
A.Y. 25-26	0.36	AY 2033-34
A.Y. 24-25	0.09	AY 2032-33

Tax Losses Carried Forward

	As at 31st March, 2025	
Amount	Expiry Date	
A.Y. 24-25	0.09	AY 2032-33



Note 25 : Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Shareholders	Merino Industries Limited
Fellow subsidiary company	Clean Max Vayu Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Amit Kumar Jain (Director) (Upto 04/07/2025) Udyat Goyal (Director) (Upto 25/09/2024) Ashu Gupta (Director) (w.e.f. 12/06/2025) Anilkumar Madhukar Mahajan (Director) (w.e.f. 12/06/2025) Pradeep Gopinathan (Director) (w.e.f. 12/06/2025)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	89.20
Capital Advance	22.52	66.44
Borrowings taken during the period	69.29	174.11
Borrowings repaid during the period	46.82	-
Interest expense	1.56	-
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment/ CWIP	351.07	247.37
Other Operating Expense	0.03	-
Purchases from Common Infrastructure Facilities	107.95	-
<u>Clean Max Vayu Private Limited</u>		
Lease Expense	15.24	-
<u>Merino Industries Limited</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	85.80
Sale of Products/ Projects	6.15	-

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)</u>		
Long Term Borrowings	196.68	173.00
Short Term Borrowings	-	0.91
Capital Advance	22.52	66.44
Interest accrued on borrowings	1.41	-
Other Payables	0.13	-
Payable for property, plant and equipment	0.02	-
<u>Clean Max Vayu Private Limited</u>		
Payable for property, plant and equipment	0.30	-
<u>Merino Industries Limited</u>		
Sale of Products/ Projects	6.15	-



Note 26 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Current Assets	14.20	0.51	
Current Liabilities	13.69	1.29	
Ratio	1.04	0.40	160.00%

This ratio has been increased due to increase in current assets.

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Total Debt	751.41	174.53	
Total Equity	173.86	174.74	
Ratio	4.32	1.00	332%

This ratio has been increased due to increase in debt.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
EBITDA	6.18	(0.36)	
Total interest and principal repayments	87.37	-	
Ratio	0.07	-	100.00%

This ratio has been decreased due to increase in interest and principal repayments.

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	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(0.88)	(0.27)	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	173.86	174.74	
Ratio	(0.01)	-	-100.00%

This ratio has been decreased due to increase in loss for the year.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by inventory -

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Purchases	0.35	-	
Average Trade Payables	0.04	0.02	
Ratio	8.75	-	100.00%

This ratio has been increase due to operation during the year



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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Sales	7.44	-	
Current Assets (A)	14.20	0.51	
Current Liabilities (B)	13.69	1.29	
Net Working Capital (A-B)	0.51	(0.78)	
Average Working Capital	0.51	(0.78)	
Ratio	14.59	-	100%

This ratio has been increase due to operation during the year

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net Profit after tax	(0.88)	(0.27)	
Net Sales	7.44	-	
Ratio	(0.12)	-	-100.00%

This ratio has been decreased due to increase in loss for the year.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net loss after tax(A)	(0.88)	(0.27)	
Finance Costs (B)	5.18	-	
Total Tax Expense (C)	(0.44)	(0.09)	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	3.86	(0.36)	
Total equity (E)	173.86	174.74	
Total debt (H)	751.41	174.53	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	925.27	349.27	
Ratio (D)/(I)	-	-	0.00%

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

The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations

Footnote : 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 27 - 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, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05
(ii) Others	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.04
Total	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.09

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						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
(ii) Others	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Total	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	0.05

The above figures are considered from the date of transaction

Note 28

There are no contingent liabilities as at the 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.

Note 29

Segment Information

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 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:-

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Customer A	100%	-

Note 30

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	174.53	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	539.00	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings - related party	69.29	173.30
Repayment from long term borrowings(both RPT & External)	(45.91)	-
Repayments of non-current borrowings	-	-
Increase in short term borrowing on account of accrued interest	1.09	0.32
Proceeds from/(Repayment of) short term borrowings (net)	(0.91)	0.91
Due to effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109	14.32	-
Borrowings at the end of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	751.41	174.53

Note 31: Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 32 : Trade Payable

32 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.



Note 33 - Leases**Amounts recognised in balance sheet**

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	2.57	-
Total	2.57	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	0.26	-
Non-current	2.35	-
Total	2.61	-

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Right of use assets		
Opening	-	-
Addition/modification during year (net)	2.66	-
Depreciation	(0.09)	-
Closing balance	2.57	-

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Opening	-	-
Addition/modification during year (net)	2.66	-
Finance cost	0.21	-
Lease liability payments	(0.26)	-
Closing balance	2.61	-

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	0.09	-
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	0.21	-
Less: Amount capitalised	(0.16)	-
Total	0.14	-

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	0.26	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1.03	-
Later than 5 years	5.72	-
Total Lease Payments	7.01	-



Clean Max Boreal Private Limited**CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)*

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.05	0.03
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
- Principal	0.05	0.03
- Interest	-	-

Note 34 : 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 35 : 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 36

(a) Previous years figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

(b) There are no events occurring after reporting due as at 31st March, 2026.

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

KAUSHAL**BHUPENDRA****BHAI****CHULAWALA****Kaushal Chulawala****Partner**

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

Digitally signed by KAUSHAL
BHUPENDRABHAI CHULAWALA
Date: 2026.05.05 22:06:01 +05'30'

For and on behalf of the Board of**Clean Max Boreal Private Limited****CIN:U35105MH2023PTC415116**

MAHAJAN
ANILKUMAR
MADHUKAR
Digitally signed by MAHAJAN
ANILKUMAR
MADHUKAR
Date: 2026.05.05
21:11:11 +05'30'

Anil Kumar Mahajan**Director**

DIN: 11096261

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

Pradeep.G
Digitally signed by Pradeep. G
Date: 2026.05.05
21:11:31 +05'30'

Pradeep Gopinathan**Director**

DIN: 11114353

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026





**Clean Max Bryce
Private Limited**

H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Bryce Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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, 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 of Director's report including the Annexures thereto, 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.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 the Board of Directors 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

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.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- (i) 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.
 - 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
 - g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026.
 - 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 32 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 32 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

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SAVLA

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Date: 2026.05.02
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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No.: 173901
FRN: 159382W
Date: 02 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26173901KUWNDC9315

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Bryce Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i)

- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii)

- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
-
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (vi) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vii)

(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause (xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit in view of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable in case of the company. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not a core investment company as defined by regulations made by Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(c) is not applicable.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.17 millions in the current financial year. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.44 millions in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 24, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which is not mitigated indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xxi) The Company does not have any investment in subsidiary, joint venture and associate and hence the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For H S D R & Associates Chartered Accountants

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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No.: 173901
FRN: 159382W
Date: 02 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26173901KUWNDC9315

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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Bryce Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Clean Max Bryce Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For H S D R & Associates Chartered Accountants

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Date: 2026.05.02
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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No.: 173901
FRN: 159382W
Date: 02 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26173901KUWNDC9315



Clean Max Bryce Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663
Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2(a)	16.10	37.03
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2(b)	335.43	-
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	6.46	-
(ii) Other financial assets	4	0.01	0.01
(d) Income tax assets (net)		0.41	-
(e) Other Non- Current assets	5	114.45	-
		472.86	37.04
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	2.70	0.02
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	7	28.98	-
(iii) Other financial assets	8	2.74	-
(b) Other current assets	9	0.46	0.01
		34.88	0.03
Total Assets		507.74	37.07
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	3.57	0.10
(b) Other equity	11	216.39	(0.44)
		219.96	(0.34)
II Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	227.23	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities		6.87	-
		234.10	-
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	7.34	37.11
(ii) Lease Liabilities		0.65	-
(iii) Trade payables	14		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.05	0.08
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.69	0.21
(iv) Other financial liabilities	15	44.35	-
(b) Other current liabilities	16	0.60	0.01
		53.68	37.41
Total Equity & Liabilities		507.74	37.07

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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CA Hardik Salva

Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Bryce Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663

SUBHASH
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Date: 2026.05.02
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Mulka Sathyanarayana Reddy
Subhash Babu

Director
DIN: 11119076
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026

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Date: 2026.05.02
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Kumari Neha

Director
DIN: 11187612
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026



Clean Max Bryce Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations		-	-
(b) Other Income	17	0.79	-
Total income		0.79	-
B. Expenses:			
(a) Operation and maintenance expenses		-	-
(b) Other expenses	18	0.87	0.44
Total expenses		0.87	0.44
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(0.08)	(0.44)
D. Finance costs	19	0.10	-
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(0.17)	(0.44)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(0.17)	(0.44)
I Total comprehensive loss for the year/ period		(0.17)	(0.44)
Earnings per equity share (in Rs. absolute) - basic and diluted (Face value of Rs. 10/-)	20	(0.66)	(43.13)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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CA Hardik Salva

Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Bryce Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663

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Date: 2026.05.02
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Mulka Sathyanarayana
Reddy Subhash Babu

Director
DIN: 11119076
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026

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Kumari Neha

Director
DIN: 11187612
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026



A. Cash flows from operating activities

Loss before tax

Adjustments for:

Interest income on fixed deposits

Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL

Operating loss before working capital changes

Changes in working capital

Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:

Trade Receivables

Other assets

Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:

Trade payables

Other financial liabilities

Other current liabilities

Cash used in operations

Income taxes paid

Net cash used in from operating activities (A)

B. Cash flows from investing activities

Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment

Fixed deposits placed

Interest received

Investment in Mutual fund

Common infra charges paid

Movement in restricted bank balances (net)

Net cash used in investing activities (B)

C. Cash flows from financing activities

Proceeds from long term borrowings

Lease Rent Payments

Proceeds from issue of equity shares

Interest paid

Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)

Processing Fees Paid

Net cash generated from financing activities (C)

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period (Note 6)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
	(0.18)	(0.44)
	(0.63)	
	(0.16)	
	(0.97)	(0.44)
	-	
	(2.62)	(0.01)
	0.45	0.29
	(0.74)	-
	0.59	0.01
	(3.29)	(0.16)
	(0.41)	-
	(3.70)	(0.16)
	(316.50)	(37.03)
	(28.60)	-
	0.06	-
	(6.30)	-
	(34.24)	-
	(0.38)	-
	(385.96)	(37.03)
	232.98	-
	(9.76)	-
	220.47	0.10
	(14.02)	-
	(34.05)	37.11
	(3.28)	-
	392.34	37.21
	2.68	0.02
	0.02	-
	2.70	0.02

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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CA Hardik Salva

Partner

Membership No. 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Bryce Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663

SUBHAS

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Mulka Sathyanarayana

Reddy Subhash Babu

Director

DIN: 11119076

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2026

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Date: 2026.05.02

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Clean Max Bryce Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663
Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

A. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Equity Share capital
Balance as at 07th June, 2024	
Issue of Shares during the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	0.10
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.10
Issue of Shares during the period ended 31st March, 2026	3.57
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	3.57

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 07th June, 2024	-	-	-
Loss for the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	-	(0.44)	(0.44)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	(0.44)	(0.44)
Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2026	217.00	(0.17)	216.83
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	217.00	(0.61)	216.39

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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CA Hardik Salva

Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Bryce Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663

SUBHASH
BABU M S

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by SUBHASH
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KUMARI
NEHA

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Mulka Sathyanarayana
Reddy Subhash Babu

Director
DIN: 11119076
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026

Kumari Neha

Director
DIN: 11187612
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026



Clean Max Bryce Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Bryce Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 07th June, 2024 and is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is 13A, Plot 400, Peregrine Apt, SVS Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400025, Maharashtra, India.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2nd May, 2026.

Note 1.2

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.



(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.



(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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.

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.

(g) 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 Companyed 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.



The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 (d) above.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a) MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.



Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – “Statement of Cash Flows” and Ind AS 107 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity’s liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 “Income Taxes” which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity’s exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2(a): Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block As at 31st March, 2026
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Disposals	As at 31st March, 2026	Disposals	
Freehold land	37.03	-	37.03	-	-	-
	-	37.03	-	-	-	37.03
Right to use asset-Leasehold land	-	16.65	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	0.55	-	16.10
Total	37.03	16.65	37.03	0.55	-	16.10
	-	37.03	-	-	-	37.03

Footnote:

- (a) The Company is not holding any benami property under the prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.
(b) The title deeds/lease deeds of Immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
(c) The depreciation on right to use leasehold land amounts to Rs. 0.55 millions has been capitalised to CWIP
(d) For details of pledged assets refer note 14(b)
(e) Figures in italic represent previous year figures.

Note 2(b): Capital Work in progress

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Capital Work in Progress	335.43	-
	<u>335.43</u>	<u>-</u>

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

	As at 31st March, 2026			
Amount in CWIP for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress	335.43	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
				Total
				335.43

Footnote:

- (i) Borrowings cost, finance cost on lease liability and depreciation on Right to use leasehold land amounting to Rs. 18.89 million, Rs.0.63 million and Rs.0.55 million respectively has been capitalised since it is directly attributable to acquisition and construction of the asset



Note 3

Investements
(unsecured, considered good)

Lien marked mutual funds (measured at FVTPL)

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
6.46	-
6.46	-

Note 4

Other non-current financial assets
(at amortised cost)
Security deposits

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	0.01
0.01	0.01

Note 5

Other non-current assets
Capital Advances
Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
80.21	-
34.24	-
114.45	-

Note 6

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks
Current accounts (Refer Note 6(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
2.70	0.02
2.70	0.02

Footnote
6(a) : The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the period.

Note 7

Other bank balances

Escrow accounts (Refer note 7(a))
Fixed deposit with restriction on use

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.38	-
28.60	-
28.98	-

Footnote:
7(a) The balance in escrow account is with Banks which has restrictions on its usage.

Note 8

Other financial assets
(unsecured, considered good)

Interest accrued in deposits
Other receivables

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.57	-
2.17	
2.74	-

Note 9

Other current assets
(unsecured, considered good)

Advances to suppliers
Prepaid Expenses
Other assets*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.26	0.01
0.20	-
0.00	-
0.46	0.01

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



Note 10
Equity Share capital

Authorised:
4,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (as at 31st March, 2025: 1,00,000)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each
3,56,799 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (as at 31st March, 2025: 10,000)

Footnotes:

10 (a) 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.

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
4.00	1.00
4.00	1.00
3.57	0.10
3.57	0.10

10(b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the period:

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
10,000	0.10	-	-
3,46,799	3.47	10,000	0.10
3,56,799	3.57	10,000	0.10

10(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including its nominee shareholder
National Peroxide Limited

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
2,64,031.00	74%	7,400.00	74%
92,768.00	26%	2,600.00	26%
3,56,799.00	100%	10,000.00	100%

10(d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including its
nominee shareholder

As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
No.	% of holding	% Change during the period	No.	% of holding	% Change during the period

2,64,031.00	74.00%	Nil	7,400	74.00%	Nil

Note 11

Other equity

Security premium

Opening balance
Add: Premium on shares issued during the period - fresh issue
Closing Balance

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
-	-
217.00	-
217.00	-

Retained earnings

Opening balance
Less for the year
Closing Balance

(0.44)	-
(0.17)	(0.44)
(0.61)	(0.44)
216.39	(0.44)

Total

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

11(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013
11(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings / (losses) of the Company.



Note 12

Long-term borrowings

Secured

Term Loan from others (refer footnote 12(a) to 12(c))
Less: Current Maturities of long term borrowings

Unsecured

Loan from Related Party (refer footnote 12(d))
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Term Loan from others (refer footnote 12(a) to 12(c))	170.98	-
Less: Current Maturities of long term borrowings	(4.28)	-
	166.70	-
Loan from Related Party (refer footnote 12(d))	60.53	-
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)	60.53	-
	227.23	-

Footnotes:

12(a) Details of term loan:

- (i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)
(ii) Rate of interest

Loan	Loan
174.16	-
Linked to Lender's NPLR-LT plus spread of 1.15%	Linked with ABFL Long Term Referral Rate

- (iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

The facility is payable in quarterly structured 81 instalments from March 2026 to March 2046	Repayable in 74 Instalments payable quarterly from September 2023 to March 2042

12(b) Security and charge for Loan :

- (a) A first ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage (equitable/registered) on all the Borrower's immovable properties (whether freehold or leasehold or sub-leasehold) in relation to the Project, together with all structures and appurtenances thereon until the Final Settlement Date;
- (b) A first ranking pari passu charge over Borrower's movable assets in relation to the Project including machinery, furniture, vehicles and all other movable assets and current assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, both present and future until the Final Settlement Date;
- (c) A first ranking pari passu charge over all Account and all other bank accounts (other than the distribution account mentioned in the TRA Agreement) of the Borrower pertaining to the Project including the DSRA (including Debt Service Reserve Amount in substitution thereof) pertaining to the Project that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement, the TRA Agreement or any of the Transaction Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein and all funds of the Borrower in relation to the Project, the Receivables (other than Environmental Attribute Proceeds) and all Permitted Investments or other securities both present and future until the Final Settlement Date;
- (d) A first ranking pari passu charge on all revenues and Receivables of the Borrower in relation to the Project whether or not deposited in the Account, the book debts of the Borrower in relation to the Project, the operating cash flows of the Borrower in relation to the Project and all other commissions and revenues and cash of the Borrower of whatsoever nature (excluding Environmental Attribute Proceeds) and wherever arising in relation to the Project including the current assets both present and future until the Final Settlement Date;
- (e) A first ranking pari passu charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertaking, intellectual property rights and uncalled capital of the Borrower in relation to the Project, both present and future until the Final Settlement Date;
- (f) A first ranking pari passu charge by way of assignment/hypothecation or creation of charge until the Final Settlement Date, on:
- (i) all the rights, title, claims, interests and benefits of the Borrower in, to and under all the Approvals in relation to the Project, both present and future (subject to Applicable Laws);
- (ii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee, warranty (including contractor guarantees) and liquidated damages (including contractual damages) and performance bond provided by any counter-party to the Project Documents, both present and future;
- (iii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee, warranty (including contractor guarantees) and liquidated damages (including contractual damages) and performance bond provided by any counter-party to the Project Documents, both present and future;
- (iv) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts and Insurance Proceeds, both present and future;
- (g) Corporate Guarantee until the Corporate Guarantee End Date;
- (h) A first ranking pledge of the Pledged Securities until the Final Settlement Date; and
- (i) A first ranking charge over the rights, title and interest of the Promoter in all unsecured loans, inter-corporate deposits provided by the Promoter to the Borrower and all other instruments (to the extent not included under the pledge of the Pledged Securities) subscribed by the Promoter in the Borrower, until the Final Settlement Date, duly backed by a power of attorney.

The entire Security (save for Security stipulated under Schedule 8(a)(a)) shall be created prior to the Initial Disbursement Date and shall be perfected within 30 (thirty) days from the Initial Disbursement Date or date of creation of Security or as required under Applicable Laws, whichever is earlier. The Security under Schedule 8(a)(a) shall be created and perfected within 9 (nine) months from the Initial Disbursement Date.

The Security shall rank pari passu inter-se the Lenders without any preference or priority of one over the other.



12(c) The Loan balance is net of unamortised borrowing cost of (Rs. in million)	3.18	-
12(d) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.		
12(e) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Long Term borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.		
12(f) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.		
12(g) The Company has not availed any working capital loans against security of its current assets.		
12(h) The loan balance includes EIR impact of -	-1.69	-

Note 13

Short-term borrowings

Secured

Current Maturity

Unsecured

Loan from Related Party

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Refer Note 13(a) below)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

Interest accrued on borrowings

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
4.28	-
-	37.11
3.06	-
7.34	37.11

Footnote 13(a):
Short-term borrowings constitutes unsecured loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited [Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited] which has no repayment schedule and no interest is payable on the same.

Note 14

Trade payables

(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [refer foot note 30(a)]
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.05	0.08
0.69	0.21
0.74	0.29

Note 15

Other current financial liabilities

Due to related party
Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
2.32	-
42.03	-
44.35	-

Note 16

Other current liabilities

Statutory obligations

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.60	0.01
0.60	0.01



Clean Max Bryce Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 17**Other Income**

Interest income on fixed deposits with banks
MTM Gain on investments measured at fair value through profit or loss

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
	0.63	-
	0.16	-
	0.79	-

Note 18**Other expenses**

Legal and professional fees
Payments to auditor (Refer Note 18(a))
Filing and stamp duty charges
Miscellaneous expenses
Rates and Taxes*

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
	0.71	0.38
	0.09	0.04
	0.06	0.01
	0.01	0.01
	-	-
	0.87	0.44

Footnote:**18(a) Payments to auditor**

Payments to auditor
- Statutory audit
- Certification certificates*

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
	0.07	0.04
	0.02	-
	0.09	0.04

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

Note 19**Finance costs**

Interest expense
- on lease liabilities
- on delayed payment of taxes
- on borrowings
- on borrowings from related parties
- on borrowings effective Interest rate as per Ind AS 109
- on borrowings effective Interest rate as per Ind AS 109 parent company
- other borrowing costs

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
	0.63	-
	-	-
	13.68	-
	3.41	-
	0.12	-
	1.69	-
	0.09	-
	19.62	-
Less: Interest cost capitalised	(19.52)	-
	0.10	-

Note 20**Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic and diluted**

Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Nos.)
Number of equity shares (Nos.)
Earnings per share (in Rs.) (previous year not annualized) (Refer Note 20(a))

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
	(0.17)	(0.44)
	2,67,703	10,000
	3,56,799	10,000
	(0.66)	(43.13)

Footnote 20(a):

The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



Note 21: Financial Instruments

21.1 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 capital structure of the Company consist of equity share capital and other equity. The Company also has obtained unsecured borrowings.

The management reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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 period is as follows

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	(Rs. In Millions)	(Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	234.57	37.11
Less:Cash and cash equivalents	2.70	0.02
Net Debt (A)	231.87	37.09
Total capital (ii)	219.96	(0.34)
Capital and Net debt (B)	451.83	36.75
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	51%	101%

(i) Debt is defined as Current and Non-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 borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31st March, 2026.

21.1 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.

21.2 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:

21.2.1 Credit risk

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

21.2.2 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.

21.2.3 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.

21.2.4 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.

21.2.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	7.34	228.72	236.06
Trade payables	0.74	-	0.74
Other current financial liabilities	44.35	-	44.35
Lease Liabilities	0.65	21.79	22.44
	53.08	250.51	303.59

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	37.11	-	37.11
Trade payables	0.29	-	0.29
	37.40	-	37.40

21.2.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant ,the Company's loss for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing	174.16	-
Impact on loss before tax for the year	0.87	0.00



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 year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax	(0.17)	(0.44)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.168%	25.168%
Income tax expense calculated at 17.16%	(0.04)	(0.11)
Others	0.04	-
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

Note 22.2

The tax rate used for the period ended 31st March, 2026 is 25.168%.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 year ended 31st March, 2026

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Amortisation of borrowing cost	-	-	-
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	-	-	-
FVTPL on Investment	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets:			
Unabsorbed depreciation and Carried forward losses	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-	-

Note 23: Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (Upto 14th August 2025)
Entity having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Clean Max Bloom Private Limited CMES Jupiter Private Limited
Shareholder	National Peroxide Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Mulka Sathyanarayana Reddy Subhash Babu (Director) Ms.Kumari Neha (Director) Ms. Sebastian Regina Grace (Director)



(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)</u> (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	163.15	0.07
Short term borrowings received	-	37.11
Borrowings to Subsidiaries	110.99	-
Interest Expenses	3.41	-
Payment made for Borrowings	89.26	-
Purchase of PPE/Capital work in progress	276.21	-
Sale of Land	2.68	-
Capital Advances	80.21	-
Purchase of freehold land	-	37.03
<u>National Peroxide Limited</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	57.32	0.03
<u>Clean Max Bloom Private Limited</u>		
Sale of Land	34.34	-
<u>CMES Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Reimbursement of Land Development charges	7.05	-
Lease Expense	0.55	-
Purchases from Common Infra Facilities	29.02	-

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)</u> (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Interest Accrued on Borrowings	3.06	-
Borrowings Subsidiaries	58.85	-
Capital Advances	80.21	-
Other Payables	2.32	-
Short Term Borrowings	-	37.11
<u>Clean Max Bloom Private Limited</u>		
Trade Receivables	2.17	-
<u>CMES Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Capital Advances	-	-
Payable for property, plant and equipment	41.25	-



Note 24 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Current Assets	34.88	0.03	
Current Liabilities	53.68	37.41	
Ratio	0.65	-	0%

The increase in ratio is on account of increase in current assets

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Total Debt	234.57	37.11	
Total Equity	219.96	(0.34)	
Ratio	1.07	(109.15)	-101%

The ratio is changed due to increase in debt during the period.

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

Ratio	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
EBITDA	(0.08)	-	
Total interest and principal repayments	48.07	-	
Ratio	-	-	NA

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	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	Change
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(0.17)	(0.44)	
Average Equity	109.81	(0.34)	
Ratio	-	1.29	-100%

The variance is on account of equity infusion during the year.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory -

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.



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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	Change
Net loss after tax(A)	(0.17)	(0.44)	
Finance Costs (B)	0.10	-	
Total Tax Expense (C)	-	-	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(0.07)	(0.44)	
Total equity (E)	109.81	(0.34)	
Total debt (H)	234.57	37.11	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)+(H)	344.38	36.77	
Ratio (D)/(I)	-	(0.01)	-100%

The variance is on account of debt taken during the year and equity infusion made during the year

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

Note : The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations
As the company was not in existence in previous year, actual figures as at the balance sheet date are considered for the purpose of calculation of ratios.



Note 25

As Lessee

The Company has entered into long term lease contracts for land. The Company has considered relevant information in order to determine the lease term for recognition of ROU asset and lease liabilities.

Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	16.10	-
Total	16.10	-

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	0.65	-
Non-current	6.87	-
Total	7.52	-

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

Right of use assets	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening	-	-
Addition/Modification During Year	16.65	-
Depreciation	(0.55)	-
Closing balance	16.10	-

Lease liabilities	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening	-	-
Addition During Year	7.54	-
Finance cost	0.63	-
Lease liability payments	(0.65)	-
Closing balance	7.52	-



Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss
The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	0.55	-
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	0.63	-
Total	1.18	-

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	0.65	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3.44	-
Later than 5 years	17.38	-
Total Lease Payments	21.47	-

Note 26 - Trade Payable Ageing

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05
(ii) Others	-	0.69	-	-	-	0.69
Total	0.05	0.69	-	-	-	0.74

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						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.08
(ii) Others	-	0.21	-	-	-	0.21
Total	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.29

*The above figures are considered from the date of transaction

Note 27

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at the 31st March, 2026.

Note 28

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 operation during the year.

Note 28

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

Particulars

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 07th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the period	37.11	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	285.15	-
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(52.14)	-
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	(37.11)	37.11
Transaction costs paid	(3.31)	-
Effective Interest rate adjustment	1.81	-
Interest accrued	3.06	-
Borrowings at the end of the period	234.57	37.11

Note 30 : Trade Payable

30(a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii)The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.05	0.08
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.05	0.08
- Interest	-	-



Note 31 Going concern

As at 31 March 2026, the company current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs.18.81 millions on account of Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment from parent company amounting to Rs. 42.3 millions. Further deficit in meeting its current obligations will be met through capital infusion by Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Parent Company)[Formerly know as Clean Max Enviro Solutions Private Limited]. 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 32 : 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 33 : Disclosures required under schedule III

- The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies.
- The Company has not any entered in scheme of arrangement under section 230 to 237 of Companies Act 2013.
- 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.
- 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

- Wherever the figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.
- The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date till the date on which financial statements are approved and determined that there are no items to report.

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

HARDIK
HEMCHAN
D SAVLA

CA Hardik Salva

Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Bryce Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC426663

Subhash Babu M S
BABU M S

Mulka Sathyanarayana
Reddy Subhash Babu
Director
DIN: 11119076
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026

Kumar I NEHA
KUMARI NEHA

Kumari Neha
Director
DIN: 11187612
Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd May, 2026





**Clean Max Cads
Private Limited**

H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Cads Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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, 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 of Director's report including the Annexures thereto, 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.

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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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 the Board of Directors 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- (i) 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.
 - 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
 - g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026.
 - 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.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 32 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 32 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

Yours Sincerely,

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

HARDIK
HEMCHA
ND SAVLA

Digitally signed
by HARDIK
HEMCHAND
SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.05
20:19:36 +05'30'

CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No.: 173901

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26173901QUZMXZ3359

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Cads Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i)

- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(iii)

- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vii)

- (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

- (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

- (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause (xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit in view of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable in case of the company. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not a core investment company as defined by regulations made by Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(c) is not applicable.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.40 millions during the current year. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.23 millions during the preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 23, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which is not mitigated indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xxi) The Company does not have any investment in subsidiary, joint venture and associate and hence the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

Yours Sincerely,

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

HARDIK
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ND SAVLA

Digitally signed
by HARDIK
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SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.05
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**CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No.: 173901
FRN: 159382W
Date: 05 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26173901QUZMXZ3359**

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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Cads Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Clean Max Cads Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and

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evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

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Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

Yours Sincerely,

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

HARDIK
HEMCHA
ND SAVLA

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Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No.: 173901

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26173901QUZMXZ3359

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Clean Max Cads Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2(a)	4.85	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2(b)	115.61	-
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Other financial assets	3	2.71	0.01
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	0.22	-
(e) Other non-current assets	5	21.52	18.88
		144.91	18.89
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	0.80	0.05
(ii) Other financial assets	7	0.05	-
(b) Other current assets	8	0.08	-
		0.93	0.05
Total Assets		145.84	18.94
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	0.74	0.74
(b) Other equity	10	17.58	17.76
		18.32	18.50
II Non current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	107.24	-
(ii) Lease liabilities		4.63	-
		111.87	-
II Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	1.02	0.39
(ii) Lease Liabilities		0.39	-
(iii) Trade payables	13		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.06	0.03
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.10	0.02
(iv) Other financial liabilities	14	13.90	-
(b) Other current liabilities	15	0.18	0.00
		15.65	0.44
Total Equity & Liabilities		145.84	18.94

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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by HARDIK
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CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No: 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Cads Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224

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Chinnappa Manjunatha

Director

DIN: 11167673

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026

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Sushant Nagre

Director

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026



Clean Max Cads Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations		-	-
(b) Other Income	16	0.05	-
Total income		0.05	-
B. Expenses:			
(a) Operation and Maintenance Expenses		-	-
(b) Other expenses	17	0.43	0.23
Total expenses		0.43	0.23
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(0.38)	(0.23)
D. Finance costs	18	0.02	-
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(0.40)	(0.23)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(0.22)	-
Total tax expense		(0.22)	-
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(0.18)	(0.23)
I Total comprehensive loss for the year		(0.18)	(0.23)
Earnings per equity share			
- basic and diluted (in Rs. absolute)	19	(2.21)	(11.96)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No: 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Cads Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224

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Chinnappa Manjunatha
Director
DIN: 11167673
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May, 2026

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May, 2026



Clean Max Cads Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(0.40)	(0.23)
Adjustments for:		
Interest income on fixed deposits	(0.05)	-
Finance cost	0.02	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(0.43)	(0.23)
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:		
Other assets	(0.08)	-
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	0.11	0.02
Other Financial liabilities	0.45	-
Other current liabilities	0.18	-
Cash used in operations	0.23	(0.21)
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities (A)	0.23	(0.21)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress	(86.45)	(18.88)
Common infra charges paid	(15.81)	-
Fixed deposits placed	(2.70)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(104.96)	(18.88)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	18.88
Proceeds from long term borrowings	108.21	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings	0.63	0.25
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(0.40)	-
Finance cost paid	(1.48)	-
Processing fees paid	(1.49)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	105.47	19.13
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.74	0.04
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	0.05	0.01
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 6)	0.79	0.05

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No: 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Cads Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224

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Chinnappa Manjunatha

Director

DIN: 11167673

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026

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Sushant Nagre

Director

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026



Clean Max Cads Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

A. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	0.10
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2025	0.64
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.74
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2026	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.74

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	-	(0.25)	(0.25)
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year- fi	18.24	-	18.24
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	(0.23)	(0.23)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	18.24	(0.48)	17.76
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026	-	(0.18)	(0.18)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	18.24	(0.66)	17.58

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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Date: 2026.05.05 20:16:55 +05'30'

CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No: 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Cads Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224

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Date: 2026.05.05 19:25:51 +05'30'

Chinnappa Manjunatha

Director

DIN: 11167673

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026

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Date: 2026.05.05 19:27:04 +05'30'

Sushant Nagre

Director

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th May, 2026



Clean Max Cads Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Cads Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 18th March, 2023 and is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is 13A Floor-13 Plot 400 The Peregrine Apt, Swatantrya Veer Savarkar Marg Prabhadevi, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025, Maharashtra, India.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 5th May, 2026.

Note 1.2

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.



(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.



(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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.

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.

(g) 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 Companyed 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.



The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 (d) above.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a)MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.



Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – “Statement of Cash Flows” and Ind AS 107 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity’s liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 “Income Taxes” which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity’s exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block As at 31 March, 2026
	As at 1 April, 2025	Addition	Deduction	As at 31 March, 2026	Depreciation for the year	
Right to use leasehold land	-	5.02	-	5.02	0.17	4.85
Total	-	5.02	-	5.02	0.17	4.85

Footnotes:

- (i) The Company is not holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988
(ii) The depreciation on Right to use leasehold land amounting to Rs 0.17 millions has been capitalised to CWIP.
(iii) The title deeds / lease deeds of immovable property are held in the name of the Company

(b) Capital work in progress

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital work in progress	115.61	-
	115.61	-

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

Amount in CWIP for a period of	As on March 2026			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress	115.61	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
				Total
				115.61

Footnotes:

- (i) Borrowing costs, Finance cost on leases and depreciation on Right to use leasehold land amounting to Rs. 2.15 millions, Rs. 0.40 millions and Rs. 0.17 millions respectively has been capitalised to CWIP since it is directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of the asset.



Clean Max Cads Private Limited**CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)***Note 3****Other non-current financial assets**

(unsecured considered goods)

Balance with bank held as margin money*

Security deposits

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
2.70	-
0.01	0.01
2.71	0.01

*These are fixed deposits which are marked as lien against loans taken from financial institutions.

Note 4**Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net)**Deferred tax liabilities:Deferred tax assets:

Unabsorbed Depreciation and carried forward losses

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
0.22	-
0.22	-

Note 5**Other non-current assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Capital Advance

Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
5.71	18.88
15.81	-
21.52	18.88

Note 6**Cash and cash equivalents**

Balances with banks

Current accounts (refer note 6(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.80	0.05
0.80	0.05

Footnote 6(a):

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

Note 7**Other current financial assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.05	-
0.05	-

Note 8**Other current assets**

(Unsecured, considered good)

Advance to suppliers*

Prepaid Expenses

Indirect tax recoverable*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	0.00
0.07	-
0.00	0.00
0.08	-

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



Note 9

Equity Share capital

Authorised:

5,00,000 (As at 31st March, 2025: 5,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

74,435 (As at 31st March, 2025: 74,435) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:

9 (a) 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.

9 (b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the period:

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

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
74,435	0.74	10,000	0.10
-	-	64,435	0.64
74,435	0.74	74,435	0.74

9 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 10% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (formerly known as Clean Max
Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including nominee shareholder
Roop Automotives Limited

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
37,962	51%	37,962	51%
36,473	49%	36,473	49%

9 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (formerly known as Clean Max
Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including nominee shareholder

As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
No.	% of holding	% Change during the year	No.	% of holding	% Change during the year
37,962	51.00%	0.00%	37,962	51.00%	-49.00%

Note 10

Other equity

Security premium

Opening balance
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year- fresh issue

Closing Balance

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
18.24	-
-	18.24
18.24	18.24

Retained earnings

Opening balance
Loss for the year
Closing Balance

(0.48)	(0.25)
(0.18)	(0.23)
(0.66)	(0.48)
17.58	17.76

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

10(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

10(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earning / (losses) of the Company



Clean Max Cads Private Limited**CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)***Note 11****Long-term borrowings****Secured**

Term loan from Bank	78.16	-
Loan from Banks/NBFC/Financial Institution (Secured) [refer foot note 11(a) to (j)]	-	-
Less: Current maturities	(0.83)	-
	77.33	-

Unsecured

Loan from Related Party (Unsecured) [refer foot note 11(k) to (m)]	29.91	-
	107.24	-

Footnotes:**11 (a) Details of term loan:**

- (i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)
(ii) Rate of interest

- (iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

Loan 1	Loan 1
79.63	-
Linked to Repo with quarterly reset in line with extant regulatory guidelines.	
Repayable in 74 Instalments payable quarterly from September 2023 to March 2042	

11 (b) Security and charge for Loan 1 :

Exclusive charge on the present and future movable and immoveable assets of the Borrower

- Exclusive charge on the Borrowers present and future intangibles assets and goodwill of the project;
- Exclusive charge on the Borrower's current assets, entire cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, uncalled capital present and future
- Exclusive charge on
 - o all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents including PPA, EPC etc
 - o approvals and clearances in respect of the Project
 - o Letter of credit, guarantee (including performance guarantee from EPC contractor), performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents
 - o Any payment security offered by the offtakers
 - o Insurance Contracts/Insurance Proceeds in respect of the Project.
- Exclusive charge on all accounts of the borrower.
- Upfront DSRA FD for 1 quarter principal and interest servicing upfront and another DSRA FD of 1 quarter principal and interest will be built in within 9 months from date of COD.

Exclusive charge by way of mortgage on the land acquired/leased by the Company in favour of the Bank

11 (c) The Loan balance is net of unamortised borrowing cost of (Rs. in million)	1.47	-
11 (d) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.		
11 (e) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Long Term borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.		
11 (f) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.		
11 (g) The Company has not availed any working capital loans against security of its current assets.		
11 (h) The loan balance includes EIR impact of -	(0.50)	-

Note 12**Short-term borrowings***(at amortised cost)*

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Current Maturities of Long Term Loans	0.83	-
Loan from Related Party (Unsecured) [refer foot note 12(a)]		
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited		
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)	-	0.39
Interest accrued on borrowings	0.19	-
	1.02	0.39

Footnote 12(a):

Short-term borrowings includes loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (CMES) (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) which is interest free and repayable on demand.

Note 13**Trade payables***(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)*

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.06	0.03
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	0.10	0.02
	0.16	0.05



Note 14

Other current financial liabilities

Due to related parties
Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.64	-
13.26	-
13.90	-

Note 17

Other current liabilities

Statutory obligations*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.18	0.00
0.18	0.00

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

Note 16

Other income

Interest on fixed deposits

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.05	-
0.05	-

Note 17

Other expenses

Legal and professional fees

Rates and Taxes*

Payments to auditor (Refer Note 17(a))

Filing and stamp duty charges*

Office Rent

Miscellaneous expenses*

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.15	0.13
0.00	0.00
0.07	0.04
0.01	-
0.20	0.06
0.00	0.00
0.43	0.23

17(a) Payments to auditor (incl. GST)

- Statutory audit

0.07	0.04
0.07	0.04

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

Note 18

Finance costs

Interest expense

- from others

- from related parties

- on lease liabilities

- on delayed payment of taxes

- on borrowings effective Interest rate as per Ind AS 109 Parent

- on borrowings effective Interest rate as per Ind AS 109

Other Borrowing Costs

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1.45	-
0.19	-
0.40	-
-	-
0.50	-
0.02	-
0.01	-
2.57	-
(2.55)	-
0.02	-

Less: Finance Cost Capitalised

Note 19

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted

Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)

Weighted Average Number of equity shares (Nos.)

Number of equity shares (Nos.)

Earnings per share (Rs.) (not annualised) (Refer Note 19(a))

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(0.18)	(0.23)
74,435	19,709
74,435	74,435
(2.21)	(11.96)

Footnote:

19(a) The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



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 management reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	(Rs. In Millions)	(Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	108.26	0.39
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	0.80	0.05
Net Debt (A)	107.46	0.34
Total capital (ii)	18.32	18.50
Capital and Net debt (B)	125.78	18.84
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	85.43%	1.80%

(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 lender to immediately call loans and borrowings. The financial covenant for any interest-bearing loans and borrowings is tested as per the contractual agreements with lenders. There has been a breach in financial covenants where the amount outstanding (excluding EIR) as on 31st March 2026 is Rs. 79.63 Millions, however, waiver has been obtained from the respective lender for the same.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31st March, 2026.

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.

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.

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, 2026			
Borrowings	1.02	108.21	109.23
Trade payables	0.16	-	0.16
Other current financial liabilities	13.90	-	13.90
Lease Liabilities	0.39	14.07	14.46
	15.47	122.28	137.75
Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	0.39	-	0.39
Trade payables	0.05	-	0.05
	0.44	-	0.44

20.3.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rate

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant ,the Company's loss for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing		79.63	-
Impact on loss before tax for the year		0.40	-



Note 21: Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax	(0.40)	(0.23)
Enacted income tax rate in India	17.16%	17.16%
Income tax expense calculated at 17.16%	(0.07)	(0.04)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	0.07	0.04
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.22)	-

21.2

The tax rate used for the year ended March 31, 2026 is 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 22: Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Fellow subsidiary	CMES Power 2 Private Limited
Shareholder	Roop Automotives Limited
Key Management Personnel	Shweta Javeri (Director) Sushant Nagre (Director) Sushant Nagre (Director)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
<u>Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	9.58
Borrowings taken during the year (short term and long term)	29.43	0.26
Borrowings repaid during the year (short term and long term)	0.41	0
Purchase of Property, Plant and equipment / CWIP	100.80	0
Capital advance paid	-	18.88
Interest Expenses	0.19	-
<u>CMES Power 2 Private Limited</u>		
Lease Expenses	0.33	-
Purchase of common infrastructure facilities	13.40	-
<u>Roop Automotives Limited</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	9.30

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
<u>Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)</u>		
Borrowings (including short term and long term)	29.42	0.39
Interest Accrued on Borrowings	0.19	-
Other payables	0.64	-
Capital advance	5.71	18.88
<u>CMES Power 2 Private Limited</u>		
Payables on account of PPE	13.26	-



Note 23 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Current Assets	0.93	0.05	
Current Liabilities	15.65	0.44	
Ratio	0.06	0.11	-45%

The ratio has changed on account of current maturities of new debt taken during the year

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change
Total Debt	108.26	0.39	
Total Equity	18.32	18.50	
Ratio	5.91	0.02	29450%

The ratio has changed on account of debt taken during the year

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

The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has not have any interest bearing loans.

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change
EBITDA	(0.38)	(0.23)	
Total interest and principal repayments	1.48	-	
Ratio	-	-	0%

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(0.18)	(0.23)	
Avergae Equity attributable to owners of the Company	18.41	9.23	
Ratio	(0.01)	(0.02)	-50%

The variance is on account of movement in equity during previous year

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

g)Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases divided by trade payables

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change
Net loss after tax(A)	(0.18)	(0.23)	
Finance Costs (B)	0.02	-	
Total Tax Expense (C)	(0.22)	-	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(0.38)	(0.23)	
Total equity (E)	18.32	18.50	
Total debt (H)	108.26	0.39	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	126.58	18.89	
Ratio (D)/(I)	-	(0.01)	-100%

There variance is ratio is attributable to movement in debt levels during the year

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

Note: The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations



Note 24

As Lessee

The Company has entered into long term lease contracts for land. The Company has considered hindsight information in order to determine the lease term for recognition of ROU asset and lease liabilities.

Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	4.85	-
Total	4.85	-
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	4.63	-
Non-current	0.39	-
Total	5.02	-

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

Right of use assets	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening	-	-
Addition/Modification During Year	5.02	-
Depreciation	(0.17)	-
Closing balance	4.85	-
Lease liabilities	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening	-	-
Addition/Modification During Year	5.02	-
Finance cost	0.40	-
Lease liability payments	(0.40)	-
Closing balance	5.02	-

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	0.17	-
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	0.40	-
Total	0.57	-

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	0.39	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1.67	-
Later than 5 years	12.00	-
Total Lease Payments	14.06	-



Note 25 - 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, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
(ii) Others	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Total	0.06	0.10	-	-	-	0.16

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						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
(ii) Others	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Total	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	0.05

*The above figures are considered from the date of transaction

Note 26

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at the 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2026

Note 27

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 operations during the year .

Note 28

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	0.39	0.14
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	118.61	
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(9.57)	
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	(0.39)	0.25
EIR Impact on borrowings	0.52	
Processing fees paid	(1.49)	
Short Term interest accrued	0.19	-
Borrowings at the end of the year/period (current and non-current borrowings)	108.26	0.39

Note 29 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 30 Going concern

As at 31st March, 2026 the company current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs. 14.73 millions which is majorly on account of on account of payables on account of PPE to group companies amounting to Rs. 13.26 millions. Further deficit in meeting its current obligations will be met through capital infusion by Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Parent Company) (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited). 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 31 Trade Payable

31(a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii)The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.06	0.03
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.06	0.03
- Interest	-	-



Note 32 : 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 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 period's classification / disclosure.
- (b) There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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by HARDIK
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ND SAVLA Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No: 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Cads Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC399224

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Chinnappa Manjunatha
Director
DIN: 11167673
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May, 2026

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 5th May, 2026





**Clean Max Calypso
Private Limited**

H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Calypso Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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, 2026, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 of Director's report including the Annexures thereto, 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 the Board of Directors 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

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.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- (i) 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.
 - 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
 - g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026.
 - 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.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 32 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 32 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants

JAYESH
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Date: 2026.05.06
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CA Jayesh Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 608004
FRN: 159382W
Date: 06 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26608004RROXJE1611

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Calypso Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i)

- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii)

- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vii)

(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause (xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit in view of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable in case of the company. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not a core investment company as defined by regulations made by Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(c) is not applicable.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 3.62 millions in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 23, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which is not mitigated indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (xxi) The Company does not have any investment in subsidiary, joint venture and associate and hence the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants

JAYESH
PANCHALAL
PATEL

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PATEL
Date: 2026.05.06
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CA Jayesh Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 608004
FRN: 159382W
Date: 06 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26608004RROXJE1611

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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Calypso Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Clean Max Calypso Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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A 605, 6th Floor, Avion Aradhya One Earth A Meter Room, Pant Nagar, Ghatkopar East,
Mumbai – 400075

Mobile: 9833388059 Email: dipeshruparelia@hsdr.in



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For H S D R & Associates Chartered Accountants

JAYESH
PANCHALAL
PATEL

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JAYESH PANCHALAL
PATEL
Date: 2026.05.06
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CA Jayesh Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 608004

FRN: 159382W

Date: 06 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26608004RROXJE1611

A 605, 6th Floor, Avion Aradhya One Earth A Meter Room, Pant Nagar, Ghatkopar East,
Mumbai – 400075

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Clean Max Calypso Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2(a)	38.39	40.14
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2(b)	675.93	607.17
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	42.24	31.77
(d) Income tax assets (net)		-	0.03
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	2.06	1.66
(f) Other non-current assets	5	50.23	52.46
		808.85	733.23
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	0.04	0.04
(ii) Bank balance other than (i) above	7	1.15	5.41
(b) Other current assets	8	2.50	2.34
		3.69	7.79
Total Assets		812.54	741.02
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	1.64	1.64
(b) Other equity	10	207.58	205.20
		209.22	206.84
II Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	511.84	355.49
(ii) Lease liabilities		40.24	39.22
		552.08	394.71
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	22.67	69.00
(ii) Lease liabilities		3.17	3.10
(iii) Trade payables	13		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.05	0.08
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.07	0.02
(iv) Other financial liabilities	14	24.66	65.62
(b) Other current liabilities	15	0.62	1.65
		51.24	139.47
Total Equity & Liabilities		812.54	741.02

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

JAYESH PANCHALAL PATEL
Digitally signed by JAYESH PANCHALAL PATEL
Date: 2026.05.06 22:58:21 +05'30'

CA Jayesh Patel

Partner
Membership No. 608004
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Calypso Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893

MAHAJAN ANILKUMAR MADHUKAR
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Date: 2026.05.06 21:38:00 +05'30'

Sushant Arun Nagre
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Date: 2026.05.06 21:40:43 +05'30'

Anilkumar Madhukar Mahajan

Director
DIN: 11096261
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026

Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026



Clean Max Calypso Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Other Income	16	2.28	2.10
Total income		2.28	2.10
B. Expenses:			
(a) Operation and maintenance expenses		-	1.20
(b) Other expenses	17	0.30	0.43
Total expenses		0.30	1.63
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		1.98	0.47
D. Finance costs	18	0.00	4.09
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	1.74
F. Profit/(Loss) before tax (C - D - E)		1.98	(5.36)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(0.40)	(1.52)
Total tax expense / (credit)		(0.40)	(1.52)
H. Profit/(Loss) after tax (F - G)		2.38	(3.84)
I Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		2.38	(3.84)
Earnings per equity share (in Rs. absolute)			
- basic and diluted (in Rs. absolute)	19	14.49	(23.43)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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CA Jayesh Patel

Partner
Membership No. 608004
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Calypso Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893

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MADHUKAR

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MAHAJAN ANILKUMAR
MADHUKAR
Date: 2026.05.06
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Anilkumar Madhukar
Mahajan

Director
DIN: 11096261
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026

Sushant
Arun
Nagre

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Sushant Arun
Nagre
Date: 2026.05.06
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Sushant Nagre

Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026



Clean Max Calypso Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1.98	(5.36)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	1.74
Net gain on remeasurement at FVTPL	(2.27)	(2.07)
Interest income on fixed deposits	-	(0.01)
Interest on income tax refund	0.01	(0.02)
Amortization of common infrastructure facilities charges	-	1.20
Finance cost	-	4.09
Operating loss before working capital changes	(0.28)	(0.43)
<u>Changes in working capital</u>		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Other assets	(0.16)	(0.10)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	0.02	(0.04)
Other Financial Liability	0.01	
Other liabilities	(1.03)	1.58
Cash generated from operations	(1.44)	1.01
Income taxes paid	0.02	0.51
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(1.42)	1.52
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(53.54)	(268.12)
Movement in restricted bank balances	4.26	(5.41)
Interest received		0.01
common infrastructure facilities charges paid	2.23	(55.90)
Investment in Mutual Fund	(8.20)	(29.70)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(55.25)	(359.12)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings Others	94.30	330.60
Proceeds from long term borrowings from related party	73.22	11.20
Repayment from long term borrowings(both RPT & External)	(5.77)	
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	(56.27)	56.10
Finance cost paid	(46.35)	(30.94)
Lease Liabilities	(2.46)	(3.65)
Processing Fees paid	-	(5.70)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	56.67	357.61
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-	0.01
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	0.04	0.03
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 6)	0.04	0.04

Note :

The statement of cash flows 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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W
JAYESH
PANCHALAL
PATEL
CA Jayesh Patel
Partner
Membership No. 608004
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026

Digitally signed by
JAYESH PANCHALAL
PATEL
Date: 2026.05.06
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For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Calypso Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893
MAHAJAN
ANILKUMAR
MADHUKAR
Anilkumar Madhukar
Mahajan
Director
DIN: 11096261
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026

Digitally signed by
MAHAJAN ANILKUMAR
MADHUKAR
Date: 2026.05.06
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Sushant
Arun Nagre
Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 6th May 2026

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Sushant Arun
Nagre
Date: 2026.05.06
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Clean Max Calypso Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	1.64
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2025	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1.64
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2026	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	1.64

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	209.69	(0.65)	209.04
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	(3.84)	(3.84)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	209.69	(4.49)	205.20
Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2026	-	2.38	2.38
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	209.69	(2.11)	207.58

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

JAYESH
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PANCHALAL PATEL
Date: 2026.05.06 23:00:26
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CA Jayesh Patel

Partner

Membership No. 608004

Place: Mumbai

Date: 6th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Calypso Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893

MAHAJAN
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MAHAJAN
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Date: 2026.05.06
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Sushant
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by Sushant Arun
Nagre
Date: 2026.05.06
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Anilkumar Madhukar MSushant Nagre

Director

Director

DIN: 11096261

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Place: Mumbai

Date: 6th May 2026

Date: 6th May 2026



Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Calypso Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 13th May, 2023 and is engaged in the business of 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 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 6th, May 2026.

Note 1.2

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.



(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.



(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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 30 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.

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.

(g) 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 Companyed 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.



The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 (d) above.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a) MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.



Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – “Statement of Cash Flows” and Ind AS 107 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity’s liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 “Income Taxes” which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity’s exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block			As at 31st March, 2026	Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block As at 31st March, 2026
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Disposals		Depreciation for the year	Disposals	
Leasehold land							
Right of use	41.88	-	-	41.88	1.74	-	38.39
<i>Right of use</i>	-	41.88	-	41.88	1.74	-	40.13
As at 31st March, 2026	41.88	41.88	-	41.88	1.74	-	38.39
<i>As at 31st March, 2025</i>	<i>41.88</i>	<i>41.88</i>	-	<i>41.88</i>	<i>1.74</i>	-	<i>40.14</i>

Footnotes:

- The Company is not holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988).
- The title deeds / lease agreements of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- For details of pledged assets refer note 11 (b).
- Figures in italic represent previous year figures.

Note 2(b)

Capital Work in progress

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Capital Work in Progress	675.93	607.17
	675.93	607.17

Footnotes:

- Depreciation amounting to Rs. 1.74 millions has been capitalised to the asset since it is directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of the asset.
- Borrowings cost of Rs. 54.44 millions directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of the asset has been capitalised

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

Amount in CWIP for a period of	As at 31 March 2026			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress	68.76	607.17	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
				675.93

Amount in CWIP for a period of	As at 31st March, 2025			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress	82.00	525.17	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
				607.17



Clean Max Calypso Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)***Note 3****Investments**

(Measured at FVTPL)

Investment in Mutual Fund

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
42.24	31.77
42.24	31.77

* These are fixed deposits which are marked as lien against loans taken from financial institutions.

Note 4**Deferred tax asset (net)****Deferred tax assets:**

CWIP

Amortisation of borrowing cost *

Lease liability (Net of ROU)

Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-0.01	
-	0.00
1.27	
2.08	
3.34	-

Deferred tax liabilities:

Unabsorbed depreciation and losses

Lease liability (Net of Right of use of assets)

Capital Work in Progress

Unamortized BC and Process fees allowed on payment basis

FVTPL on investment

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	1.11
-	0.55
(0.52)	
(0.19)	
(0.57)	
-1.28	1.66
2.06	1.66

Total

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

Note 5**Other non-current assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
50.23	52.46
50.23	52.46

Note 6**Cash and cash equivalents**

Balances with banks

Current accounts (Refer note 6(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.04	0.04
0.04	0.04

Footnote 6(a):

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

Note 7**Other balances with Bank**

Escrow accounts [Refer foot note 7(a)]

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1.15	5.41
1.15	5.41

Footnote 7(a):

The balance in escrow account is with IDFC Bank which is restriction on usage.

Note 8**Other current assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Prepaid expenses

Current portion of prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

Advance to Supplier

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.26	0.10
2.24	2.24
0.00	-
2.50	2.34

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



Clean Max Calypso Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 9**Equity share capital****Authorised:**

2,00,000 (As at 31st March 2025 : 2,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

1,64,292 (As at 31st March 2025 : 1,64,292) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:**9 (a) 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.

9 (b) 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/period - fresh issue
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1,64,292	1.64	1,64,292	1.64
-	-	-	-
1,64,292	1.64	1,64,292	1.64
For the year ended 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
1,21,576	74%	1,21,576	74%
42,716	26%	42,716	26%
1,64,292	100%	1,64,292	100%

9 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:**Name of the shareholders:**

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including its
Sona Blw Precision Forgings Ltd

As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
No.	% of holding	% Change during the year	No.	% of holding	% Change during the year

Name of the promoters:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including its

1,21,576 74% Nil 1,21,576 74% Nil

Note 10**Other equity****(a) Securitius Premium**

Opening balance

Add: Premium on shares issued during the year

Closing Balance**(b) Retained earnings**

Opening balance

Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year

Closing Balance**Total**

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
209.69	209.69
-	-
209.69	209.69
(4.49)	(0.65)
2.38	(3.84)
(2.11)	(4.49)
207.58	205.20

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

10(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

10(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated (Losses)/Earnings of the Company.



Clean Max Calypso Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)
Note 11
Long-term borrowings (at amortised cost)
Secured

Term loan from others (refer footnote 11(a) to 11(j))

Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings

Unsecured

Loan from Related Party

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (refer note 11(k) to (p))

[Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited]

	As as 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	418.56	326.28
	-16.57	-11.90
	401.99	314.38
	109.85	41.11
	511.84	355.49

Footnote 11
11(a) Details of term loan:

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)

(ii) Rate of interest

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

	Loan 1	Loan 1
	424.93	330.6
ROI is equal to Long Term Prime Lending Rate ("LTPLR") plus 1.95% payable monthly floating rate.	ROI is equal to Long Term Prime Lending Rate ("LTPLR") plus 1.95% payable monthly floating rate.	
Repayable in 80 Instalments payable quarterly from June 2025 to March 2045.	Repayable in 80 Instalments payable quarterly from June 2025 to March 2045.	

11(b) Security and charge Loan 1:

(a) A first ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage (equitable/registered) on all the Borrower's immovable properties (whether freehold or leasehold or sub-leasehold) in relation to the Project, together with all structures and appurtenances thereon until the Final Settlement Date;

(b) A first ranking pari passu charge over Borrower's movable assets in relation to the Project including machinery, furniture, vehicles and all other movable assets and current assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, both present and future until the Final Settlement Date;

(c) A first ranking pari passu charge over all Account and all other bank accounts (other than the distribution account mentioned in the TRA Agreement) of the Borrower pertaining to the Project including the DSRA (including Debt Service Reserve Amount in substitution thereof) pertaining to the Project that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement, the TRA Agreement or any of the Transaction Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein and all funds of the Borrower in relation to the Project, the Receivables (other than Environmental Attribute Proceeds) and all Permitted Investments or other securities both present and future until the Final Settlement Date;

(d) A first ranking pari passu charge on all revenues and Receivables of the Borrower in relation to the Project whether or not deposited in the Account, the book debts of the Borrower in relation to the Project, the operating cash flows of the Borrower in relation to the Project and all other commissions and revenues and cash of the Borrower of whatsoever nature (excluding Environmental Attribute Proceeds) and wherever arising in relation to the Project including the current assets both present and future until the Final Settlement Date;

(e) A first ranking pari passu charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertaking, intellectual property rights and uncalled capital of the Borrower in relation to the Project, both present and future until the Final Settlement Date;

(f) A first ranking pari passu charge by way of assignment/hypothecation or creation of charge until the Final Settlement Date, on:

(i) all the rights, title, claims, interests and benefits of the Borrower in, to and under all the Approvals in relation to the Project, both present and future (subject to Applicable Laws);

(ii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee, warranty (including contractor guarantees) and liquidated damages (including contractual damages) and performance bond provided by any counter-party to the Project Documents, both present and future;

(iii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee, warranty (including contractor guarantees) and liquidated damages (including contractual damages) and performance bond provided by any counter-party to the Project Documents, both present and future;

(iv) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts and Insurance Proceeds, both present and future;

(g) Corporate Guarantee by Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited until the Corporate Guarantee End Date;

(h) A first ranking pledge of the Pledged Securities until the Final Settlement Date; and

(i) A first ranking charge over the rights, title and interest of the Promoter in all unsecured loans, inter-corporate deposits provided by the Promoter to the Borrower and all other instruments (to the extent not included under the pledge of the Pledged Securities) subscribed by the Promoter in the Borrower, until the Final Settlement Date, duly backed by a power of attorney.

The entire Security (save for Security stipulated under Schedule 8(a)(a)) shall be created prior to the Initial Disbursement Date and shall be perfected within 30 (thirty) days from the Initial Disbursement Date or date of creation of Security or as required under Applicable Laws, whichever is earlier. The Security under Schedule 8(a)(a) shall be created and perfected within 9 (nine) months from the Initial Disbursement Date.

11 (j) The loan balance is net of unamortised borrowing cost of -

6.37

4.32



Clean Max Calypso Private Limited**CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)*

11 (k) During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the Company failed to maintain the financial covenants as required under the financing agreements of Rs. 424.93 millions in with one of its lenders. The respective lender had provided waiver for the year ended 31st March, 2026. As at 31st March, 2026, the lender has confirmed that there is no event of default, hence the borrowings has been classified as non-current in the Financial Statements.

11 (l) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.

11 (m) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Long Term borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.

11 (n) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

11 (o) The Company has not availed any working capital loans against security of its current assets.

11 (p) The loan balance includes EIR impact of -

-5.60

4.31

11 (q) Unsecured loan received from parent Company on which interest is charged at effective interest rate of 10% per annum.

Note 12**Short-term borrowings (at amortised cost)****Secured Loan**

Current maturities of long term borrowings

16.57

11.90

Unsecured Loan

Loan from Related Party (Unsecured) [refer foot note 12(a)]

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited

[Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited]

-

56.27

Interest accrued on borrowings

6.10

0.83

22.67**69.00****Footnote 12(a):**

Short-term borrowings constitutes unsecured loan from parent company which has no repayment schedule and no interest is payable on the same. This borrowings has been repaid in full in current year.

Note 13**Trade payables**

(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [Refer Note 30 (a)]

0.05

0.08

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

0.07

0.02

0.12**0.10****Note 14****Other current financial liabilities**

Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment

24.65

65.62

Due to related party

0.01

24.66**65.62****Note 15****Other current liabilities**

Statutory obligations

0.62

1.65

0.62**1.65**

Clean Max Calypso Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16**Other Income**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Net gain on remeasurement at FVTPL	2.27	2.07
Interest income on fixed deposits from banks	0.01	0.01
Interest on income tax	0.00	0.02
	2.28	2.10

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

Note 17**Other expenses**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Rent	0.07	0.08
Legal and professional fees	0.13	0.00
Insurance charges	-	0.21
Rates and Taxes*	0.00	0.01
Payments to auditor[Refer Note 17(a)]	0.08	0.07
Filing and stamp duty charges*	0.00	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses	0.02	0.05
	0.30	0.43

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

Note 17(a) (inclusive of GST)

- Statutory audit	0.07	0.07
- Certification Service	0.01	-
	0.08	0.07

Note 18**Finance costs**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Interest expense on at amortised cost [refer note 18(a)]	-	4.09
- delayed payment of taxes*	0.00	0.00
	0.00	4.09

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

Note 18(a) Breakup of finance cost:

Interest expense on -		
- Interest on lease liabilities	3.55	4.09
- Interest on borrowings	44.84	31.26
- Interest on borrowings from related party	6.78	0.51
- Interest expense due to effective rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109 from parent company	1.29	3.89
- Interest expense due to effective rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109	(2.02)	1.38
Less: Interest capitalisation	(54.44)	(37.04)
	0.00	4.09

Note 19**Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic and diluted**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)	2.38	(3.84)
Number of equity shares (Nos.)	1,64,292	1,64,292
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	1,64,292	-
Earnings per share (not annualised) (in Rs.)	14.49	(23.43)

Footnote:

The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



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 capital structure of the Company consist of equity share capital and other equity. The Company also has obtained borrowings which are secured against the assets owned by the Company and unsecured borrowings from parent company.

The management reviews the capital structure on a quaterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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, 2026 (Rs. In Millions)	As at 31st March, 2025 (Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	534.51	424.49
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	0.04	0.04
Net Debt (A)	534.47	424.45
Total capital (ii)	209.22	206.84
Capital and Net debt (B)	743.69	631.29
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	72%	67%

(i) Debt is defined as Non-current borrowings 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 lender to immediately call loans and borrowings. The financial covenant for any interest-bearing loans and borrowings is tested as per the contractual agreements with lenders. There has been a breach in financial covenants where the amount outstanding (excluding EIR) as on 31st March 2026 is Rs. 424.93/- in millions and as on 31st March 2025 is 330.6/- millions however waiver has been obtained from the respective lender for the same.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31st, 2026.

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, market 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:

20.4.1 Credit risk

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

Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

20.4.2 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.

20.4.3 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.



20.4.4 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.

20.4.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	22.67	512.61	535.28
Trade payables	0.12	-	0.12
Lease Liability	3.17	103.36	106.53
Other financial liabilities	24.66	-	24.66
	50.62	615.97	666.59

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	68.17	355.48	423.65
Trade payables	0.10	-	0.10
Lease Liability	3.10	128.31	131.41
Other financial liabilities	66.45	-	66.45
	137.82	483.79	621.61

20.4.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's borrowings are at fixed rates and which does not fluctuate due to change in market interest rates. Hence, the Company does not have any interest rate risk as at March 31, 2026.



Note 21 : Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax	1.98	(5.36)
Enacted income tax rate in India*	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	0.50	(1.35)
Others	(0.90)	(0.17)
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.40)	(1.52)

21.2

The tax rate used for the year ended 31st March, 2026 and year ended 31st March, 2025 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.

21.3 Deferred taxes

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	Charge/(Credit) in P&L	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities:</u>			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and CWIP	-	(0.53)	(0.52)
Unamortized BC and Process fees allowed on payment basis	-	(0.19)	(0.19)
FVTPL on investment	-	(0.57)	(0.57)
<u>Deferred tax assets:</u>			
Unabsorbed depreciation and losses	1.11	0.97	2.08
Lease liability (Net of Right of use of assets)	0.55	0.72	1.27
Deferred tax assets /(liability) (net)	1.66	0.40	2.07

For the year ended 31st March, 2025

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	Charge/(Credit) in P&L	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities:</u>			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and	-		-
<u>Deferred tax assets:</u>			
Unabsorbed depreciation and losses	0.14	(0.97)	1.11
Lease liability (Net of Right of use of assets)	-	(0.55)	0.55
Deferred tax assets /(liability) (net)	0.14	(1.52)	1.66



Note 22 : Related Party disclosure
(a) Name of the Related Party and Description of relationship

Ultimate Holding Company	Brookfield Corporation (Upto 14th August 2025)
Entities having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (Upto 14th August 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiary Company	CMES Power 2 Private Limited
Shareholders	Sona Blw Precision Forgings Ltd
Key Management Personnel	Anilkumar Madhukar Mahajan (Director) Sweta Javeri (Director) Sushant Nagre (Director)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the year/period
Particulars

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
<u>Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited</u>		
Interest expense	6.78	0.51
Purchases of property, plant and equipment ('PPE') / CWIP	7.82	39.15
Borrowings to Subsidiaries	73.22	97.00
Payment made for Borrowings	62.04	29.70
<u>CMES Power 2 Private Limited</u>		
Right to use common infra facilities	-	47.37
Lease Rent	2.62	3.09

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances
Particulars

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
<u>Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited</u>		
Borrowings	104.25	93.07
Interest accrued on borrowings	6.10	0.46
Payable for PPE / CWIP	-	7.33
Other Payables	0.01	-
<u>CMES Power 2 Private Limited</u>		
Payable for PPE / CWIP	-	58.29
Trade Payables	24.65	-



Note 23 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Current Assets	3.69	7.79	
Current Liabilities	51.24	139.47	
Ratio	0.07	0.06	17%

The ratio is 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Total Debt	534.51	424.49	
Total Equity	209.22	206.84	
Ratio	2.55	2.05	24.39%

The ratio has increased due to loan taken during the period.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change %
EBITDA	1.98	0.47	
Total interest and principal repayments	(52.12)	(30.94)	
Ratio	(0.04)	(0.02)	100.00%

The ratio is decreased due to payment of interest

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	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change %
Net Profit / loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	2.38	(3.84)	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	260.70	312.18	
Ratio	0.01	-0.01	100.00%

The ratio is decreased due to loss during the year.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change %
Purchases	-	1.20	
Average Trade Payables	0.11	0.12	
Ratio	-	10.00	100.00%

The ratio is increase due to purchase during the year.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover.



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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change %
Net loss after tax(A)	2.38	(3.84)	
Finance Costs (B)	-	4.09	
Total Tax Expense (C)	(0.40)	(1.52)	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	1.98	(1.27)	
Total equity (E)	209.22	206.84	
Total debt (F)	534.51	424.49	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)+(F)	743.73	631.33	
Ratio (D)/(I)	-	-	-100.00%

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

The above ratio is not applicable as the Companyhas no project/ invetsments other than the current business operation



Note 24 - Leases**As Lessee**

The Company has entered into long term lease contracts for land. The Company has considered hindsight information in order to determine the lease term for recognition of ROU asset and lease liabilities.

Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	38.39	40.13
Total	38.39	40.13

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	3.17	3.10
Non-current	40.24	39.22
Total	43.41	42.32

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

Right of use assets	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening	40.14	-
Addition/Modification During Year	-	41.88
Depreciation	(1.74)	(1.74)
Closing balance	38.40	40.14

Lease liabilities	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening	42	-
Addition/Modification During Year	42.32	41.88
Finance cost	3.55	4.09
Lease liability payments	-2.46	(3.65)
Closing balance	43.41	42.32

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	1.74	1.74
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	3.55	4.09
Total	5.29	5.83

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	3.17	3.10
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	12.47	17.11
Later than 5 years	90.89	111.20
Total Lease Payments	106.53	131.41



Clean Max Calypso Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 25 - Trade Payable Ageing

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	Less than a year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
Total	0.05	0.07	-	-	-	0.07

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	Less than a year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)		0.08	-	-	-	0.08
(ii) Others	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.02
Total	0.01	0.09	-	-	-	0.10

*The above figures are considered from the date of transaction

Note 26**Contingent liabilities and Capital commitments**

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at the 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note 27

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 is no operation during the year

Note 28

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

Borrowings at the beginning of the year/period (current and non-current borrowings)

Proceeds from non-current borrowings

Proceeds from long term borrowings from related party

Repayment of non-current borrowings

Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)

Change in effective rate of interest

Borrowings at the end of the year/period (current and non-current borrowings)

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
422.72	26.19
94.30	330.60
73.22	11.20
(5.77)	
(56.27)	56.10
	(1.37)
528.20	422.72

Note 29 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

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



Clean Max Calypso Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 30 Trade Payable

31 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.05	0.08
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.05	0.08
- Interest		

Note 31 - Events after reporting period

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

Note 32 :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 33 : Disclosures required under schedule III

i. The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies.

ii. The Company has not 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.

(c) The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date till the date on which financial statements are approved and determined that there are no items to report.

For HSDR & Associates**Chartered Accountants****Firm Registration No.: 159382W**

JAYESH

PANCHALAL PATEL

Digitally signed by JAYESH
PANCHALAL PATEL
Date: 2026.05.06 23:00:56
+05'30'**CA Jayesh Patel****Partner****Membership No. 608004**

Place: Mumbai

Date: 6th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of**Clean Max Calypso Private Limited****CIN: U35105MH2023PTC402893**MAHAJAN
ANILKUMAR
MADHUKARDigitally signed
by MAHAJAN
ANILKUMAR
MADHUKAR
Date: 2026.05.06
21:39:29 +05'30'**Anilkumar Madhuka****Director**

DIN: 11096261

Place: Mumbai

Date: 6th May 2026

Sushant
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by Sushant Arun
Nagre
Date: 2026.05.06
21:42:04 +05'30'**Sushant Nagre****Director**

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Date: 6th May 2026





**Clean Max Celeste
Private Limited**

H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Celeste Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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, 2026, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 of Director's report including the Annexures thereto, 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 the Board of Directors 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- (i) 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.
 - 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
 - g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026.
 - 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.

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HSDR & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 38 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 38 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

For H S D R & Associates

Chartered Accountants

JAYESH

PANCHALA

L PATEL

Digitally signed by
JAYESH PANCHALAL

PATEL

Date: 2026.05.05

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CA Jayesh Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 608004

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26608004CACTYF7196

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Celeste Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i)

- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii)

- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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HSDR & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
-
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (vi) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vii)

(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause (xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit in view of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable in case of the company. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not a core investment company as defined by regulations made by Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(c) is not applicable.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 28, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which is not mitigated indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (xxi) The Company does not have any investment in subsidiary, joint venture and associate and hence the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For H S D R & Associates

Chartered Accountants

JAYESH
PANCHALA
L PATEL

Digitally signed by
JAYESH PANCHALAL
PATEL
Date: 2026.05.05
18:48:58 +05'30'

CA Jayesh Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 608004

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26608004CACTYF7196

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Celeste Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Clean Max Celeste Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For H S D R & Associates Chartered Accountants

JAYESH
PANCHALAL
PATEL

Digitally signed by
JAYESH PANCHALAL
PATEL
Date: 2026.05.05
18:48:13 +05'30'

CA Jayesh Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 608004

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26608004CACTYF7196

A 605, 6th Floor, Avion Aradhya One Earth A Meter Room, Pant Nagar, Ghatkopar East,
Mumbai – 400075
Mobile: 9833388059 Email: dipeshruparelia@hsdr.in



Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	267.69	277.26
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	0.00	22.38
(ii) Other financial assets	4	9.84	27.34
(c) Income tax assets (net)		0.18	0.10
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	0.70
(e) Other non current assets	6	32.19	33.95
		309.90	361.73
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	5.46	6.89
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	0.28	0.28
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	45.24	7.91
(iv) Other financial assets	10	5.93	5.57
(b) Other current assets	11	2.00	1.58
		58.91	22.23
Total Assets		368.81	383.97
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	0.97	0.97
(b) Other equity	13	118.88	116.80
		119.85	117.77
II Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	222.10	237.91
(ii) Lease liabilities	15	8.20	7.91
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	0.40	-
		230.70	245.82
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	8.21	13.50
(ii) Lease liabilities	15	0.78	0.93
(iii) Trade payables	17		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.10	0.07
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		5.41	2.91
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18	3.38	2.35
(b) Other current liabilities	19	0.38	0.62
		18.26	20.38
Total Equity & Liabilities		368.81	383.97

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 40)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

JAYESH PANCHALAL PATEL
Digitally signed by JAYESH PANCHALAL PATEL
Date: 2026.05.05 18:53:21 +05'30'

CA Jayesh Patel
Partner
Membership No. 608004
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Celeste Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378

Sushant Arun Nagre
Digitally signed by Sushant Arun Nagre
Date: 2026.05.05 15:21:03 +05'30'

Sushant Nagre
Director
DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026

Manjunatha C
Digitally signed by Manjunatha C
Date: 2026.05.05 15:23:35 +05'30'

Chinnappa Manjunatha
Director
DIN: 11167673
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026



Clean Max Celeste Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations	20	43.48	37.20
(b) Other Income	21	1.83	2.12
Total income		45.31	39.32
B. Expenses:			
(a) Operation and maintenance expenses		4.57	4.51
(b) Other expenses	22	1.27	1.14
Total expenses		5.84	5.65
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		39.47	33.67
D. Finance costs	23	25.96	24.99
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	10.34	10.45
F. Profit / (Loss) before tax (C - D - E)		3.17	(1.77)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax expense / (credit)		1.09	(0.29)
Total tax expense / (credit)		1.09	(0.29)
H. Profit / (Loss) after tax (F - G)		2.08	(1.48)
I Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		2.08	(1.48)
Earnings per equity share			
- basic and diluted (in Rs. absolute)	24	21.29	(15.15)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 40)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

JAYESH
PANCHALAL
PATEL

Digitally signed by
JAYESH PANCHALAL
PATEL
Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Jayesh Patel

Partner

Membership No. 608004

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Celeste Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378

Sushant
Arun Nagre

Digitally signed by
Sushant Arun
Nagre
Date: 2026.05.05
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Sushant Nagre

Director

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026

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atha C

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by Manjunatha C
Date: 2026.05.05
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Chinnappa Manjunatha

Director

DIN: 11167673

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026



	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	3.17	(1.79)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & amortization expenses	10.34	10.45
Finance cost	24.10	24.99
Interest Income on fixed deposits from banks	(1.07)	(0.33)
Amortization of common infrastructure facilities charges	(0.33)	1.43
Interest on income tax refund	-	(0.01)
Provision for Doubtful Debt	-	-
Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL	(0.76)	(1.58)
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	35.45	33.16
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	1.43	(6.89)
Other Financial Assets	16.91	-
Other assets	3.48	17.96
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	2.55	(30.10)
Other financial liabilities	2.05	-
Other liabilities	(0.24)	(0.25)
Cash generated from operations	61.63	13.88
Income taxes (paid)/refund	(0.07)	0.16
Net cash used in from operating activities (A)	61.56	14.04
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(1.41)	(150.49)
Non Current investments:		
- Placed	-	(20.80)
Fixed deposits placed/withdrawan	17.50	(25.00)
Movement in Escrow account	(54.83)	(15.71)
Common infrastructure facilities charges paid	(1.81)	(3.69)
Investment in Mutual fund	23.14	-
Interest received	1.30	0.27
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(16.11)	(215.42)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings others	(0.28)	241.80
Proceeds from LongTerm borrowngs from related party	(10.22)	-
Repayment from long term borrowings(both RPT & External)	-	(5.08)
Interest paid	-	(23.33)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(0.77)
Proceeds from Short term borrowings (net)	(5.37)	(8.84)
Processing Fees paid	(2.37)	(2.48)
Finance cost paid	(27.89)	-
Lease Liabilities	0.69	-
Net cash generated from financing activities ©	(45.44)	201.30
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.01	(0.08)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	0.28	0.36
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (note 8)	0.29	0.28

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 40)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

JAYESH

PANCHALAL

PATEL

CA Jayesh Patel

Partner

Membership No. 608004

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Celeste Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378

Sushant

Arun

Nagre

Sushant Nagre

Director

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026

Manjun

atha C

Chinnappa Manjunatha

Director

DIN: 11167673

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026



Clean Max Celeste Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	0.97
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2025	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.97
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2026	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.97

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Total other equity
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	(1.90)	120.18	118.28
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	(1.48)	-	(1.48)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	(3.38)	120.18	116.80
Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2026	2.08	-	2.08
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	(1.30)	120.18	118.88

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 40)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

JAYESH

PANCHALAL

PATEL

CA Jayesh Patel

Partner

Membership No. 608004

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026

Digitally signed by
JAYESH PANCHALAL
PATEL
Date: 2026.05.05
18:46:55 +05'30'

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Celeste Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378

Sushant

Arund

Nagre

Sushant Nagre

Director

DIN: 10048401

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026

Digitally signed
by Sushant Arun
Nagre
Date: 2026.05.05
15:22:14 +05'30'

Manjunath

Chinnappa

Manjunatha

Chinnappa Manjunatha

Director

DIN: 11167673

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05 May 2026

Digitally signed
by Manjunatha C
Date: 2026.05.05
15:24:42 +05'30'



Clean Max Celeste Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Celeste Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 21st March, 2023 and is engaged in the business of 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 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors an authorised for issue on 05th May 2026.

Note 1.2

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.



(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.



(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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 30 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.

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.

(g) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Amortisation is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Category of Asset	Useful Life
Right of use leasehold land	25



(h) Leases:

The company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The company as a lessee

The company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:

- (a) the use of an identified asset,
- (b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- (c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Right of Use Asset

The company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets as follows:.

Category of Lease	Useful life
Leasehold land	30

The company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a Right-of-Use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss as described in the note (p) above.

Lease Liabilities

For lease liabilities at inception, the company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) 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 Companyed 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.



The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(j) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.



(n) 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.

(o) 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 (d) above.



Clean Max Celeste Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 1.4

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a)MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.





Clean Max Celeste Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency : Indian rupees in Millions)

Note 2: Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block			As at 31st March, 2026	Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block As at 31st March, 2026
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Disposal		As at 1st April, 2025	Depreciation for the year	
Freehold Land	2.71	- 2.71	-	2.71 2.71	-	-	2.71 2.71
Plants & Machinaries <u>Solar Farm,Jag-4- 7.50MW</u>	273.82 246.55	- 27.27	- -	273.82 273.82	10.25 0.16	9.96 10.09	253.61 263.57
<u>Right of use leasehold land</u>	11.40 11.40	0.76 -	- -	12.16 11.40	0.42 0.06	0.38 0.36	11.36 10.98
Total	287.94 257.95	0.77 29.98	0.01 -	288.70 287.93	10.68 0.22	10.34 10.45	267.69 277.26

Footnote :

(i) For assets under charge as security against the borrowings, refer note 14(b) and 14(d).

(ii) The Company is not holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988

(iii) Amounts in italics represent the figures of the previous year.

(iv) The title deeds of immovable properties / lease agreements are held in the name of the company

(v) Change in useful life estimate:

During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the Company has conducted an operational efficiency review of its Power Plant. Based on the review, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of Power Plant has been revised from 25 years to 30 years. This change has been considered as change in estimate as per Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively in the aforesaid financial statements.

The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2027	For the year ended 31st March, 2028	For the year ended 31st March, 2029	For the year ended 31st March, 2030	For the year ended 31st March, 2031
(Decrease)/ Increase in depreciation expense*	(0.45)	(1.81)	(1.81)	(1.81)	(1.81)	(1.81)

* Expected amount of the effect in future periods on depreciation is computed without considering any changes for expected capitalisation, while factoring in expected asset retirement.

Note 3

Investments

Investment (Fair value through profit and loss)
Investment in Mutual Fund

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.00	22.38
0.00	22.38

Note 4

Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered goods unless otherwise stated)

Security deposits
Fixed deposit with restriction on use

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
2.34	2.34
7.50	25.00
9.84	27.34

Note 5

Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax liabilities:

Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment
Unamortised Borrowings costs

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
29.65	22.44
0.25	-
29.90	22.44

Deferred tax assets:

Unabsorbed depreciation
Lease liabilities
Allowance for doubtful debts
ROU

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
29.92	23.50
(0.41)	(1.88)
0.00	-
-	1.52
29.51	23.14

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)

(0.39)	0.70

Note 6

Other non-current assets

(unsecured, considered good)

Capital advance
Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.04	-
32.14	33.95
32.18	33.95

Note 7

Trade receivables

Considered Good
Considered Doubtful
Less: Allowance for Doubtful debts

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
5.46	6.89
-	-
5.46	6.89
0.00	-
5.46	6.89

Note 8

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand
Balances with banks
Current accounts (Refer note 8(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.28	0.28
0.28	0.28

Footnote:

8(a) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the period.

Note 9

Other balances with banks

Balance with bank-escrow accounts (refer note 9(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
45.24	7.91
45.24	7.91

Footnote:

9(a) The balance in escrow account with IDFC Bank has restriction on usage

Note 10

Other current financial asset

(unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Interest accrued on fixed deposits
Unbilled revenue*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.29	0.06
5.64	5.51
5.93	5.57

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

Note 11

Other current assets

(unsecured, considered good)

Prepaid Expenses
Advance to supplier
Current portion of prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges
Other Assets

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.04	0.01
0.16	0.10
1.80	1.47
0.00	0.00
2.00	1.58



Note 12

Equity Share capital

Authorised:

3,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (As at 31st March 2025 : 3,00,000)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

97,719 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (As at 31st March 2025 : 97,719)

Footnotes:

12 (a) 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.

12 (b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year/period:

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

12 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (formerly known as Clean

Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including nominee shareholder

Gokaldas Exports Limited

12 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (formerly known as Clean

Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and including nominee shareholder

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
3.00	3.00
3.00	3.00
0.97	0.97
0.97	0.97

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
97,719	0.97	97,719	0.97
-	-	-	-
97,719	0.97	97,719	0.97

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
72,312	74%	72,312	74%
25,407	26%	25,407	26%

As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
No.	% of holding	% change in capital for the year with the	No.	% of holding	% change in capital for the year with the period

72,312 74% Nil 72,312 74% Nil

Note 13

Other equity

Particulars

(a) Securities premium

Opening balance

Add: Premium on shares issued during the year/period

Closing balance

(b) Retained earnings

Opening balance

Profit/ (Loss) for the year

Closing Balance

Total

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
120.18	120.18
-	-
120.18	120.18
For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(3.38)	(1.90)
2.08	(1.48)
(1.30)	(3.38)
118.88	116.80

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

13 (a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013

13 (b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings / (losses) of the Company.



Note 14

Long term borrowings

(at amortised cost)

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Secured loans		
Loan from banks (refer note 14(a) to 14(e))	228.44	233.98
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	(7.86)	(7.96)
Unsecured loans		
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) (Refer 14(j))	1.52	11.89
	222.10	237.91

Footnotes:-

14 (a) Details of term loan 1:

	Loan 1
(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	- 236.72
(ii) Rate of interest	The Interest Rate of TCCL loan shall be linked to TCCL's New Prime Lending Rate- 'Long Term (NPLR-LT). Repayable in 78 Instalments payable quaterly from December 2024 to March 2044
(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end	

14 (b) Security and charge for Loan 1,

1. First pari-passu charge on all immovable properties (owned / leased / sub-leased) together with all structures and appurtenances thereon, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;
2. First pari-passu charge on all the movable assets including movable plant and machinery, spares, tools, accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and other movable assets, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;
3. First pari-passu charge cum assignment / hypothecation or creation of security interest pertaining to Project on:
 - a. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under the Project related documents including but not limited to licenses, permits, approvals and consents, current and future.
 - b. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in insurance contracts / policies procured by the Borrower or procured by any of its contractors favouring the Borrower for the Project, current and future.
 - c. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any guarantees, liquidated damages, letter of credit or performance bonds that may be provided by any counter-party under any Project Document in favour of the Borrower, current and future.
4. First pari-passu charge on book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, the revenue of whatsoever nature (excluding revenue from sale of environmental attributes) and wherever arising, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;
5. First pari-passu charge on intangible assets of the Borrower including but not limited to the goodwill, undertaking and uncalled capital, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;
6. First pari-passu charge on all the bank accounts of the Borrower pertaining to the Project including but not limited to Trust and Retention Account (TRA) and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA);
7. Entire pledge of shares/hypothecation of partnership interest held by Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited in the SPVs (excluding nominee shares/partnership interest) including (issued & paid-up equity capital), preference shares and convertible debt instruments (CCDs/ Optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) or any other quasi-equity as applicable of the Borrower; such pledge/hypothecation will be reduced to 51% of the total equity share capital/partnership interest of the borrower once Project achieves Base Case PLF average for trailing 12 months.
8. A first pari- passu charge by way of hypothecation on entire Unsecured Loan/ICD/other equity instruments infused by the Sponsor in the Borrower;
9. Corporate Guarantee of Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited which will be released once all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. Project achieves Base Case PLF average for a period of trailing 12 months, and payments from offtaker are received for such period in a timely manner, in accordance with the PPA.
 - b. No penalty has been levied on the Project by the offtaker on account of underperformance or failure to meet minimum guaranteed generation or failure in complying with any terms under the PPA.
 - c. Full DSRA is maintained as stipulated.
 - d. Security has been created and perfected.



14 (c) Details of Term Loan 2:

	Loan 2	
(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	230.66	-
(ii) Rate of interest	ROI is fixed for a period of 5 years from the date of disbursement and shall be reset for every 5 years thereafter	
(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end	Repayment of the facility in 83 structured quarterly instalments starting from september 2025 to March 2046.	

14 (d) Security and charge for Loan 2

The Facility together with all Obligations in relation thereto shall be secured by the following (collectively referred to as the "Security"):

(a) a Pari-Passu charge, by way of mortgage, in a form and manner satisfactory to the Lenders, on all the immovable properties of the Borrower (including over the freehold interest, leasehold interest or sub-leasehold interest of the Borrower in such properties) (including the Project Land) in relation to the Project, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(b) a Pari-Passu charge on all current assets and all the movable assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, equipment and all other movable assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(c) a Pari-Passu charge, until the Final Settlement Date, over all Accounts and all other bank accounts of the Borrower in relation to the Project including the Trust and Retention Account and the sub-accounts thereof (including the Debt Service Reserve Account, O&M Reserve Account and Equipment Maintenance Reserve Account) (or any accounts in substitution thereof) but excluding the Distribution Account) that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement, the Trust and Retention Account Agreement or any of the other Transaction Documents, the Existing TRA Account and all funds from time to time deposited therein and all funds of the Borrower, the Project Proceeds and all Permitted Investments, other investments or other securities of the Borrower and on all revenues and receivables of the Borrower in relation to the Project, whether or not deposited in the Accounts, the Existing TRA Account, the book debts of the Borrower in relation to the Project and all other commissions and revenues and cash of the Borrower in relation to the Project and all investments of the Borrower in relation to the Project (but excluding the monies lying in the Distribution Account and any payment with respect to environmental attributes received by it in relation to the Project), both present and future;

(d) a Pari-Passu charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower in relation to the Project, if any, including but not limited to goodwill, intellectual property rights, undertaking and uncalled capital of the Borrower, both present and future, until the Final Settlement Date;

(e) a Pari-Passu charge and assignment, by way of security, until the Final Settlement Date, in (i) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents, both present and future; (ii) the rights, title, interests and benefits of the Borrower in, to and under all the Clearances, both present and future; (iii) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee (including corporate guarantees and bank guarantees), module warranty and liquidated damages (including Contractual Damages) and performance bond provided by any Project Participant, both present and future; and (iv) all the rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts, both present and future;

(f) a pledge of the Pledged Securities by the Pledgor until the Final Settlement Date; and

(g) a charge/an assignment by way of security of the rights, title and interest of the Promoter in all unsecured loans provided by the Promoter to the Borrower duly backed by a power of attorney.

14 (e) The Loan balance is net of unamortised borrowing cost of (Rs. in million) 2.23 2.74

14 (f) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.

14 (g) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Long Term borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.

14 (h) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

14 (i) The Company does not have any working capital loans secured against current assets.

14 (j) The loan balance includes EIR impact of - (0.74) 0.89

Note 15**Lease liabilities****Non-current (Refer note 29)**

Lease liabilities

Current (Refer note 29)

Lease liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	8.20	7.91
	8.20	7.91
	0.78	0.93
	0.78	0.93



Note 16**Short term borrowings**

(at amortised cost)

Secured Loan

Current maturities of long term borrowings

Unsecured Loan

Loan from related party (Refer note 16(a))

Interest accrued on borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	7.86	7.96
	-	5.37
	0.35	0.17
	8.21	13.50

Footnote:

16(a). Short-term borrowings includes loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) which is interest free and repayable on demand.

Note 17**Trade payables (at amortised cost)**

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 38)

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	0.10	0.07
	5.41	2.91
	5.51	2.98

Note 18**Other current financial liabilities**

(at amortised cost)

Payable for property, plant and equipments

Due to related party

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	3.37	2.35
	0.01	
	3.38	2.35

Note 19**Other current liabilities**

Statutory obligations

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	0.38	0.62
	0.38	0.62



Clean Max Celeste Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions, unless otherwise stated)***Note 20****Revenue from operations**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Revenue from sale of power	43.48	37.20
	43.48	37.20

Note 21**Other income**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Net gain on remeasurement at FVTPL	0.76	1.58
Interest Income on fixed deposits from banks	1.07	0.33
Interest on income tax	-	0.01
Other non-operating income - Other	-	0.20
	1.83	2.12

Note 22**Other expenses**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Rent	0.14	0.14
Legal and professional fees	0.16	0.26
Rates and Taxes	0.06	0.01
Insurance charges	0.51	0.32
Support Fees	0.23	0.30
Payments to auditor (Refer note 22(a))	0.11	0.10
Allowances for doubtful assets	-	-
Early Payment Discount	-	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses *	-	-
Filing and stamp duty charges	0.06	-
	1.27	1.14

Note 22(a) Payments to auditor (incl. GST)

- Statutory audit	0.07	0.10
- Other fees and services	0.04	-
	0.11	0.10

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



Note 23 - Finance cost

Interest expense on:

- on borrowings at amortised cost
- delayed payment of taxes *
- on lease Liability

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
25.03	24.08
-	-
0.93	0.91
25.96	24.99

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

Foot note:**23 (a) Finance cost**

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost

- on borrowings from parent company
- on borrowings from bank and others
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109 from parent company
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109 from bank and others

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.61	0.18
21.68	23.32
(0.15)	0.84
2.89	(0.26)
25.03	24.08

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

Note 24**Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic and diluted**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)	2.08	(1.48)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	97,719	97,719
Number of equity shares (Nos.)	97,719	97,719
Earnings per share (in Rs.) (Refer Note 24(a))	21.29	(15.15)

Footnote:

24(a) The Company has not issued any potential convertible instrument. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



Note 25 : Financial Instruments

25.1 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 also has obtained borrowings which are secured against the assets owned by the Company and unsecured borrowings from Parent Company.

The management reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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 / period is as follows

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026 (Rs. In Millions)	As at 31st March, 2025 (Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	230.31	251.41
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	0.28	0.28
Net Debt (A)	230.03	251.13
Total capital (ii)	119.85	117.77
Capital and Net debt (B)	349.88	368.90
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	65.75%	68.08%

(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 borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2026.

25.2 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.

25.3 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:

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 Company.

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 Company 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 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.



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 Company as it does not hold any investments in other companies.

25.3.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	8.21	223.59	231.80
Lease liabilities	0.78	30.46	31.24
Trade payables	5.51	-	5.51
Other financial liabilities	3.38	-	3.38
	17.88	254.05	271.93

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	13.50	239.76	253.26
Lease liabilities	0.93	31.49	32.42
Trade payables	2.98	-	2.98
Other financial liabilities	2.35	-	2.35
	19.76	271.25	291.01

25.3.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant ,the Company's loss for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing	230.66	236.72
Impact on loss before tax for the year	1.15	1.18

The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.



Note 26 : Income Taxes

26.1 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Profit / (Loss) before tax	3.17	(1.77)
Enacted income tax rate in India	17.16%	17.16%
Income tax expense calculated at 17.16%	0.54	(0.30)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	0.55	0.01
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	1.09	(0.29)

The tax rate used for the year ended 2025-26 and 2024-25 is at 17.16%. The reconciliations above is at corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

26.2 Deferred taxes

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026

Item of deferred tax assets/(liability) (net)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities:</u>			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	(22.44)	(7.21)	(29.65)
Amortisation of borrowing cost	0.00	(0.25)	(0.25)
<u>Deferred tax assets:</u>			
Unabsorbed depreciation	23.50	6.42	29.92
Allowance for doubtful debts	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lease liabilities	(1.88)	1.47	(0.41)
ROU	1.52	(1.52)	0.00
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	0.70	(1.09)	(0.39)

For the year ended 31st March, 2025

Item of deferred tax assets/(liability) (net)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities:</u>			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	(10.38)	(12.06)	(22.44)
<u>Deferred tax assets:</u>			
Unabsorbed depreciation	9.28	14.22	23.50
Lease liabilities	1.49	(3.37)	(1.88)
ROU	-	1.52	1.52
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	0.39	0.31	0.70



Note 27 : Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Shareholder	Gokaldas Exports Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Clean max Jupiter Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Sushant Arun Nagre (Director) Sweta Sajnani Javeri (Director) Chinnappa Manjunatha (Director)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
<u>Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited</u>		
Borrowings taken during the year (short term and long term)	9.10	10.51
Borrowings repaid during the year (short term and long term)	24.69	19.35
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	-	23.96
Operation and maintenance expense	2.36	2.25
Support Fees	0.18	0.30
Interest Expenses	0.61	0.18
Capital Advance	0.01	-
<u>Gokaldas Exports Limited (offtaker)</u>		
Sale of power	43.47	35.22
<u>Cleanmax Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Common Infra charges	-	3.12

The above transaction are exclusive of GST

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
<u>Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited</u>		
Borrowings	0.78	16.37
Payable for property, plant and equipments	0.48	0.25
Trade payable	5.35	2.61
Interest accrued on borrowings	0.30	0.16
Capital Advance	0.01	
Other payables	0.01	
<u>Gokaldas Exports Limited (offtaker)</u>		
Unbilled Revenue	5.64	5.51
Trade receivables	5.46	6.89



Note 28 - Key Ratios**a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
Current Assets	58.91	22.23	
Current Liabilities	18.26	20.38	
Ratio	3.23	1.09	196%

The ratio is increased due to increase in current assets

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
Total Debt	230.31	251.41	
Total Equity	119.85	117.77	
Ratio	1.92	2.13	-10%

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

Ratio	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
EBITDA	39.47	33.67	
Total interest and principal repayments	18.24	37.25	
Ratio	2.16	0.90	140%

The variance is on account of lower repayments during the current 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
Net Profit / (loss) after tax attributable to owners of the Company	2.08	(1.48)	
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	118.81	118.51	
Ratio	0.02	(0.01)	-300%

The variance is on account of the company turning net profitbale during the current year

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
Sales	43.48	37.20	
Average Trade Receivables	6.18	3.45	
Ratio	7.04	10.78	-35%

The change in the ratio is due to increase in sales during the year.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
Purchases	4.57	4.51	
Average Trade Payables	4.25	18.03	
Ratio	1.08	0.25	332%

The variance in the ratio is due to lower trade payables balances during the year.



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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
Sales (A)	43.48	37.20	
Current Assets (B)	58.91	22.23	
Current Liabilities (C)	18.26	20.38	
Net Working Capital (B-C)	40.65	1.85	
Average Working Capital (D)	21.25	0.93	
Ratio (A)/(D)	2.05	40.00	-95%

The variance in the ratio is due to fluctuation in average working capital.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
Net Profit / (loss) after tax	2.08	(1.48)	
Net Sales	43.48	37.20	
Ratio	0.05	(0.04)	-225%

The change in the ratio is due to sales during the year and the company turning net profitable

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Changes (%)
Net loss after tax(A)	2.08	(1.48)	
Finance Costs (B)	25.96	24.99	
Total Tax Expense (C)	1.09	(0.29)	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	29.13	23.22	
Total equity (E)	119.85	117.77	
Total debt (F)	230.31	251.41	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)+(F)	350.16	369.18	
Ratio (D)/(I)	0.08	0.06	33%

The change in the ratio is due to increase in EBIT and repayment of borrowings during the year.

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

Note: The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations



Note 29 - Leases

As Lessee

Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	11.36	10.98
Total	11.36	10.98

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	0.78	0.93
Non-current	8.20	7.91
Total	8.98	8.84

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

Right of use assets	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening	10.98	11.34
Addition/Modification During Year	0.76	-
Depreciation	(0.38)	(0.36)
Closing balance	11.36	10.98

Lease liabilities	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening	8.84	8.70
Addition during year	0.76	-
Finance cost	0.93	0.91
Lease liability payments	7.29	7.93
Closing balance	8.98	8.84

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	0.38	0.36
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	0.93	0.91
Total	1.31	1.27

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	0.78	0.93
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3.37	3.22
Later than 5 years	27.09	28.27
Total Lease Payments	31.24	32.42



Note 30 - 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, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.07	0.03	-	-	-	0.10
(ii) Others	-	5.41	-	-	-	5.41
Total	0.07	5.44	-	-	-	5.51

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						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.07		-	-	-	0.07
(ii) Others		2.91	-	-	-	2.91
Total	0.07	2.91	-	-	-	2.98

* For the purpose of financial statement, above ageing is prepared from the date of invoice.

Note 31 - Trade Receivable

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule*							
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, 2026							
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	5.34	0.12				5.46
(ii) Undisputed, considered doubtful	-	-					-
Total	-	5.34	0.12	-	-	-	5.46

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule*							
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, 2025							
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	6.89	-				6.89
(ii) Undisputed, considered doubtful	-	-					-
Total	-	6.89	-	-	-	-	6.89

Note 32

(i) Contingent liabilities:

The ongoing litigations of the Company are as follows

(a) The Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission ("KERC"), by notification dated March 26, 2025, issued the KERC (Terms and Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) Regulations, 2025 ("2025 OA Regulations"), which, inter alia, imposed enhanced transmission, SLDC and monthly transaction charges with retrospective effect on all Wheeling and Banking agreements executed under Long Term / Medium Term Open Access ("LTOA/MTOA") on or after January 2, 2023 and under Short Term Open Access ("STOA") on or after January 13, 2023. It may be noted that predecessor regulations - the KERC (Terms and Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) Regulations, 2022 - had already been struck down by the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court vide its order dated December 20, 2024 in WP No. 11235/2024.

Consequent to the 2025 OA Regulations and the KERC Tariff Order for the control period 2025-26 to 2027-28, the concerned Distribution Companies ("DISCOMs") issued demand notices in April 2025 to the Company and other petitioners calling upon them to discharge the aforementioned charges for FY 2025-26.

The Company has, along with other similarly placed entities, challenged the 2025 OA Regulations as well as the said demand notices before the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court. The Hon'ble Court, vide its interim order dated May 27, 2025, has granted a stay on the retrospective application of the 2025 OA Regulations. The matter was last heard on March 27, 2026, and the interim order has been extended until the next date of hearing, which is yet to be notified.

(b) The Company is one among 32 entities operating renewable energy assets (solar plants and windmills) in Karnataka that have filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court challenging the enhanced panchayat tax levied on renewable energy generation units.

By way of background, the State of Karnataka, through a circular dated February 27, 2018, introduced tax under Section 66 of the Karnataka Grama Swaraj & Panchayat Act, 1993 on renewable energy generation units, which was subsequently revised vide circular dated March 20, 2020. These rates were formally codified under the Karnataka Grama Swaraj & Panchayatraj (Gram Panchayat Taxes, Levies and Fees) Rules, 2021, notified on March 31, 2022, prescribing a levy of ₹5,000 per acre on renewable energy units.

Thereafter, through a draft notification dated July 4, 2025, the State proposed to enhance this levy to ₹10,000 per acre. However, the final notification dated October 17, 2025 departed materially from the draft: instead of the proposed rate enhancement, it reclassified renewable energy units as regular industries, thereby subjecting them to a levy of 1% of property value for solar plants and ₹50,000 per windmill — amounts that are alleged to be wholly disproportionate and, in several cases, in excess of the underlying land value itself.

Acting on the basis of the October 2025 notification, the concerned Panchayat Development Officers (Respondents 4 & 5) have issued demand notices on the petitioners requiring payment at the revised rates. The Company has challenged the 2025 Rules as well as the demand notices before the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court. The Court has granted an interim stay restraining the respondents from taking any coercive steps in pursuance of the said demands until the next date of hearing.

(ii) There are no capital commitments as at the 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note 33

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:-

The details of the customers from where the Company has earned more than 10% of its total revenue are as under:-

Particulars	% of total revenue	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Customer A	100.00%	94.66%



Note 34

Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Amount due from customer under contracts		
Opening	5.51	-
Revenue recognised during the year	43.48	37.20
Progress bills raised		
- Out of opening asset	5.51	-
- Other than above	37.84	31.69
Closing	5.64	5.51

Note 35

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	251.41	25.26
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	245.80	241.80
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(262.08)	(5.08)
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	(5.37)	(8.84)
Processing fees paid	(2.37)	-
Changes in effective rate of interest	2.74	(1.90)
Interest accrued	0.18	0.17
Borrowings at the end of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	230.31	251.41

Note 36 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 37 Trade Payable

Footnote:

37 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.10	0.07
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.10	0.07
- Interest	-	-

Note 38 : 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 39 : Disclosures required under schedule III

- The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies.
- The Company has not any entered in scheme of arrangement under section 230 to 237 of Companies Act 2013.
- 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.
- 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 40 :

- Previous years figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.
- There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

**For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

JAYESH
PANCHALAL PATEL

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Date: 2026.05.05 18:47:36
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**CA Jayesh Patel
Partner**

Membership No. 608004
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026

**For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Celeste Private Limited**

CIN:U35105MH2023PTC399378

Sushant
Arun
Nagre

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by Sushant Arun
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Date: 2026.05.05
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**Sushant Nagre
Director**

DIN: 10048401
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026

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**Chinnappa Manjunatha
Director**

DIN: 11167673
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026





**Clean Max Centaurus
Private Limited**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of CLEAN MAX CENTAURUS PRIVATE LIMITED,

Report on the Ind AS financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026, 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 31st March, 2026. and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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, 2026 and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Management's responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

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

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of subsection (11) of section 143 of the Act, we have given in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to my separate report in "**Annexure B**"; and

(h) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year and hence reporting on compliance under provisions of section 197(16) of the Act, does not apply.

(i) 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 foreseeable losses on long term contracts and had no derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2026; and
- (iii) The Company did not have any dues on account of Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- (iv)
 - a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;
 - c. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- (v) Reporting under clause (f) of Rule 11 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable since the Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.
- (vi) 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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CHULAWALA

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Date: 2026.05.04
23:23:57 +05'30'

Manish Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 100570

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04/05/2026

UDIN: 26100570APOAJK5052

Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(i)

- a) A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Capital work-in-progress.

B) The Company does not have Intangible assets and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) is not applicable.
- b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work-in-progress by which all fixed assets are verified once during the year. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) is not applicable.
- d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use asset) during the year.
- e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the company does not hold any inventory, and hence, reporting under clause 3(a) (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has no been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (iii) The Company has not made investments in firms, Limited Liability Partnerships and has not granted secured or unsecured loans to any companies, firms, Limited liability partnership or any other party during the year covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, or made investments or provided guarantees and securities as applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of activities carried on by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
 - a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b. There were no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as at balance sheet date on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix)

- a) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our review, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our review, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- d) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima-facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)

- a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi)

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material frauds on or by the Company have been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.



- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year (and upto the date of this report), and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable.
- (xii) The company is not Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Ind AS.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
 - a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) In our opinion, the group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly, reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 6.89 million during the financial year covered by our audit. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.05 million in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) is not applicable to the Company.

For **Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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MANISH BHUPENDRA
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Date: 2026.05.04
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Manish Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 100570

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04/05/2026

UDIN: 26100570APOAJK5052



Annexure 'B' to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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Date: 2026.05.04 23:23:19
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Manish Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 100570

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04/05/2026

UDIN: 26100570APOAJK5052

Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2a	59.98	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2b	713.69	-
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investment	3	39.54	-
(ii) Other financials assets	4	7.33	0.01
(d) Income tax asset		0.01	-
(e) Deferred tax asset	5	1.75	-
(f) Other non-current assets	6	154.23	-
		976.53	0.01
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.02	0.09
(ii) Other balances with banks	8	28.05	-
(iii) Other financial assets	9	0.07	-
(b) Other current assets	10	2.23	0.05
		30.37	0.14
Total Assets		1,006.90	0.15
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	0.59	0.10
(b) Other equity	12	127.50	(0.05)
		128.09	0.05
II Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	771.04	-
(ii) Lease liabilities		20.08	-
		791.12	-
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	11.46	0.06
(ii) Lease liabilities		1.36	-
(iii) Trade payables	15		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.05	0.03
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.03	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	73.24	-
(b) Other current liabilities	17	1.55	0.01
		87.69	0.10
Total Equity & Liabilities		1,006.90	0.15

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 36)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055
MANISH BHUPENDRA CHULAWALA
Digitally signed by MANISH BHUPENDRA CHULAWALA
Date: 2026.05.04 23:23:05 +05'30'
Manish Chulawala
Partner
Membership No. 100570
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437
Khyati Shukla
Digitally signed by Khyati Shukla
Date: 2026.05.04 23:14:08 +05'30'
Khyati Shukla
Director
DIN:10800181
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026
Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan
Digitally signed by Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan
Date: 2026.05.04 23:14:39 +05'30'
Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan
Director
DIN:10806361
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026



Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Other income	18	0.61	-
Total income		0.61	-
B. Expenses:			
(a) Other expenses	19	5.65	0.05
Total expenses		5.65	0.05
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(5.04)	(0.05)
D. Finance costs	20	1.85	-
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(6.89)	(0.05)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit		(1.75)	-
Total tax expense		(1.75)	-
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(5.14)	(0.05)
I Total comprehensive loss for the period/ year		(5.14)	(0.05)
Earnings per equity share			
- basic and diluted	21	(107.58)	(5.15)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 36)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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MANISH BHUPENDRA
CHULAWALA
Date: 2026.05.04 23:22:48
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Manish Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 100570

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437

Khyati
Shukla

Digitally signed
by Khyati Shukla
Date: 2026.05.04
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Khyati Shukla

Director

DIN:10800181

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2026

Irfan Jaan
Mohammad
Khan

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Jaan Mohammad Khan
Date: 2026.05.04
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Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan

Director

DIN:10806361

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2026



Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437
Statement of Cash flows for the year 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(6.89)	(0.05)
Adjustments for:		
Interest income on fixed deposits	(0.09)	-
Finance cost	1.85	-
Loss on derecognition	5.44	-
Other non operating income	(0.47)	-
Investment measured at FVTPL	(0.05)	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(0.21)	(0.05)
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	-	(0.06)
Other assets	0.03	-
Other Financial Asset	(62.08)	-
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	0.04	0.03
Other financial liabilities	1.13	-
Other current liabilities	1.54	0.01
Cash used in operations	(59.55)	(0.07)
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(59.55)	(0.07)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(666.88)	-
Payment for Common infrastructure facility charges	(69.09)	-
Purchase of Investment	(39.49)	-
Interest received	0.02	-
Movement in restricted bank balances (net)	(28.05)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(803.49)	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	765.10	-
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	133.24	0.10
Interest paid	(28.94)	-
Share issue expenses	(0.06)	-
Repayment of borrowings	(0.06)	0.06
Lease payment	(6.31)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities ©	862.97	0.16
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.07)	0.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period/ year	0.09	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period/ Year (refer note 7)	0.02	0.09

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 36)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

MANISH BHUPENDRA CHULAWALA
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MANISH BHUPENDRA
CHULAWALA
Date: 2026.05.04
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Manish Chulawala
Partner
Membership No. 100570
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437

Khyati Shukla
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by Khyati Shukla
Date: 2026.05.04
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Khyati Shukla
Director
DIN:10800181
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026

Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan
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Mohammad Khan
Date: 2026.05.04
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Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan
Director
DIN:10806361
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026



A. Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 31st January, 2025	-
Shares issued for the period 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025	0.10
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	0.10
Shares issued during the year	0.49
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.59

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 31st January, 2025	-	-	-
Share issue expenses	-	-	-
Loss for the period 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026	-	(5.14)	(5.14)
Security premium on issue of shares	132.75	-	132.75
Share issue expenses	-	(0.06)	(0.06)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	132.75	(5.25)	127.50

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 36)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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MANISH BHUPENDRA
CHULAWALA
Date: 2026.05.04
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Manish Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 100570

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437

Khyati
Shukla

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by Khyati Shukla
Date: 2026.05.04
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Khyati Shukla
Director

DIN:10800181

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2026

Irfan Jaan
Mohammad
Khan

Digitally signed by
Irfan Jaan Mohammad
Khan
Date: 2026.05.04
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Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan
Director

DIN:10806361

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2026



Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited

CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437

Notes to the financial statements for the year 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 1.1**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 31st January, 2025 and is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is 13A, Plot 400, Peregrine Apt, SVS Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400025, Maharashtra, India.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors an authorised for issue on 04th May, 2026.

Note 1.2**BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING**

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3**MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.

(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.

(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.



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 30 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.

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.

(g) 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 Companyed 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.



(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 (d) above.



Note 1.3

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a)MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments:

Disclosures" which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity's exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2a
(a) Right to use asset

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block As at 31st March 2026
	As at 1st April 2025	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March 2026	Depreciation for the period	Deduction	As at 31st March 2026
Right to use assets	-	61.21	-	61.21	1.23	-	59.98
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	61.21	-	61.21	1.23	-	59.98
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) The Company is not holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988).
(b) The title deeds of Immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.





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Notes to the financial statements for the year 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 2b

Capital work in progress

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Capital work in progress	713.69	-
	713.69	-

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

	As on March 2026			
Amount in CWIP for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in Progress	713.69	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
				Total
				713.69
				-

Note 3

Investments
(unsecured, considered good)

Investments at FVTPL

Lien marked mutual funds*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
39.54	-
39.54	-

* These are mutual funds which are marked as lien against loans taken from financial institutions.

Note 4

Other non-current financial assets

(at amortised cost)

(unsecured, considered good)

Security deposits

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
7.33	0.01
7.33	0.01

Note 5

Deferred Tax assets

Deferred Tax asset/(liability) net

Property, plant and Equipment/ Capital Work-in-progress

Unamortized BC and Process fees allowed on payment basis

Lease liability (Net of ROU)

FVTPL of Mutual Funds

Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
6.97	-
4.10	-
(9.70)	-
(0.01)	-
0.39	-
1.75	-

Note 6

Other non-current assets

Capital Advances

Prepaid expenses common infrastructure facility charges

Prepaid Security deposits

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
33.78	-
69.09	-
51.36	-
154.23	-

Note 7

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks

Current accounts (Refer footnote 7(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.02	0.09
0.02	0.09

Note 7(a): The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the period.

Note 8

Other balances with banks

Escrow accounts (Refer footnote 8(a))

Fixed deposit

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
8.05	-
20.00	-
28.05	-

Note: 8(a) The balance in escrow account has restrictions on its usage.

Note 9

Other financial assets

(at amortised cost)

(unsecured, considered good)

Interest accrued on fixed deposit

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.07	-
0.07	-

Note 10

Other current assets

(unsecured, considered good)

Prepaid Expenses

Advances to supplier and others

Security deposits

Indirect tax recoverable*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	0.01
0.01	0.04
2.21	-
0.00	-
2.23	0.05

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



Note 11

Equity Share capital

Authorised:
1,00,000 (as at 31st March, 2025: 1,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each
59,294 (as at 31st March, 2025: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:

11 (a) 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.

11 (b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the period:

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
10,000	0.10	-	-
49,294	0.49	10,000	0.10
59,294	0.59	10,000	0.10

11 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:		As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee	51%	30,240	51%	10,000	100%
SMW ISPAT Private Limited	49%	29,054	49%	-	0%

11 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:		As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	% Change during the year	No.	% of holding	% Change during the year
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee	51.00%	-49.00%	10,000	100.00%	Nil

Note 12

Other Equity

(a) Securities Premium

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
Opening balance	-	-
During the year	132.75	-
Closing Balance	132.75	-

(b) Retained earnings

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
Opening balance	(0.05)	-
Loss for the period/ year	(5.14)	(0.05)
Less : Share issue expense	(0.06)	-
Closing Balance	(5.25)	(0.05)

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

12(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.
12(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings less any transfer to dividends or other distributions to shareholders of the Company. Retained earnings represent free reserves available to the Company.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13**Long term borrowings**

(at amortised cost)

Secured loan

Term loan from others [Refer note 13(a) to 13(g)]*

Less: Current maturities of borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Term loan from others [Refer note 13(a) to 13(g)]*	500.90	-
Less: Current maturities of borrowings	(10.35)	-
	490.55	-

Unsecured loan

Loan from related party [Refer note 13(h) and 13(i)]*

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited

(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

	280.49	-
	771.04	-

13 (a) Details of term loan:

	Loan 1	Loan 1
(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings) and net off unamortised borrowing cost of Rs.3.90 Million (31st March, 2025 - Nil)	504.80	-
	linked to Lender's NPLR-LT plus spread of 1.90%	-
(ii) Rate of interest		-
(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end	The facility is payable in quarterly structured 71 instalments from March 2027 to September 2044	-

13 (b) Security :

The Facility (together with all interest, liquidated damages, fees, costs, penal charges, other charges expenses and all other amounts stipulated and payable to the Lender) shall be secured by:

1.Exclusive charge on all immovable properties (owned / leased / sub-leased) together with all structures and appurtenances thereon, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;

2.Exclusive charge on all the movable assets including movable plant and machinery, spares, tools, accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and other movable assets, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;

3.Exclusive charge cum assignment / hypothecation or creation of security interest pertaining to Project on:

a.all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under the Project related documents including but not limited to licenses, permits, approvals and consents, current and future.

b.all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of Borrower in insurance contracts / policies procured by the Borrower or procured by any of its contractors favouring the Borrower for the Project, current and future.

4.Exclusive charge on book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, the revenue of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;

5.Exclusive charge on intangible assets of the Borrower including but not limited to the goodwill, undertaking and uncalled capital, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;

6.Exclusive charge on all the bank accounts of the Borrower pertaining to the Project including but not limited to Trust and Retention Account (TRA) and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA),

7.Entire pledge of shares/hypothecation of partnership interest held by Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited in the SPVs (excluding nominee shares/partnership interest) including (issued & paid-up equity capital), preference shares and convertible debt instruments (CCDs/ Optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) or any other quasi-equity as applicable of the Borrower;

8.Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on entire Unsecured Loan/ICD/otherequity instruments infused

9.Corporate Guarantee by Promoter to be issued basis the following conditions:

Corporate Guarantee End Date shall mean, subject to the terms of this Guarantee, the date which is 2 (two) years from the date of 1st disbursement of TCL.

13 (c) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.

13 (d) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

13 (e) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Non Current borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.

Bank of India.

13 (g) The Company does not have any working capital loans secured against current assets.

(Rs Nil as at 31st March, 2025)

interest rates ranging from 10% to 14%.



Note 14

Short term borrowings

Secured

Current Maturities of long term borrowing

10.35

-

Unsecured

Loan from eelated party

-

0.06

Interest accrued on borrowings

1.11

-

11.46

0.06

Note 15

Trade payables

(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [refer foot note 32]

0.05

0.03

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises*

0.03

0.00

0.08

0.03

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

Note 16

Other financial liabilities

Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment

72.11

-

Due to related parties

1.13

-

73.24

-

Note 17

Other current liabilities

Statutory obligations

1.55

0.01

1.55

0.01



Note 18**Other Income**

Investment measured at fair value through profit and loss
Interest income on fixed deposits measured at amortised cost
Other non-operating income

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
	0.05	-
	0.09	-
	0.47	-
	0.61	-

Note 19**Other expenses**

Legal and professional fees
Payments to auditor
Loss on derecognition of right of use asset
Filing and stamp duty charges
Miscellaneous expenses*

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
	0.11	0.03
	0.06	0.01
	5.44	-
	0.02	0.01
	0.02	0.00
	5.65	0.05

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

Note 20**Finance Cost**

Interest expense [Refer footnote 20(a)]
Other Borrowing cost

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
	1.66	-
	0.19	-
	1.85	-

Footnote:**Note 20(a)****Finance cost**

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost
- borrowing from related parties
- effective Interest rate as per Ind AS 109 - Parent Company
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109
- on security deposit
- on borrowings from bank and others
Less: Capitalisation

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
	1.23	-
	20.19	-
	(0.82)	-
	1.66	-
	25.55	-
	(46.15)	-
	1.66	-

Note 21**Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic and diluted**

Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)
Number of equity shares (Nos.)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)
Earnings per share (in Rs.) (not annualized)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
	(5.14)	(0.05)
	59,294	10,000
	47,815	10,000
	(107.58)	(5.15)



Note 22: Financial Instruments

22.1 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 capital structure of the Company consist of equity share capital and other equity. The Company also has obtained unsecured borrowings.

The management reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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 period is as follows

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026 (Rs. In Millions)	As at 31st March, 2025 (Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	782.50	0.06
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	0.02	0.09
Net Debt (A)	782.48	(0.03)
Total capital (ii)	128.09	0.05
Capital and Net debt (B)	910.57	0.02
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	86%	-150%

(i) Debt is defined as Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) and Current borrowings (including interest accrued)

(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 borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2026.

22.2 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.

22.3 Fair value hierarchy

a) The fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	Level	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of inputs to fair value measurement
Financial assets						
- Investment in Mutual funds	Level 2	39.54	-	Valued using the closing NAV	Not applicable	Not applicable
		39.54	-			

For description of level 1, level 2 and level 3, refer material accounting policies.

b) Movement of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Particulars	Liability towards investment in subsidiaries by Alternate Investment Fund (Financial liability)
Balance as at 31st January, 2025	
Movement during the period	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-

c) Sensitivity analysis of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

d) Transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3.

22.4 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:



22.4.1 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. Nil millions as at 31st March, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil millions).

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.

22.4.2 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.

22.4.3 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.

22.4.4 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.

22.4.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	11.46	771.04	782.50
Lease	1.36	20.08	21.44
Trade payables	0.08	-	0.08
Other financial liabilities	73.24	-	73.24
	86.14	791.12	877.26
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	0.06	-	0.06
Trade payables	0.03	-	0.03
	0.09	-	0.09

22.4.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing	504.80	
Impact on profit before tax for the year	2.52	-

The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

There is no interest risk applicable to the Company for its borrowing from the related party, as the rate of interest for such loans are at fixed rates.



Note 23 : Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax	(6.89)	(0.05)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	(1.73)	(0.01)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	(0.02)	0.01
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(1.75)	-

23.2

The tax rate used for the period FY 2025 - 26 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.

23.3

Movement in deferred tax asset/ (liability)

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Property, plant and Equipment/ Capital Work-in-progress	-	6.97	6.97
Unamortized BC and Process fees allowed on payment basis	-	4.10	4.10
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	11.07	11.07
Deferred tax assets:			
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	-	(9.70)	(9.70)
FVTPL of Mutual Funds	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses	-	0.39	0.39
Total deferred tax assets	-	(9.71)	(9.32)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	1.36	1.75

For the year ended 31st March, 2025

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unamortized Borrowing cost and Processing fees allowed on payment basis	-	-	-
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets:			
Property, plant and Equipment/ Capital Work-in-progress	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-	-

23.4

Unrecognised Tax Losses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	-	0.05
Potential tax benefit @ 25.17 %	-	0.01

Tax Losses Carried Forward

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	
	Amount	Expiry Date
A.Y. 26-27	6.89	2035-36
A.Y. 25-26	0.05	2034-35
	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025	
	Amount	Expiry Date
A.Y. 25-26	0.05	2034-35



Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437
Notes to the financial statements for the year 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 24 : Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee
Shareholder	SMW ISPAT Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Clean Max Jupiter Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Khyati Shukla (Director) Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan (Director) Amit Pratap Singh (Director)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period
Particulars

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee</u>		
Borrowings taken during the period	316.56	0.06
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	67.95	0.10
Interest Expenses	1.23	-
Borrowings repaid during the period	56.31	-
Purchase of PPE/Capital work in progress	588.58	-
Capital Advances	33.78	-
<u>Clean Max Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Lease Expense	34.23	-
Purchases from Common Infra Facilities	58.55	-
<u>SMW Ispat Private Limited</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	65.29	-
Security Deposits Placed	62.07	-

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances
Particulars

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee</u>		
Borrowings	260.31	0.06
Interest Accrued on Borrowings	1.11	-
Capital Advances	33.78	-
Other Payables	1.13	-
<u>Clean Max Jupiter Private Limited</u>		
Trade Payables	65.03	-
<u>SMW Ispat Private Limited</u>		
Security Deposits Placed	62.07	-



Note 25 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Current Assets	30.37	0.14	
Current Liabilities	87.69	0.10	
Ratio	0.35	1.40	-75%

The ratio has decreased due to increase 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Total Debt	782.50	0.06	
Total Equity	128.09	0.05	
Ratio	6.11	1.20	409%

The ratio has increased due to increase in total debt.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
EBITDA	(5.04)	(0.05)	
Total interest and principal repayments	(29.00)	-	
Ratio	0.17	-	100%

The ratio has increased due to increase in interest and debt payments

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	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025	Change %
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(5.14)	(0.05)	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	64.07	0.05	
Ratio	(0.08)	(1.00)	-92%

This ratio has been decreased due to increase in equity.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory -

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025	Change %
Net loss after tax (A)	(5.14)	(0.05)	
Finance Costs (B)	1.85	-	
Total Tax Expense (C)	(1.75)	-	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(5.04)	(0.05)	
Total equity (E)	128.09	0.05	
Total debt (H)	782.50	0.06	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	910.59	0.11	
Ratio (D)/(I)	(0.01)	(0.45)	-98%

This ratio has been decreased due to introduction of debt.

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

Note : The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations

Footnote : 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 26 - Leases

Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	59.98	-
Total	59.98	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	1.36	-
Non-current	20.08	-
Total	21.44	-

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period 23rd May, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Right of use assets		
Opening	-	-
Addition/modification during year (net)	61.21	-
Depreciation	(1.23)	-
Closing balance	59.98	-

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period 23rd May, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Opening	-	-
Addition/modification during year (net)	43.13	-
Derecognition	(17.82)	-
Finance cost	2.44	-
Lease liability payments	(6.31)	-
Closing balance	21.44	-

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period 23rd May, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	1.23	-
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	2.44	-
Less: Capitalised	(3.67)	-
Total	-	-

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	1.36	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	8.05	-
Later than 5 years	53.00	-
Total Lease Payments	62.41	-



Note 27 - 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, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05
(ii) Others	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03
Total	0.05	0.03	-	-	-	0.08

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						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03

The above figures are considered from the date of transaction

Note 28

There are no contingent liabilities as at the 31st March, 2026

Note 29

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 is no operation during the year.

Note 30

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 31st January, 2025 to 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	0.06	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	765.10	-
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	(0.06)	0.06
Increase in short term borrowing on account of accrued interest	1.11	-
	16.29	
Borrowings at the end of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	782.50	0.06

Note 31: Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 32: Trade Payable

32 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.05	0.03
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.05	0.03
- Interest	-	-



Note 33: Going concern

As at 31st March, 2026 the company current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs.57.32 millions. Further deficit in meeting its current obligations will be met through capital infusion by Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max 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 34: 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 35 : 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 36

- (a) Previous years figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.
- (b) There are no events occurring after reporting due as at 31st March, 2026.

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Date: 2026.05.04 23:21:41
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Manish Chulawala
Partner

Membership No. 100570
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Centaurus Private Limited
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC439437

Khyati
Shukla
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by Khyati Shukla
Date: 2026.05.04
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Khyati Shukla
Director

DIN:10800181
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026

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Mohammad Khan
Date: 2026.05.04
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Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan
Director

DIN:10806361
Place: Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2026





**Clean Max Cogen Solutions
Private Limited**

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material 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 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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 state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Registered Office:

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 skepticism 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 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 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 and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements 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.

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.

Other Matter

- a. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion on 23 May 2025.

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - 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 01 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 36(b) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 36(c) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

- e. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.
- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software maintaining the books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares:
- The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the database level for the period from 1 April 2025 to 27 March 2026 to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to general ledger.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, where the audit trail (edit log) functionality was enabled and operated in the previous years, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Membership No.: 105149

Date: 12 May 2026

ICAI UDIN:26105149ROUBOO5255



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified every year. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electricity and it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the goods or services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities., though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Income-Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the period ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

- (c) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received during the year under the vigil mechanism established by the Holding Company.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a deemed public limited company. The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.
- (b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India) does not have CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response received by us pursuant to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the



B S R & Co. LLP

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements
of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March
2026 (Continued)**

Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12 May 2026

Membership No.: 105149

ICAI UDIN:26105149ROUBOO5255



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor’s Report on the financial statements of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “Guidance Note”).

Management’s and Board of Directors’ Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Membership No.: 105149

Date: 12 May 2026

ICAI UDIN:26105149ROUBOO5255



Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319
Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	68.07	71.64
(b) Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3	4.19	5.49
(c) Income tax assets (net)		2.25	-
(d) Other non current assets	4	0.07	-
Total non-current assets		74.58	77.13
II Current assets			
(a) Inventories*	5	-	-
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	32.30	29.39
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	4.58	69.19
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8	39.94	12.39
(iv) Other financial assets	9	2.24	2.39
(c) Other current assets	10	1.96	2.28
Total current assets		81.02	115.64
Total Assets		155.60	192.77
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	1.48	1.48
(b) Other equity	12	91.49	131.51
Total Equity		92.97	132.99
II Non - current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	25.35	25.87
(b) Deferred tax liability (net)	14	13.12	13.42
Total non-current liabilities		38.47	39.29
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	2.88	4.38
(ii) Trade payables	16		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		0.52	0.92
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		11.25	6.38
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	1.72	-
(b) Other current liabilities	17	2.48	2.49
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)		5.31	6.32
Total current liabilities		24.16	20.49
Total Liabilities		62.63	59.78
Total Equity & Liabilities		155.60	192.77

*The figures are less than the denomination disclosed, hence the figures do not appear.
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements (Refer notes 1 to 39).

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No : 105149
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319

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Director
DIN : 07721006
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May 2026

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Pramod Deore
Director
DIN : 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May 2026



Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations	18	54.84	61.01
(b) Other income	19	0.96	2.83
Total income (A)		55.80	63.84
B. Expenses:			
(a) Cost of materials consumed and cost of services		19.19	17.63
(b) Other expenses	20	9.81	6.26
Total expenses before interest, tax and depreciation (B)		29.00	23.89
C. Earnings before interest, tax and depreciation (EBITDA) (A - B)		26.80	39.95
D. Finance costs	21	3.29	3.83
E. Depreciation expenses	2	3.57	3.45
F. Profit before tax (C - D - E)		19.94	32.67
G. Tax expenses:			
Current tax		5.37	7.51
Deferred tax (credit)/charge	14	(0.29)	0.72
Total tax expenses		5.08	8.23
H. Profit for the year (F - G)		14.86	24.44
I. Other comprehensive income (OCI)		-	-
J. Total comprehensive income for the year (H + I)		14.86	24.44
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of ₹10/-)			
Basic and Diluted (₹)	22	100.45	165.22

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements (Refer notes 1 to 39).

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole

Partner

Membership No : 105149

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319

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Nikunj Gopal Ghodawat

Director

DIN : 07721006

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026

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Pramod Deore

Director

DIN : 08599306

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026



Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	19.94	32.67
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	3.57	3.45
Interest income on fixed deposit	(0.56)	(1.38)
Sundry balance written back	-	(1.05)
Expected credit loss allowance	(0.40)	(3.04)
Bad Debts written off	0.52	0.08
Finance costs	3.29	3.83
Operating profit before working capital changes	26.36	34.56
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	(3.03)	1.46
Inventories*	-	0.00
Other financial assets	0.09	0.00
Other assets	0.25	2.21
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	4.47	1.02
Other financial liabilities	1.72	-
Other liabilities	(0.01)	(1.62)
Cash generated from operating activities	29.85	37.63
Income taxes paid (net)	(8.64)	(6.22)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	21.21	31.41
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	-	-
Movement in fixed deposits (net) **	1.30	(3.63)
Movement of use of restricted bank balances (net)**	(27.55)	21.68
Interest received on fixed deposit	0.62	1.19
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activities (B)	(25.63)	19.24
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from non current borrowings from related party	2.25	-
Repayment from non - current borrowings	(2.77)	(4.72)
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from current borrowings (net) (RPT and External)**	(1.76)	0.81
Finance cost paid	(3.03)	(3.55)
Dividend Paid	(54.88)	-
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities (C)	(60.19)	(7.46)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(64.61)	43.19
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	69.19	26.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 6)	4.58	69.19

Note:

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

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

** Includes transactions where turnover is quick, amounts are large and maturities are short.

Refer note 29 for reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements (Refer notes 1 to 39).

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole

Partner

Membership No : 105149

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319

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Nikunj Gopal Ghodawat

Director

DIN : 07721006

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026

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by Pramod
Madhavrao Deore
Date: 2026.05.12
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Pramod Deore

Director

DIN : 08599306

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026



Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319
Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	1.48
Fresh issue of Equity shares	-
Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1.48
Fresh issue of Equity shares	-
Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	1.48

B. Other equity*

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	107.07	107.07
Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2025	24.44	24.44
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	131.51	131.51
Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2026	14.86	14.86
Dividend Paid	(54.88)	(54.88)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	91.49	91.49

*There are no changes in other equity due to prior period errors.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements (Refer notes 1 to 39).

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No : 105149
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319

NIKUNJ
GOPAL
GHODAWAT
Digitally signed by NIKUNJ GOPAL GHODAWAT
Date: 2026.05.12 17:36:04 +05'30'
Nikunj Gopal Ghodawat
Director
DIN : 07721006
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May 2026

Pramod
Madhavrao Deore
Digitally signed by Pramod Madhavrao Deore
Date: 2026.05.12 17:40:06 +05'30'
Pramod Deore
Director
DIN : 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 12th May 2026



Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***Note 1.1****CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited (the "Company") is a private limited Company incorporated on 25th November, 2010 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 Company is in the business of generation and sale of electricity through rooftop projects and providing operation and maintenance services.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 have been approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 12th May, 2026.

Note 1.2**BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING**

The Financial Statements of the Company comprises the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025; the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Statement of Cash Flows for year ended 31st March 2026, and for the year ended 31st March 2025, the material accounting policies and other explanatory Statements and notes (collectively, the 'Financial Statements').

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the years presented in the Financial Statements.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3**MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) 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 excludes indirect taxes which are collected on behalf of Government.

(i) 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.

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 Company 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.

(ii) Revenue from sale of services:

Revenue from services rendered over a period of time, such as operation and maintenance contracts and common infrastructure usage service, are recognised on straight line basis over the period of the performance obligation. Consideration is adjusted for the time value of money if the period between the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of payment exceeds twelve months and there is a significant financing benefit either to the customer or the Company.

(iii) Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 is recognised for work performed under a contract but has not yet been invoiced to the customer on account of estimation and judgement involved.

Advance from customer represents a contract liability which is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer.



(b) Other income

Interest income:

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets on initial recognition. Interest income is included in Other income in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(c) Goods and Service tax input credit

Goods and Service tax input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the underlying goods and service received is accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing / utilizing the credits.

(d) Taxation

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

a. 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.

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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised 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.

b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
 - is not a business combination; and
 - at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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 utilized. 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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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.



(e) Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

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.

Borrowing cost allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets pertaining to the period up to the date of capitalisation is added to the cost of the assets. Salary cost and cost of travelling directly attributable has been capitalised to the cost of capital work in progress.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition / disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital work in progress and Depreciation

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. However, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of selective Solar Power Plant have been revised from 25 years to their respective PPA's tenure ranging from 10 to 25 years.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, non-financial assets 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 compared at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered 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 amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

(g) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ('C&I') customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

The Company assesses ECL 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.

(h) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they originate and recorded at transaction price. The Company recognises financial assets (other than trade receivables and debt securities) when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets (excluding trade receivables that are recorded at transaction price) are recognised initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.



Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***Subsequent measurement**

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in three categories:

•Financial assets at Amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR and reported as part of interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses if any, arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

•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 recognised 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 (FVOCI) – debt investment

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest (EIR) method. The loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying value of the financial asset. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

•Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities**Classification**

All financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement**Borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transactions costs. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited**CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***Derecognition of financial liability**

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Share capital**Ordinary equity shares**

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Fair value measurement

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (Unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(j) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent asset

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted to their present value at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed for possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

(k) Segment Reporting

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".

All the business operations of the Company are in India and hence, there is only one geographic segment.



(l) 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 share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax 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 considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. If potential equity shares converted into equity shares increases the earnings per share, then they are treated as anti-dilutive and anti-dilutive earning per share is computed.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding is adjusted for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

(m) Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, impairment and amortization (EBITDA)

The Company presents EBITDA in the Statement of Profit and Loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the Company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

Measurement of EBITDA

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. In its measurement, the Company does not include exceptional items, depreciation, impairment and amortisation expenses, finance costs, share of profit from joint ventures and associate and income tax expense.

(n) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(o) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company suspends capitalization of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

The entity determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings. In case if the entity borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditure on that asset.

(p) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of Financial Statement 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/contingent assets as at the date of the Financial Statement 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 Statement pertain to:



Note 1.4

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a) MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”, to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have any impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management’s expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity’s own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity’s right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have any impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – “Statement of Cash Flows” and Ind AS 107 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity’s liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have any impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 “Income Taxes” which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity’s exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have any impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.





Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 2: Property, plant and equipment

(owned, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block As at 31st March, 2026
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Deduction	As at 1st April, 2025	Depreciation for the year	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2026
Plant and Machinery							
Solar power generating system	91.44 91.44	- -	- -	19.80 16.35	3.57 3.45	- -	23.37 19.80
Total	91.44	-	-	19.80	3.57	-	68.07
<i>Total</i>	<i>91.44</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>16.35</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>71.64</i>

Footnotes:

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

(b) For details of pledged assets, refer Note 12(C).

(c) No borrowing cost were capitalised during the year as well as previous year, as none were directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying asset.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment as on each reporting year and therefore, Schedule III disclosure requirements with respect to fair value details is not applicable.

(e) On transition to Ind AS, the carrying values of all the Property, plant and equipment under the previous GAAP have been considered to be the deemed cost under Ind AS.

(f) The Company makes an assessment for impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment when facts and circumstances indicate that carrying values of such assets may not be recoverable. When evaluating for impairment, the carrying value of the asset is compared to the asset's estimated future discounted cash flows. The trigger for impairment occurs if the estimated discounted future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset. The value of impairment is determined by comparing the carrying value of the asset to the asset's recoverable value and recognize an impairment charge when the asset's carrying value exceeds its estimated recoverable value. The recoverable value of the asset is estimated using a discounted cash flow model based on forecasted future revenues and operating costs, using internal projections. For such projections, discount rate of 10.5% (31st March, 2025: 10.5%) has been considered. Discount rate has been determined considering the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of market benchmarks. Depreciation for the year includes impairment of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2025: Rs. Nil).

(g) Figures in Italics pertain to previous year.

(h) During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the company conducted an operational efficiency review of its assets. Based on the review, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of selective rooftop assets have been revised from 25 years to 10-25 years. This change has been considered as change in estimate as per Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively in the aforesaid financial statements.

The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2027	For the year ended 31st March, 2028	For the year ended 31st March, 2029	For the year ended 31st March, 2030	For the year ended 31st March, 2031
Increase in depreciation expense*	0.04	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Deferred Tax Impact	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Net depreciation expense	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13

*Expected amount of the effect in future periods on depreciation is computed without considering any changes for expected capitalisation, while factoring in expected asset retirement.

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Other non-current financial assets**(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)**

(measured at amortised cost)

Balance with bank held as margin money (Refer Note 3(a))

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	4.19	5.49
	4.19	5.49

Footnote:

3(a) These are Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) deposits against borrowings which are expected to roll over after maturity till tenure of respective borrowings and margin money

Note 4: Other non-current assets**(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)**

Capital advances

Indirect Tax Recoverable

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	0.04	-
	0.03	-
	0.07	-

Note 5: Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)

Project materials*

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	-	0.00
	-	0.00

Footnotes:

5(a) Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale.

5(b) Inventories include materials in transit of Rs. Nil for the year ended 31st March, 2025

5(c) Inventories have been hypothecated as security for the Company's working capital facility for the year ended 31st March, 2025

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

Note 6: Trade receivables**Unsecured****Measured at amortised cost**

Considered good

Credit impaired

Less : Expected credit loss allowance - considered good

Less : Expected credit loss allowance- credit impaired

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	44.80	29.39
	1.45	14.35
	46.25	43.74
	(12.50)	-
	(1.45)	(14.35)
	32.30	29.39

Footnotes:

6(a) The Company has used a practical expedient for computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due from the date of invoice and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

6(b) Trade receivables from related parties are disclosed in note 24.

6(c) For ageing of trade receivables, refer note 32.

6(d) There are no trade receivables outstanding from directors and KMPs of the company.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents**Balances with banks**

Current accounts

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	4.58	69.19
	4.58	69.19

Footnote:

7(a) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March 2025.

Note 8: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above

Balance with bank - escrow account [Refer note 7(a)]

Balance with bank held as margin money and others [Refer note 7(a)]

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	8.91	12.39
	31.03	-
	39.94	12.39

Footnote:

8 (a) The balance in escrow account and balances with banks held as margin money has restriction on usage.

Note 9: Other Current financial assets**(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)**

(measured at amortised cost)

Interest accrued on deposits

Unbilled Revenue (Refer note 30)

Due from related parties* (Refer note 24)

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	0.27	0.33
	1.97	2.06
	-	0.00
	2.24	2.39

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

Note 10: Other Current assets**(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)**

Prepaid expenses

Indirect tax recoverable

Advance to suppliers

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	0.01	0.01
	0.78	1.54
	1.17	0.73
	1.96	2.28



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 11: Equity share capital

Authorised:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March, 2025: Rs. 10/- each)
Preference shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March, 2025: Rs. 10/- each)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (31st March, 2025: Rs. 10/- each)

Footnotes:

11 (a) Details of rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shareholders:

The Company has only one class of equity shares issued 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 after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding and are subject to the preferential rights of the Preference shares (if issued).

11 (b) 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
Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year

11 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholder:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominees

11 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of promoter:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
and its nominees

11(e) There are no calls unpaid.

11(f) There are no forfeited shares.

11(g) There are no buy back of shares done by the company

11(h) For pledge of shares refer note 13

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
10,00,000	10.00	10,00,000	10.00
50,00,000	50.00	50,00,000	50.00
60,00,000	60.00	60,00,000	60.00
1,47,928		1,47,928	1.48
1,47,928		1,47,928	1.48

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
No.	(Amount in millions)	No.	(Amount in millions)
1,47,928	1.48	1,47,928	1.48
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1,47,928	1.48	1,47,928	1.48
As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
1,47,928	100%	1,47,928	100%

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
1,47,928	100%	1,47,928	100%

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
1,47,928	100%	1,47,928	100%





Clean Max Cogeneration Solutions Private Limited
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 12: Other equity

(a) Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Profit for the year
Less: Dividend paid
Balance at the end of the year

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
	131.51	107.07
	14.86	24.44
	(54.88)	-
	91.49	131.51
	91.49	131.51

Nature and purpose of reserves:

12(a) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings less any transfer to dividends or other distribution to shareholders of the Company. Retained earnings represent free reserves available to the Company.
12(b) On 8th April, 2025, an interim dividend of Rs. 371.00 per equity share (total dividend Rs. 54.88 Million) was declared to its fully paid-up equity shareholders.

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Non Current Borrowings

Measured at amortised cost

(i) Term Loans (Secured)

- from others (refer foot notes 13(a) to 13(c))

Less: Current maturities of non current borrowings

(ii) Unsecured loans

Loan from related party [Refer footnotes 13(d) and (e)]

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	25.98	28.49
	(2.73)	(2.62)
	23.25	25.87
	2.10	-
	25.35	25.87

Footnotes:

13 (a) Details of term loan:

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of non current borrowings) and net off unamortised borrowing cost of Rs.0.85 million (31st March, 2025 - Rs.0.97 million)

(ii) Rate of interest

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

Loan 1

11.26

Linked to Lender's NPLR-
LT plus -ve spread of
6.40%

Repayable in 54
instalments payable
quarterly from Jan, 2021
to Dec, 2034.

Loan 1

28.49

Linked to TCCL New
Prime Lending Rate -
Long Term (NPLR-LT)

Repayable in 54
instalments payable
quarterly from Jan,
2021 to Dec, 2034.

13 (b) Details of term loan:

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of non current borrowings) and net off unamortised borrowing cost of Rs. 0.34 million (31st March, 2025 - Rs. 0.33 million)

(ii) Rate of interest

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end

Loan 2

14.72

Linked to Lender's NPLR-
LT plus -ve spread of
7.15%

Repayable in 57
instalments payable
quarterly from Jan, 2021
to March, 2035.

Loan 2

29.79

Linked to TCCL New
Prime Lending Rate -
Long Term (NPLR-LT)

Repayable in 57
instalments payable
quarterly from Jan,
2021 to March, 2035.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

13(c) Security and charge for Loan 1 & Loan 2

1. First charge over all present and future immovable assets of the Borrower, (if applicable) pertaining to the Project;
2. First charge by way of hypothecation of the Borrower's all movable assets, pertaining to the Project, both present and future;
3. First charge on all the receivables, operating cash flows, commissions, and book debts, including the current assets pertaining to the Project, both present and future;
4. First charge by assignment / hypothecation or creation of security interest of (pertaining to the Project): All the rights, title, benefits, claims, demands and interest in the Escrow Account, DSRAs and other reserves and any other bank accounts of the Borrower maintained for the Project; All the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents; All the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the permits, approvals and clearances pertaining to the Project; All the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond corporate guarantee, bank guarantee provided by any party to the Project Documents; All insurance contracts / insurance proceeds pertaining to the Project.
5. DSRA equivalent to 2 quarters of debt servicing (principal + interest) to be created from the disbursement amount;
6. Pledge of 100% shares of the borrowing entity (shall be shared on a pari-passu basis with the lenders of any new Project to be setup by the Borrower). Pledge shall be reduced to 51% once the Project successfully achieves the base case PLF for two consecutive years.
7. The Entity has received Corporate Guarantee from the Parent Company.

13(d) Unsecured loan received from Parent Company on which interest is charged at effective interest rate of 10.00% p.a.

13(e) Repayment in one or more tranches, without any prepayment premium, at any time within the tenure. Interest on the Facility to the Lender on an annual basis on the Last Business Day of the relevant year or as mutually agreed between the Parties (the "Interest Payment Date"). Interest shall be non-cumulative in nature and shall be paid by the Borrower subject to availability of cash flow and approval of the applicable senior lender if required by the senior lender. In no event shall the compounding of interest or repayment amount be permitted under this Agreement.

13 (f) As at March 31, 2026, the Company has outstanding term loan classified as non current borrowings. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the Company is required to make principle and interest payments on specified due dates subsequent to the reporting date and to comply with certain quantitative and qualitative covenants. The Company has complied with all principle and interest payments and covenants as at March 31, 2026, and based on its current cash flow forecasts, expects to continue to comply with these requirements going forward.

Note 14: Deferred tax liabilities (Net)**Deferred tax liabilities:**

Difference between book balance and tax balance of Property, plant and equipment
Unamortised borrowing cost

Deferred tax assets:

Expected credit loss allowance

Deferred tax liabilities (Net)**Note 15: Current Borrowings****Measured at amortised cost****(i) Secured Loans**

Current maturities of non current borrowings

(ii) Unsecured Loans

Loan from Related Party [Refer footnote 15(a)]

(iii) Interest accrued on borrowings

Footnote:

15(a) In previous year Current borrowings includes loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (CMES) (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) which was interest free and repayable on demand.

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	16.33	16.70
	0.30	0.33
	16.63	17.03
	3.51	3.61
	3.51	3.61
	(13.12)	(13.42)
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	2.73	2.62
	-	1.76
	0.15	-
	2.88	4.38



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: Trade Payables**Measured at amortised cost**

- a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [Refer note 28]
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [Refer note 28]	0.52	0.92
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	11.25	6.38
	11.77	7.30

Footnote:

16(a) During the year, there is no transaction with the supplier as defined under the Micro small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 other than as disclosed above.

16(b) For ageing of trade payables, refer note 34.

16(c) No supplier financing arrangements have been entered during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.

16(d) Trade payables to related parties are disclosed in note 24.

Note 17: Other current financial liabilities

Due to related parties

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Due to related parties	1.72	-
	1.72	-

Footnote:

17(a) There are no outstanding dues payable for property, plant and equipment to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, or during the year. Further, no interest has been paid or is payable in respect of such dues.

Note 18: Other current liabilities

- Advance from customers (Refer note 31) - Contract liability
Statutory dues payable [Refer footnote 18(a)]
Other payables

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Advance from customers (Refer note 31) - Contract liability	0.41	0.06
Statutory dues payable [Refer footnote 18(a)]	1.95	2.31
Other payables	0.12	0.12
	2.48	2.49

Footnotes:

18(a) Includes tax deducted at source (TDS) and goods and service tax (GST)



Note 19: Revenue from operations

(a) Performance obligation at a point in time

Sale of power

(b) Performance obligation over a period of time

Revenue from operation and maintenance services

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
19.87	20.24
34.97	40.77
54.84	61.01

Note 20: Other income

Interest income

- on fixed deposits with banks

Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translations*

Other non-operating income

Sundry balance written back*

Expected credit loss allowance [Refer footnote 21(a)]

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.56	1.38
-	0.00
-	0.40
-	1.05
0.40	-
0.96	2.83

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

Note 21: Other expenses

Rent

Insurance

Support Fees

Legal and professional fees

Filing and stamp duty charges

Rates and taxes

Expected credit loss allowance [Refer footnote 21(a)]

Payments to auditor [Refer footnote 21(c)]

Bad debts written off

Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translations

Miscellaneous expenses [Refer footnote 21(b)]

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
7.39	6.69
0.16	0.07
0.23	0.49
0.53	0.52
0.02	0.12
0.37	0.55
-	(3.04)
0.52	0.67
0.52	0.08
0.03	-
0.04	0.11
9.81	6.26

Footnotes:

21(a) Expected credit loss allowance

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add: Reversal for year

Less: Bad debts written off during the year

Balance at the end of the year

As per Note 6: Trade receivables

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
14.35	17.40
0.12	(2.97)
14.47	14.43
0.52	0.08
13.95	14.35
13.95	14.35

21(b) Break-up of Miscellaneous expenses:

Membership and subscriptions fees

Bank charges

Other miscellaneous expenses*

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.02	-
0.02	0.02
-	0.09
0.04	0.11

21 (c) Payment to auditors

- Statutory audit

- Tax audit

- Other services

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.52	0.67
-	-
-	-
0.52	0.67

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



Note 22: Finance cost

Interest expense:

- on financial liabilities not classified at FVTPL [Refer note 21(a)]
- on delayed payment of taxes*

Other borrowing costs

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
	3.25	3.83
	0.00	0.00
	0.04	0.00
	3.29	3.83

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

Footnote 22(a):

Break up of interest expense on financial liabilities not classified at FVTPL

- on borrowings
- from related parties
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
	2.97	3.55
	0.17	-
	0.11	0.28
	3.25	3.83

Note 23: Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic/Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
	100.45	165.22

Basic/Diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share is as follows:

Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. In million) (A)
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.) (B)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
	14.86	24.44
	1,47,928	1,47,928
	1,47,928	1,47,928
Basic/Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (A/B)	100.45	165.22

Footnote:

The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



Note 24: Related party transactions
(a) Names of related parties and relationships:

Ultimate Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (up to 14th August, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over parent company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (up to 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Entity in which KMP has joint control	KEMPINC LLP
Related parties of Brookfield Corporation with whom the Group has transactions	Candor Gurgaon One Realty Private Limited (Formerly known as Unitech Realty Projects Private Limited) (Upto 14th August, 2025) Seaview Developers Private Limited (Upto 14th August, 2025) Candor Kolkata One Hi -Tech Structures Private Limited (Upto 14th August, 2025)
Fellow Subsidiaries with whom the company has related party transactions	Clean Max Energy Venture Private Limited Clean Max Hyperion Power LLP
Key Management Personnel	Nikunj Ghodawat (Director) Pramod Deore (Director) Regina Grace (Director) (w.e.f. 12th July, 2025)

(a) Nature of Transactions:	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Borrowings taken during the year	2.25	0.90
Borrowings repaid during the year	1.91	0.09
Purchase of operation and maintenance services	1.02	0.97
Purchase of additional services	-	0.58
Support fees	0.23	0.49
Sale of renewable energy credits	-	0.01
Interest Expense	0.17	-
Payment of Dividend Income/Share of Profit from LLP	54.88	
Clean Max Hyperion Power LLP		
Sale of Operation and Maintenance Services	7.79	8.31
Seaview Developers Private Limited (Upto 14th August, 2025)		
Rent Expense	-	3.59
Sale of power	-	6.71
Early Payment Discount	-	0.03
Candor Kolkata One Hi -Tech Structures Private Limited (Upto 14th August, 2025)		
Sale of power	-	6.62
Rent Expense	-	1.51
Early payment discount	-	0.03
Candor Gurgaon One Realty Private Limited (Formerly known as Unitech Realty Projects Private Limited)		
Sale of power	-	4.63
Rent Expense	-	1.16
Early Payment Discount	-	0.02

Note: The amounts are exclusive of GST.



(b) Outstanding at the balance sheet date:	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Non Current borrowings	2.10	-
Current borrowings	-	1.76
Trade receivable	0.13	0.13
Trade payables	3.15	1.68
Interest accrued on borrowings	0.15	-
Other Payables	1.72	-
Clean Max Energy Venture Private Limited		
Trade payables	0.16	0.16
Seaview Developers Private Limited		
Trade payables	-	0.30
Unbilled revenue	-	0.68
Candor Kolkata One Hi -Tech Structures Private Limited		
Trade payables	-	0.18
Trade receivables	-	0.24
Unbilled revenue	-	0.71
Candor Gurgaon One Realty Private Limited (Formerly known as Unitech Realty Projects Private Limited)		
Trade payables	-	0.05
Unbilled revenue	-	0.48
Clean Max Hyperion Power LLP		
Trade receivable	11.46	2.43



Note 25 : Financial Instruments

25.1 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a Going Concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of debt and equity balance.

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total Debt (i)	28.23	30.25
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	4.58	69.19
Net Debt (A)	23.65	(38.94)
Total equity (ii)	92.97	132.99
Equity and net debt (B)	116.62	94.05
Net debt to Total Equity ratio [A/B]	0.20	(0.41)

(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

No changes were made in the objective, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

25.2 Categories of financial instruments

The fair value of the cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings, other financial liabilities and other financial assets carried at amortised cost reasonably approximate their carrying amounts, accordingly level 1, level 2 and level 3 disclosure are not presented

25.3 Financial risk management

The Management of the Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company on a continuous basis. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

25.3.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivable, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 32.30 Million as at 31 March, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 29.39 Million).

Credit is extended only after due approvals and evaluation in terms of the Credit Policy applicable for such sale. The process of extending credit approval, takes into account various factors such as publicly available Financial Statements, market feedback, and past business patterns etc. Many of the Company's customers have been transacting since inception and the incidence of bad debts has been very low. Such credit limits extended to trade receivables are monitored by the Board of Directors and protective action are initiated to avoid a default. In view of the short nature of its trade receivables, the Company makes provision for credit risk on an individual basis, if any. Individual customer credit limits are imposed based on relevant factors such as market feedback, business potential and past records on selective basis. In addition, the Company uses practical expedient for computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

Credit risk arising from other balance with bank is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counter parties are bank and recognised financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Further, all the financial assets other than mentioned above i.e. security deposits and other receivables are considered to have low credit risk as the counter parties have strong capacity to meet its cash flow obligations as and when due. Credit risk arising from contract assets i.e. unbilled revenue are considered to have low credit risk as the counter parties have strong capacity to meet its cash flow obligations as and when due.

Refer note 21(a) for reconciliation of expected credit loss allowance

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 Company 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 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.



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 Company as it does not hold any investments in other companies.

25.3.5 Liquidity risk

The Company manages its funds from internal accruals, borrowings and fund raising through equity. The liquidity risk is managed by utilising banking facilities and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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	Within twelve months	More than twelve months*	Total
As at 31st March, 2026			
Borrowings	2.88	26.54	29.42
Interest Payable (future contractual outflow)**	2.58	9.46	12.04
Trade payables	11.77	-	11.77
Other financial liabilities	1.72	-	1.72
	18.95	36.00	54.95

**Loan from the Parent Company is payable as and when the funds will be available with the Company and hence interest on such loans have not been disclosed above.

Particulars	Within twelve months	More than twelve months*	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	4.38	27.17	31.55
Trade payables	7.30	-	7.30
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
	11.68	27.17	38.85

*The substantial maturity of the financial liabilities are beyond 5 years, hence time bands between 1 to 5 years are not relevant to users and accordingly not presented.

25.3.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing	27.17	29.79
Impact on profit before tax for the year		
Increase in 50 basis points	0.14	0.15
Decrease in 50 basis points	-0.14	-0.15
Impact of pre-tax equity for the year		
Increase in 50 basis points	0.14	0.15
Decrease in 50 basis points	-0.14	-0.15

The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

Exposure to Interest rate risk

Particular	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Financial Liabilities		
Fixed rate Instrument	2.25	-



Note 26

Income taxes

26.1 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Current tax (A)	5.37	7.51
Deferred tax charge/(credit) (B)	(0.29)	0.72
Total tax expenses for the year (A + B)	5.08	8.23

Reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Profit before tax	19.94	32.67
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Expected Income-tax expense	5.02	8.22
Others	0.06	0.01
Income-tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	5.08	8.23

Note 26.2

The tax rate used for FY 2025-26 & FY 2024-25 is at 25.17%.The reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

26.3 Deferred taxes

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

Particulars	As as 1st April, 2025	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	As as 31st March, 2026
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	16.70	(0.37)	16.33
Unamortised borrowing cost	0.33	(0.03)	0.30
Deferred tax assets:			
Expected credit loss allowance	3.61	(0.10)	3.51
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(13.42)	0.29	(13.12)

Particulars	As as 1st April, 2024	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	As as 31st March, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	16.68	0.02	16.70
Unamortised borrowing cost	0.40	(0.07)	0.33
Deferred tax assets:			
Expected credit loss allowance	4.38	(0.77)	3.61
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(12.70)	(0.72)	(13.42)

The Company has long term power purchase contracts with its customers which provide reasonable certainty of the future taxable profits. Therefore, deferred tax asset has been recognised.



Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited**CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***Note 27**

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at the 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note 28**Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the “The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” has been identified on the basis of information available by the Management.

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) (a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.52	0.92
(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 (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period	-	-
(v) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.52	0.92
- Interest	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise		

Note 29**Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities**

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	30.25	33.87
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	2.25	-
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(2.77)	(4.71)
due to effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109	0.11	0.28
Proceeds from current borrowing (net)	(1.76)	0.81
Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	28.08	30.25

Finance Cost Movement

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening Interest accrued	-	-
Finance cost recognised	3.25	3.83
Finance cost Paid	(3.03)	(3.55)
Non cash items		
- Effective rate of interest	(0.11)	(0.28)
- Other borrowing cost	0.04	-
Closing Interest accrued	0.15	-



Note 30

Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Unbilled Revenue		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.06	1.79
Revenue recognised during the year (A)	54.84	61.01
Progress bills raised		
- Out of opening asset	2.06	1.79
- Other than above	52.87	58.95
Balance at the end of the year (Refer note 8)	1.97	2.06

Advances from customers

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.06	-
Addition during the year	0.35	0.06
Revenue recognised during the year (B)	-	-
Closing balance [Refer note 17]	0.41	0.06

Reconciliation of revenue reported

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Revenue from Contracts with Customers (A-B)	54.84	61.01
Other operating income	0.96	40.77
Revenue reported	55.80	101.78



Note 31 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Current Assets	81.02	115.64	
Current Liabilities	24.16	20.49	
Ratio (in times)	3.35	5.64	-40.60%

The ratio is decreased due to decrease in current assets and increase 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Total Debt	28.23	30.25	
Total Equity	92.97	132.99	
Ratio (in times)	0.30	0.23	30.43%

The ratio is increased mainly due to reduction of equity on payment of dividend

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings before interest, tax depreciation and amortisation divided by Total interest and long term principal repayments

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
EBITDA (A)	26.80	39.95	
Debt service			
Total interest and principal repayments (B)	5.80	8.27	
Total debt service (C = B)	5.80	8.27	
Ratio (in times) (D = A/C)	4.62	4.83	-4.35%

The ratio has increased on account of decrease in EBITDA during the year.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net profit after tax	14.86	24.44	
Average Total Equity	112.98	120.77	
Ratio	13.15%	20.24%	-35.03%

The ratio has decreased due to decrease in net profit

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no inventory.

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Revenue from operations	54.84	61.01	
Average Trade Receivables	30.85	28.64	
Ratio (in times)	1.78	2.13	-16.43%

The ratio has decreased due to decrease in revenue from operations during the year.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Purchases	19.19	17.63	
Average Trade Payables	9.54	6.80	
Ratio (in times)	2.01	2.59	-22.39%



h) Net Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue from operations divided by Working Capital where Net Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Revenue from operations	54.84	61.01	
Current Assets (A)	81.02	115.64	
Current Liabilities (B)	24.16	20.49	
Net Working Capital (A-B)	56.86	95.15	
Average Working Capital	76.01	84.87	
Ratio	0.96	0.64	50.00%

The ratio has increased on account of decrease in net working capital during the year.

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Net Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net Profit after tax	14.86	24.44	
Net Revenue from operations	54.84	61.01	
Ratio	27.00%	40.00%	-32.50%

The ratio has decreased due to decrease in net profit during the year.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Net profit before tax(A)	19.94	32.67	
Finance Costs (B)	3.29	3.83	
EBIT (C) = (A)-(B)	23.23	36.50	
Total assets	155.60	192.77	
Total (D)	155.60	192.77	
Total Liabilities	155.60	192.77	
Less: Deferred tax liabilities	(13.12)	(13.42)	
Total (E)	142.48	179.35	
Tangible Net Worth (F)=(D)-(E)	13.12	13.42	
Total Debt (G)	28.23	30.25	
Capital Employed (H)=(F)+(G)	41.35	43.67	
Ratio (C)/(H)	56.18%	83.58%	-32.78%

Decrease in ratio is due to decrease in profit before tax

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

The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no project/investments other than current operations



Note 32 - Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	0 - 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years
As at 31st March, 2026						
(i) Undisputed, considered good		16.89	17.60	8.53	1.56	0.22
(ii) Undisputed, considered doubtful						1.45
						44.80
Less: Expected credit loss allowance - considered good	-	16.89	17.60	8.53	1.56	1.67
	-	0.12	2.07	8.53	1.56	0.22
Less: Expected credit loss allowance- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	1.45
Total	-	16.77	15.53	-	-	-
						32.30

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	0 - 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years
As at 31st March, 2025						
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	18.92	5.28	2.91	1.69	0.59
(ii) Undisputed, considered doubtful	-	0.22	5.13	4.97	3.00	1.03
Total	-	19.14	10.41	7.88	4.69	1.62
						29.39
						14.35
						43.74

*Note: The Company has prepared the ageing from the date of invoice.

There are no disputed trade receivables.





Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited

CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)

Note 33 - Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	0 - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	0.52	-	-	-	0.52
(ii) Others	2.06	6.71	1.20	0.39	0.89	11.25
Total	2.06	7.23	1.20	0.39	0.89	11.77

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	0 - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	0.92	-	-	-	0.92
(ii) Others	1.00	2.20	1.41	1.53	0.24	6.38
Total	1.00	3.12	1.41	1.53	0.24	7.30

*Note: The company has prepared the ageing schedule from the date of the invoice.

There are no disputed trade payables.

Note 34: Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

The Company is not required to comply with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to CSR.

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited**CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Amount in ₹ million unless otherwise stated)***Note 35**

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 two business segment i.e. "Sale of Power" and "Operation & maintenance service 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".

All the business operations of the Company are in India and hence, there is only one geographic segment.

The Company prepares and disclose the financial statements of the Company along with the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

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

Note 36 - Other regulatory disclosures

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 37 - Disclosures required under schedule III

i. The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.

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 (such as survey or any other provision of 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 38

The Financial statements of the Company have been approved for issuance in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 12th May 2026.

Note 39

Previous years financial statements were audited by a firm of chartered accountants other than BSR & Co. LLP.

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP*Chartered Accountants*

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Aniruddha Godbole*Partner*

Membership No : 105149

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Clean Max Cogen Solutions Private Limited**CIN : U93030MH2010PTC210319****NIKUNJ
GOPAL
GHODAWAT
AT**Digitally signed
by NIKUNJ
GOPAL
GHODAWAT
Date: 2026.05.12
17:36:34 +05'30'**Nikunj Gopal Ghodawat***Director*

DIN : 07721006

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026

**Pramod
Madhavrao
Deore**Digitally signed by
Pramod
Madhavrao Deore
Date: 2026.05.12
17:40:29 +05'30'**Pramod Deore***Director*

DIN : 08599306

Place: Mumbai

Date: 12th May 2026





**Clean Max Como
Private Limited**

D.S.K. & ASSOCIATES

19, Andheri Universal Industrial Premises, 57 J P Road, Andheri West, Mumbai – 400058
Tel : 26707188 Email : admin@dsknassociates.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Como Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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, 2026, 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, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
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
 - 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, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 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, reporting under this clause is not applicable to the Company.
- 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. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of



recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For D.S.K. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 117710W



Pratul Govind Dube

Partner

Membership No. 036288

UDIN: 26036288GWZNTX7487

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th April, 2026



“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

(Refer to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the members of **Clean Max Como Private Limited** of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

1)

(a) (A) The company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.

(B) The company is not having any intangible asset. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (i)(a)(B) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.

(b) The company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Accordingly, the requirements relating to maintenance of records and physical verification of PPE under clause 3(i)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

The company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order relating to revaluation of PPE are not applicable.

(d) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2)

a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

3) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to the companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

4) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, made investments, or provided guarantees or securities as covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

5) The Company has not accepted any deposits or any amount which is deemed to be deposit hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.



- 6) As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company hence reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.
- 7)
 - (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods & Services Tax, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.
 - (b) The company is not covered by the Provident Fund Act and Employee State Insurance Act.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub- clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (vii)(c) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no case of any transaction not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)
- 9)
 - (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
 - (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has utilised the money obtained by way of term loan during the year for the purpose for which they were obtained.
 - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
 - (f) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary, associates or joint venture (as defined under the Companies Act 2013) and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- 10)
 - (a) The Company being the private limited company, it cannot raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company has not made preferential allotment of shares during the year and therefore the requirement of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
- 11)
 - (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.



- (b) During the year no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - (c) The establishment of whistle-blower mechanism is not applicable to the Company hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable.
- 12) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 13) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by applicable accounting standard.
- 14)
- (a) The company is not covered by section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, related to appointment of internal auditor of the company. Therefore, the company is not required to appoint any internal auditor. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) Since the Company is not required to have the internal audit system hence reporting under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- 15) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable.
- 16)
- a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) is not applicable.
 - b. The company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) is not applicable.
 - c. In our opinion there is no Core Investment Company or Group within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) is not applicable.
- 17) The company has incurred cash loss in the current financial year. Since the company was incorporated during the year, there are no cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- 18) There has been no resignation of the previous statutory auditors during the year.
- 19) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance of the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



- 20) The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 with regards to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Therefore, reporting under clause 3 (xx) of the Order is not applicable.

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



Pratul Govind Dube
Partner
Membership No. 036288
UDIN: 26036288GWZNTX7487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April 2026



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026
A. ASSETS		
I Non-current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Other financial assets	2	0.01
(b) Other non-current assets	3	753.56
		<u>753.57</u>
I Current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	0.04
(b) Other current assets	5	0.32
		<u>0.36</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>753.93</u></u>
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
I Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	6	5.94
(b) Other equity	7	746.58
		<u>752.52</u>
II Non-Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Long term borrowings	8	0.52
		<u>0.52</u>
III Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Short term borrowings*	9	0.00
(ii) Trade payables	10	
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.04
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	11	0.01
(b) Other current liabilities	12	0.84
		<u>0.89</u>
Total Equity & Liabilities		<u><u>753.93</u></u>

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 29)

In terms of our report attached of even date

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



Pratul Govind Dube
Partner
Membership No. 036288
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April,2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974



Shobhit Shashank
Sharma
Director
DIN: 11114351
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April,2026



Piyush Khullar
Director
DIN:11114352
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April,2026



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
A. Income:		
(a) Revenue from operations		-
Total income		-
B. Expenses:		
(a) Operation and maintenance expenses		-
(b) Other expenses	13	0.32
Total expenses		0.32
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(0.32)
D. Finance costs	14	0.06
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(0.38)
G. Tax expense:		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax credit		-
Total tax expense / (credit)		-
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(0.38)
I Total comprehensive loss for the period		(0.38)
Earnings per equity share		
- basic and diluted	15	(0.65)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 29)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For D.S.K. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.:117710W



Pratul Govind Dube

Partner

Membership No. 036288

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th April,2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974



Shobhit Shashank

Director

DIN: 11114351

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th April,2026



Piyush Khullar

Director

DIN:11114352

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th April,2026



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974

Statement of Cash flows for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars**For the period 06th
June, 2025 to 31st
March, 2026****A. Cash flows from operating activities****Loss before tax****(0.38)**Adjustments for:

Finance cost

0.06

Operating loss before working capital changes**(0.32)****Changes in working capital**

Adjustments for (increase) in operating assets:

Other financial assets

(0.01)

Other assets

(0.32)

Adjustments for increase in operating liabilities:

Trade payables

0.04

Other financial liabilities

0.01

Other current liabilities

0.84

Cash generated from operations**0.24**

Income taxes paid

-

Net cash generated from operating activities (A)**0.24****B. Cash flows from investing activities**Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment/ Capital
work-in-progress

(753.56)

Net cash used in investing activities (B)**(753.56)****C. Cash flows from financing activities**

Proceeds from long term borrowings from related party

0.52

Proceeds from issue of equity shares

752.90

Interest paid

(0.06)

Net cash generated from financing activities (C)**753.36**

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)

0.04

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period

-

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period (Refer note 4)

0.04**Note:**

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 29)

In terms of our report attached of even date

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

Firm Registration No.:117710W

**Pratul Govind Dube****Partner**

Membership No. 036288

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th April,2026

For and on behalf of the Board of**CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED**

CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974

**Shobhit Shashank Sharma****Director**

DIN: 11114351

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th April,2026

**Piyush Khullar****Director**

DIN:11114352

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th April,2026



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

A. Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 06th June, 2025	-
Issue of shares during the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026	5.94
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	5.94

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 06th June, 2025	-	-	-
Premium on issue of shares during the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026	746.96	-	746.96
Loss for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026	-	(0.38)	(0.38)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	746.96	(0.38)	746.58

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 29)

In terms of our report attached of even date

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



Pratul Govind Dube

Partner
Membership No. 036288
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April,2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974



Shobhit Shashank
Sharma
Director
DIN: 11114351
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April,2026



Piyush Khullar
Director
DIN:11114352
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April,2026



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974****Notes to the financial statements for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***Note 1.1****GENERAL INFORMATION**

Clean Max Como Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 06th June, 2025 and is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Office No. 1301, Manisha, Corporate Park, M G Road, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400080.

The Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors an authorised for issue on 30th April,2026.

Note 1.2**BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING**

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3**MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) 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.

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 Company 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.



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974****Notes to the financial statements for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***Contract balances:**

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.

(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.



(c) 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.

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 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.

(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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.



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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**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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.



(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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 30 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.

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.

(g) 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 Companyed 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.



(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.



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(l) 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.

(m) 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.



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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 (b) 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 Company in preparation of the Financial Statements. 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 2	
Other financial assets	As at
(at amortised cost)	31st March, 2026
(unsecured, considered good)	
Security deposits	0.01
	0.01

Note 3	
Other non-current assets	As at
(unsecured, considered good)	31st March, 2026
Capital advances	753.56
	753.56

Note 4	
Cash and cash equivalents	As at
Balances with banks	31st March, 2026
Current accounts (refer note 4(a))	0.04
	0.04

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

Note 5	
Other current assets	As at
(unsecured, considered good)	31st March, 2026
Advances to suppliers*	0.00
Prepaid Expenses	0.32
	0.32

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



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Note 6
Equity Share capital
Authorised:

6,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

5,94,477 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:
6 (a) 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.

6 (b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the period:

Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the period

Equity shares issued during the period - fresh issue

Equity shares outstanding at the end of the period

6 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:
Name of the shareholders:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee

Ceat Limited

6 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters
Name of the promoters:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee

Ceat Limited

Note 7
Other equity
Security premium

Opening balance

Add: Premium on shares issued during the period - fresh issue

Closing Balance
Retained earnings

Opening balance

Loss for the period

Closing Balance
Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

7(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

7(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.

As at 31st March, 2026
6.00
6.00
5.94
5.94

For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026

No.	Amount
-	-
5,94,477	5.94
5,94,477	5.94

**As at
31st March, 2026**

No.	% of holding
4,39,911	74%
1,54,566	26%

**As at
31st March, 2026**

No.	% of holding	% Change during the period

4,39,911	74%	Nil
1,54,566	26%	Nil

For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026

-
746.96
746.96

-
(0.38)
(0.38)
746.58



Note 8

Long-term borrowings
(at amortised cost)

Unsecured Loan

Loan from related party [Refer note 8(a) and 8(g)]

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited

(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

	As at 31st March, 2026
	0.52
	0.52

8 (a) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.

8 (b) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

8 (c) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Non Current borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.

8 (d) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

8 (e) The Company does not have any working capital loans secured against current assets.

8 (f) The loan balance of Parent Company includes EIR impact of Rs Nil as at 31st March, 2026

8 (g) Unsecured loan is received from Parent Company on which interest is charged per annum at effective interest rates of 10%

Note 9

Short-term borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31st March, 2026
Interest accrued on borrowings*	0.00
	0.00

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

Note 10

Trade payables (at amortised cost)

	As at 31st March, 2026
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 25)	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	0.04
	0.04

Note 11

Other current financial liabilities
(at amortised cost)

	As at 31st March, 2026
Due to related parties	0.01
	0.01

Note 12

Other current liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2026
Statutory obligations	0.84
	0.84



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974****Notes to the financial statements for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***Note 13****Other expenses**

	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Legal and professional fees	0.12
Payments to auditor [Refer note 13(a)]	0.02
Rent	0.02
Filing and stamp duty charges	0.17
Other miscellaneous expenses*	0.00
	0.32

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

Footnote**13 (a) Payments to auditor**

- Statutory audit

	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
	0.02
	0.02

Note 14**Finance cost**

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost

- on borrowings from parent company*

Other borrowing costs

	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
	0.00
	0.06
	0.06

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

Note 15**Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic and diluted**

	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)	(0.38)
Number of equity shares (Nos.)	5,94,477
Earnings per share (in Rs.) (not annualized)	(0.65)



Note 16: Financial Instruments

16.1 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 capital structure of the Company consist of equity share capital and other equity. The Company also has obtained unsecured borrowings.

The management reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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 period is as follows

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026
	(Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	0.52
Less:Cash and cash equivalents	0.04
Net Debt (A)	0.48
Total capital (ii)	752.52
Capital and Net debt (B)	753.00
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	0.06%

(i) Debt is defined as Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) and Current borrowings (including accrued interest).
(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 borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended March 31, 2026.

16.2 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.

16.3 Fair value hierarchy

a) The fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	Level	As at 31st March, 2026	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of inputs to fair value measurement
Financial assets		-			
		-			

For description of level 1, level 2 and level 3, refer material accounting policies.



b) Movement of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Particulars	Liability towards investment in subsidiaries by Alternate Investment Fund (Financial liability)
Balance as at 06th June, 2025	-
Movement during the period	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-

c) Sensitivity analysis of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

d) Transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3.

16.4 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:

16.4.1 Credit risk

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

16.4.2 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.

16.4.3 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.



16.4.4 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.

16.4.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	0.00	0.52	0.52
Trade payables	0.04	-	0.04
Other financial liabilities	0.01	-	0.01
	0.05	0.52	0.57

16.4.6 Interest rate risk

There is no interest rate risk applicable to the Company as its borrowings are at fixed rate.



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Note 17 : Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Loss before tax	(0.38)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	(0.10)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	0.10
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-

17.2

The tax rate used for the period FY 2025 - 26 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 18 : Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (wef 15th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (wef 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Shareholder	CEAT Limited
Key Management Personnel	Shobhit Shashank Sharma Piyush Khullar Aishwarya Jain

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)</u>	
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	557.15
Long term borrowings taken during the period	0.52
Interest expense*	0.00
Capital Advance	753.56
Amount paid on behalf of the entity	0.01
<u>CEAT Limited</u>	
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	195.75

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)</u>	
Long Term Borrowings	0.52
Interest accrued on borrowings*	0.00
Capital advances	753.56
Due to related parties	0.01

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



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Note 19 - Key Ratios**a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026
Current Assets	0.36
Current Liabilities	0.89
Ratio	0.40

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, 2026
Total Debt	0.52
Total Equity	752.52
Ratio	-

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026
EBITDA	(0.32)
Total interest and principal repayments	0.06
Ratio	(5.33)

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	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(0.38)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	752.52
Ratio	-

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory-

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover



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Notes to the financial statements for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***g) Trade payables turnover ratio = purchases divided by average trade payables**

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

Particulars	For the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Net loss after tax(A)	(0.38)
Finance Costs (B)	0.06
Total Tax Expense (C)	-
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(0.32)
Total equity (E)	752.52
Total debt (H)	0.52
Capital Employed (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	753.04
Ratio (D)/(I)	-

k) Return on Investment = Income from investment divided by the closing balance of the investment**Note :** The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations

Footnote : 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.

As the company was not in existence in previous year, actual figures as at the balance sheet date are considered for the purpose of calculation of ratios.



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974

Notes to the financial statements for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 - 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, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	-				-
(ii) Others	-	0.04				0.04
Total	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04

Note: The company has prepared the ageing from the date of invoice

Note 21

There are no contingent liabilities as at 31st March 2026.

Note 22

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 is no operation during the period.

Note 23 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 24

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

Borrowings at the beginning of the period (current and non-current borrowings)

Proceeds from non-current borrowings from related party

Proceeds from/ (repayment of) short term borrowings

Increase in short term borrowing on account of accrued interest*

Borrowings at the end of the period (current and non-current borrowings)

**For the period 06th
June, 2025 to 31st
March, 2026**

-

0.52

-

0.00

0.52

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

Note 25 : Trade Payable

25 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

**As at
31st March, 2026**

(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period

(ii) Interest on above

(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period

(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments

(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years

(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding

(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises

- Principal

- Interest

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-



CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974

Notes to the financial statements for the period 06th June, 2025 to 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 26 Going concern

As at 31st March, 2026 the company current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs.0.53 millions. Further deficit in meeting its current obligations will be met through capital infusion by Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions 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 27 : 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 28 : 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 29

(a) These are the company's first financial statements and hence there are no comparative figures.

**For and on behalf of the Board of
CLEAN MAX COMO PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U35105MH2025PTC449974**



Shobhit Shashank
Director
DIN: 11114351
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April,20



Piyush Khullar
Director
DIN:11114352
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th April,2026





**Clean Max Dasut
Private Limited**

H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Dasut Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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, 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 of Director's report including the Annexures thereto, 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.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 the Board of Directors 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

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.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- (i) 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.
 - 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
 - g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026.
 - 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 21 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 21 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

Yours Sincerely,

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

HARDIK
HEMCHAND
SAVLA
SAVLA

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HARDIK HEMCHAND
SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.03 23:35:22
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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No.: 173901
FRN: 159382W
Date: 03 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26173901BKSBOK2135

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Dasut Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i)

(a) (A) The Company has not capitalized any Property, Plant and Equipment in the books of the Company and accordingly the requirement to report on clause (i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not capitalized any Property, Plant and Equipment in the books of the Company and accordingly the requirement to report on clause (i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not capitalized any Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right to Use assets) or intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly the requirement to report on clause (i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

(a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(iii)

- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vii)

(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

(a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause (xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit in view of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable in case of the company. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not a core investment company as defined by regulations made by Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(c) is not applicable.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.17 millions during the current year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 14, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which is not mitigated indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xxi) The Company does not have any investment in subsidiary, joint venture and associate and hence the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

Yours Sincerely,

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

HARDIK
HEMCHAND
SAVLA

Digitally signed by
HARDIK HEMCHAND
SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.03
23:36:02 +05'30'

**CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No.: 173901
FRN: 159382W
Date: 03 May 2026
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 26173901BKSBOK2135**

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Dasut Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Clean Max Dasut Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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A 605, 6th Floor, Avion Aradhya One Earth A Meter Room, Pant Nagar, Ghatkopar East,
Mumbai – 400075

Mobile: 9833388059 Email: dipeshruparelia@hsdr.in



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

Yours Sincerely,

**For H S D R & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

HARDIK
HEMCHAND
SAVLA

 Digitally signed by HARDIK
HEMCHAND SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.03 23:36:25 +05'30'

CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No.: 173901

FRN: 159382W

Date: 03 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26173901BKSBOOK2135



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited
CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026
A. ASSETS		
I Non-Current Assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Other Financial Asset	2	0.01
		0.01
II Current Assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	0.02
		0.02
Total Assets		0.03
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
I Equity		
(a) Equity Share Capital	4	0.10
(b) Other Equity	5	(0.17)
		(0.07)
II Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Trade Payables	6	
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.03
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.01
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	7	0.05
(b) Other Current Liabilities	8	0.01
		0.10
Total Equity & Liabilities		0.03

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 23)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:159382W

HARDIK
HEMCHAND
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HEMCHAND SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.03 23:36:47
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CA Hardik Salva
Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Dasut Private Limited
CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640

Pandya
Rajesh
Girjashankar

Digitally signed by
Pandya Rajesh
Girjashankar
Date: 2026.05.03
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Rajesh Girjashankar Pandya
Director
DIN: 11353315
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026

Sonali
Sidharth
Charkha

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by Sonali
Sidharth Charkha
Date: 2026.05.03
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Sonali Sidharth Charkha
Director
DIN: 11353316
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited
CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the period from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
A. Income:		
(a) Revenue from Operations		-
Total Income		-
B. Expenses:		
(a) Other Expenses	9	0.17
Total Expenses		0.17
C. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(0.17)
D. Finance Costs		-
E. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(0.17)
G. Tax expense:		
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax		-
Total tax expense		-
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(0.17)
I Total comprehensive loss for the period		(0.17)
Earnings per equity share		
- basic and diluted	10	(17.21)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 23)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:159382W

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Date: 2026.05.03 23:37:11
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CA Hardik Salva

Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Dasut Private Limited
CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640

Pandya
Rajesh
Girjashankar

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by Pandya Rajesh
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Rajesh Girjashankar Pandya

Director
DIN: 11353315
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026

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Charkha

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Date: 2026.05.03
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Sonali Sidharth Charkha

Director
DIN: 11353316
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited
CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640
Statement of Cash flows for the period ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the period from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
A. Cash flows from operating activities	
Loss before tax	(0.17)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(0.17)
Changes in working capital	
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:	
Other financial assets	(0.01)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:	
Trade payables	0.04
Other current liabilities	0.06
Cash used in operations	(0.08)
Income taxes paid	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(0.08)
B. Cash flows from investing activities	
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	0.10
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	0.10
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	0.02

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 23)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:159382W

**HARDIK
HEMCHAND
SAVLA**

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HARDIK HEMCHAND
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Date: 2026.05.03
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CA Hardik Salva
Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Dasut Private Limited
CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640

**Pandya
Rajesh
Girjashankar**

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by Pandya Rajesh
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Rajesh Girjashankar Pandya
Director
DIN: 11353315
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026

**Sonali
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Charkha**

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Sonali Sidharth Charkha
Director
DIN: 11353316
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited
CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 24th October, 2026	-
Issue of Shares during the period ended 31th March 2026	0.10
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.10

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 24th October, 2026	-	-
Loss for the period 31st March, 2026	(0.17)	(0.17)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	(0.17)	(0.17)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 23)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:159382W

HARDIK
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Date: 2026.05.03 23:38:03
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CA Hardik Salva
Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Dasut Private Limited
CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640

Pandya
Rajesh
Girjashankar
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Pandya Rajesh
Girjashankar
Date: 2026.05.03
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Rajesh Girjashankar Pandya
Director
DIN: 11353315
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026

Sonali
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by Sonali
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Date: 2026.05.03
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Sonali Sidharth Charkha
Director
DIN: 11353316
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2026



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited**CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640****Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***Note 1.1****GENERAL INFORMATION**

Clean Max Dasut Private Limited (herein after referred to as " the Company") incorporated on 24th October, 2025 and is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Office No.1301 , Manisha, Corporate Park, Mulund W, Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400080.

The Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026 (from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026) were approved by the Board of Directors on 03rd May, 2026.

Note 1.2**BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING**

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3**MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.

(b) Taxation

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

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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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.

(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

Fair value measurement



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited

CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

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.



(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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 30 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.

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.

(g) 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 Companyed 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.



(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 (d) above.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a)MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity's exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited

CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2

Other non-current financial assets

(at amortised cost)

Security deposits

As at 31st March, 2026
0.01
0.01

Note 3

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks

Current accounts (Refer note 3(a))

As at 31st March, 2026
0.02
0.02

Footnote 3(a):
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the period.



Equity Share Capital

3,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up Shares:

Equity Shares of 10/- each

10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:

4(a) 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.

4(b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the period:

Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the period

Equity shares issued during the period - fresh issue

Equity shares outstanding at the end of the period

4(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

4(d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) including nominee shareholder
(Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

Note 5

Other equity

Retained earnings

Opening balance

Loss for the period

Closing Balance

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

5(a) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings / (losses) of the Company.

-
(0.17)

 (0.17)

Note 6

Trade Payables

(at amortised cost)

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [refer foot note 19(a)]
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

As at 31st March, 2026
0.03
0.01
0.04

Note 8

Other Current Financial Liabilities

Dues to related party

As at 31st March, 2026
0.05
0.05

Note 7

Other current liabilities

Statutory obligations

As at 31st March, 2026
0.01
0.01



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited**CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640****Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency : Indian Rupees in Millions)***Note 9****Other Expenses**

	For the period from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Legal and professional fees	0.06
Rates and Taxes *	0.00
Payments to auditor (Refer Note 9(a))	0.04
Filing and stamp duty charges	0.05
Miscellaneous expenses	0.02
	0.17
Note 9(a)	
- Statutory audit	0.04
- Certification certificates*	0.00

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

Note 10**Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic and diluted**

	For the period from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)	(0.17)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	10,000
Number of equity shares (Nos.)	10,000
Earnings per share (in Rs.) (not annualized) (Refer Note 10(a))	(17.21)

Footnote:

10(a) The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



Note 11: Financial Instruments

As at 31st March, 2026

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 capital structure of the Company consist of equity share capital and other equity. The Company also has obtained unsecured borrowings.

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

Gearing Ratio

The Company does not have any borrowings as at March 31st, 2026

11.2 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.

11.3 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:

11.3.1 Credit risk

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

Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

11.3.2 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.

11.3.3 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.

11.3.4 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.



11.3.5 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, 2026			
Trade payables	0.04	-	0.04
Other financial liabilities	0.05		0.05
	0.09	-	0.09

11.3.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company does not have any borrowings as at March 31, 2026. Hence, the company does not have any interest rate risk as at March 31, 2026.



Note 12 : Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the period from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Loss before tax	(0.17)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	(0.04)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	0.04
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-

12.2

The tax rate used for the period ended 31st March, 2026 is 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 13 : Related Party disclosure

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

Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Key Management Personnel	Rajesh Girjashankar Pandya (Director) Sonali Sidharth Charkha (Director) Umesh Kumar (Director)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the period from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
<u>Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited [Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited]</u>	
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	0.10
Amount paid on behalf of entity	0.05

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026
<u>Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited [Formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited]</u>	
Other Payable	0.05



Note 14 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026
Current Assets	0.02
Current Liabilities	0.10
Ratio	0.20

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

The above ratio is not applicable as the Company does not have any outstanding debt

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

The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has not paid any interest 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	For the period from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(0.17)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(0.07)
Ratio	2.43

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory -

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.



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

Particulars	For the period from 24th October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026
Net loss after tax(A)	(0.17)
Finance Costs (B)	-
Total Tax Expense (C)	-
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(0.17)
Total equity (E)	(0.07)
Total debt (F)	-
Capital Employed (I)=(E)+(F)	(0.07)
Ratio (D)/(I)	2.43

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

Note : The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations

As the company was not in existence in previous year, actual figures as at the balance sheet date are considered for the purpose of calculation of ratios.



Note 15 - Trade Payable Ageing

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule*						
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
(ii) Others	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
Total	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	0.04

*The above figures are considered from the date of transaction

Note 16

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at the 31st March, 2026.

Note 17

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 operation during the year.

Note 18: Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 19: Trade Payable

19(a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii)The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2026
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.03
(ii) Interest on above	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	
- Principal	0.03
- Interest	-



Clean Max Dasut Private Limited**CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640****Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency : Indian Rupees in Millions)***Note 20: Going concern**

As at 31st March, 2026 the company current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs. 0.08 millions on account of other payables to Parent Company amounting to Rs.0.05 millions. Further deficit in meeting its current obligations will be met through capital infusion by Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company)[Formerly know as Clean Max Enviro Solutions Private Limited]. 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 21: 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 22 : Disclosures required under schedule III

- The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies.
- The Company has not entered in scheme of arrangement under section 230 to 237 of Companies Act 2013.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Note 23

- These are the company's first financial statements and hence there are no comparative figures.
- Wherever the figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.
- The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date till the date on which special purpose financial statements are approved and determined that there are no items to report.

For M/s HSDR & Associates**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.:159382W

**HARDIK
HEMCHAND
SAVLA**Digitally signed by
HARDIK HEMCHAND
SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.03
23:38:41 +05'30'**CA Hardik Salva****Partner**

Membership No. 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03rd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of**Clean Max Dasut Private Limited****CIN: U74909MH2025PTC459640****Pandya
Rajesh
Girjashankar**Digitally signed
by Pandya Rajesh
Girjashankar
Date: 2026.05.03
21:20:27 +05'30'**Rajesh Girjashankar Pandya****Director**

DIN: 11353315

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03rd May, 2026

**Sonali
Sidharth
Charkha**Digitally signed
by Sonali Sidharth
Charkha
Date: 2026.05.03
21:17:13 +05'30'**Sonali Sidharth Charkha****Director**

DIN: 11353316

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03rd May, 2026



**Clean Max Decimus
Private Limited**

H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Decimus Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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, 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 of Director's report including the Annexures thereto, 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.

A 605, 6th Floor, Avion Aradhya One Earth A Meter Room, Pant Nagar, Ghatkopar East,
Mumbai – 400075
Mobile: 9833388059 Email: dipeshruparelia@hsdr.in



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 the Board of Directors 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.

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Mumbai – 400075

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- (i) 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.
 - 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
 - g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026.
 - 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.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 39 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 39 to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

For H S D R & Associates Chartered Accountants

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Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No.: 173901

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26173901LXFZAY2398

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Decimus Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i)

- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii)

- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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HSDR & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vii)

(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause (xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit in view of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable in case of the company. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not a core investment company as defined by regulations made by Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(c) is not applicable.

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 3.73 millions in the current financial year. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 1.60 millions in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 27, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which is not mitigated indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xxi) The Company does not have any investment in subsidiary, joint venture and associate and hence the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For H S D R & Associates Chartered Accountants

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CA Hardik Savla
Partner

Membership No.: 173901

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26173901LXFZAY2398

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Clean Max Decimus Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Clean Max Decimus Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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H S D R & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For H S D R & Associates Chartered Accountants

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Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No.: 173901

FRN: 159382W

Date: 05 May 2026

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 26173901LXFZAY2398

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Clean Max Decimus Private Limited
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	2(a)	105.81	6.34
(b) Capital work in progress	2(b)	-	94.56
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	5.85	4.15
(ii) Other financial assets	4	1.73	-
(d) Income tax assets (net)		0.02	0.08
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	1.97	0.41
(f) Other non-current assets	6	6.15	6.42
		121.53	111.96
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	7	1.39	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	0.09	0.03
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	16.07	1.27
(iv) Other Financial assets	10	2.54	0.01
(b) Other current assets	11	0.31	6.04
		20.40	7.35
Total Assets		141.93	119.31
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	0.46	0.46
(b) Other equity	13	30.46	34.71
		30.92	35.17
II Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	98.84	58.23
(ii) Lease liabilities		6.36	6.20
		105.20	64.43
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	4.53	11.71
(ii) Lease liabilities		0.50	0.49
(iii) Trade payables	16	-	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.05	0.05
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.06	0.02
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	0.51	7.21
(b) Other current liabilities	18	0.16	0.23
		5.81	19.71
Total Equity & Liabilities		141.93	119.31

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 40]

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

HARDIK
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Digitally signed by HARDIK HEMCHAND SAVLA Date: 2026.05.05 17:33:27 +05'30'

CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No. 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Decimus Private Limited
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514

Ashu Gupta
Digitally signed by Ashu Gupta Date: 2026.05.05 16:31:46 +05'30'

Ashu Gupta

Director

DIN: 10958084

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026

Rakesh Kumar
Digitally signed by Rakesh Kumar Date: 2026.05.05 16:44:44 +05'30'

Rakesh kumar

Director

DIN: 11148014

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026



Clean Max Decimus Private Limited
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations	19	4.03	-
(b) Other Income	20	0.48	0.15
Total income		4.51	0.15
B. Expenses:			
(a) Operation and maintenance expenses		0.27	0.11
(b) Other expenses	21	0.49	0.45
Total expenses		0.76	0.56
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		3.75	(0.41)
D. Finance costs	22	7.48	0.65
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	2.09	0.28
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(5.82)	(1.34)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(1.57)	(0.41)
Total tax credit		(1.57)	(0.41)
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(4.25)	(0.93)
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period		(4.25)	(0.93)
I			
Earnings per equity share			
- basic and diluted	23	(93.05)	(24.95)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 40]

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla
Partner
Membership No. 173901
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Decimus Private Limited
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514

Ashu
Gupta
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by Ashu Gupta
Date:
2026.05.05
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Ashu Gupta
Director
DIN: 10958084
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 05, 2026

Rakesh
Kumar
Digitally signed by
Rakesh Kumar
Date: 2026.05.05
16:45:27 +05'30'

Rakesh kumar
Director
DIN: 11148014
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 05, 2026



Clean Max Decimus Private Limited
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(5.82)	(1.34)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	2.09	0.28
Amortization of prepaid common infra expense	-	0.11
Gain on fair value of Investment	(0.30)	(0.15)
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	(0.18)	
Finance cost	7.48	0.65
Operating loss before working capital changes	3.27	(0.45)
<u>Changes in working capital</u>		
Adjustments for (increase) in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	(1.39)	-
Other Financial Assets	(4.23)	-
Other assets	4.54	(5.77)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	0.05	0.05
Other current liabilities	(0.07)	0.17
Cash used in operations	2.17	(6.00)
Income taxes paid	0.07	(0.08)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	2.24	(6.08)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on Capital Work In Progress	(9.02)	(83.13)
Investment in Mutual fund	(1.40)	(4.00)
Common infra charges paid	(0.27)	(6.80)
Interest received	0.15	
Fixed deposits placed	(42.50)	
Fixed deposits matured	37.00	
Movement in restricted bank balances (net)	(9.30)	(1.27)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(25.34)	(95.20)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	17.28	54.00
Repayment of borrowing	(4.01)	
Proceeds from long term borrowings of related party	28.07	5.70
Proceeds/ (Repayments) short term borrowings (net)	(10.04)	9.96
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.49)	(0.30)
Proceeds from equity share capital		36.25
Other borrowing costs paid		(0.47)
Finance Cost paid	(7.65)	(3.83)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	23.16	101.31
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.06	0.03
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	0.03	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 8)	0.09	0.03

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 financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 40]

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 159382W

HARDIK
HEMCHA
ND SAVLA

CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No. 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Decimus Private Limited
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514

Ashu
Gupta

Ashu Gupta

Director

DIN: 10958084

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026

Rakesh
Kumar

Rakesh kumar

Director

DIN: 11148014

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026



Clean Max Decimus Private Limited
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

A. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	0.10
Issue of Shares for the year ended 31st March, 2025	0.36
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.46
Issue of Shares for the year ended 31st March, 2026	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.46

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	(0.25)	(0.25)
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year - fresh issue	35.89	-	35.89
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	(0.93)	(0.93)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	35.89	(1.18)	34.71
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year - fresh issue	-	-	-
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	(4.25)	(4.25)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	35.89	(5.43)	30.46

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 40]

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

HARDIK Digitally signed by
HARDIK
HEMCHA HEMCHAND SAVLA
Date: 2026.05.05
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ND SAVLA

CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No. 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Decimus Private Limited
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514

Ashu Digitally signed
by Ashu Gupta
Date: 2026.05.05
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Gupta

Ashu Gupta

Director

DIN: 10958084

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026

Rakesh Digitally signed
by Rakesh
Kumar
Date: 2026.05.05
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Kumar

Rakesh kumar

Director

DIN: 11148014

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026



Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Decimus Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 29th August, 2022 and is engaged in the business of 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 31st March 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 05th May, 2026.

Note 1.2

BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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.

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 Company 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.



Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.

(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.



(c) 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.

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 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.

(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.



(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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.

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.

(g) 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 Companyed 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.



(h) Leases:

The company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.
The company as a lessee
The company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:
(a) the use of an identified asset,
(b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
(c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Right of Use Asset

The company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets as follows:

Category of Lease	Useful life
Leasehold land	25

The company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a Right-of-Use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss as described in the note (p) above.

Lease Liabilities

For lease liabilities at inception, the company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.



(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(m) 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.



(n) 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 (d) above.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a)MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.



Clean Max Decimus Private Limited

CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7– “Statement of Cash Flows” and Ind AS 107 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity’s liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 “Income Taxes” which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity’s exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.5

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements– Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2(a)
Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block	
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Disposals	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 1st April, 2025	Depreciation for the year	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2026
Plant and Machinery								
Solar Farm Sirsa-2.36 MW	-	101.56	-	101.56	-	1.81	1.81	99.75
Right to Use Lease hold land	6.62	-	-	6.62	0.28	0.28	0.56	6.06
	-	6.62	-	6.62	0.28	0.28	0.28	6.34
Total	6.62	101.56	-	108.18	0.28	2.09	2.37	105.81
	-	6.62	-	6.62	-	0.28	0.28	6.34

Footnote:

- (i) For details of pledged assets refer note 14(b)
(ii) The Company is not holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.
(iii) Figures in italic represents previous year figures
(iv) The title deeds / lease agreement of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
(v) Borrowings cost of Rs. 2.96 millions directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of the asset has been capitalised
(vi) Change in useful life estimate:
During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the Group conducted an operational efficiency review of its Power Plant. Based on the review, with effect from 1st January, 2026 the expected useful life of Power Plant has been revised from 25 years to 30 years. This change has been considered as change in estimate as per Ind AS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) and have been accounted for prospectively in the aforesaid financial statements.

The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2027	For the year ended 31st March, 2028	For the year ended 31st March, 2029	For the year ended 31st March, 2030	For the year ended 31st March, 2031
(Decrease)/ Increase in depreciation expense*	(0.15)	(0.64)	(0.64)	(0.64)	(0.64)	(0.64)

* Expected amount of the effect in future periods on depreciation is computed without considering any changes for expected capitalisation, while factoring in expected asset retirement.

2(b) Capital work in progress

	As at		As at	
	31st March 2026	31st March 2027	31st March 2028	31st March 2025
Capital work in progress	-	-	94.56	-
	-	-	94.56	-

Details regarding footnote is pending

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

Amount in CWIP for a period of	As on 31st March, 2026			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
Amount in CWIP for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Projects in Progress	94.56	-	-	94.56
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-



Note 3

Investments

Investment (Fair value through profit and loss)
Investment in Mutual Fund

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
5.85	4.15
5.85	4.15

Note 4

Other non-current financial assets
(unsecured, considered good)

Capital Advances

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1.73	-
1.73	-

Note 5

Deferred tax liabilities (net)
Deferred tax liabilities:

Difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment
Unamortised borrowing costs
Lease liability (Net of ROU)
Gain on fair valuation of Investment

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(9.77)	-
(0.16)	(0.04)
0.20	(0.09)
(0.04)	(0.04)
(9.77)	(0.17)

Deferred tax assets:

Unabsorbed depreciation and unutilised business tax losses
Allowance for doubtful debts

11.74	0.24
-	-
11.74	0.24

Deferred tax liabilities (net)

1.97	0.41

Note 6

Other non-current assets

(unsecured, considered good)

Prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
6.15	6.42
6.15	6.42

Note 7

Trade Receivables

Unsecured
Considered good

Less: Allowance for doubtful debts*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1.39	-
1.39	-
0.00	-
1.39	-

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



Note 8**Cash and cash equivalents**

Balances with banks

Current accounts (refer footnote 8(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.09	0.03
0.09	0.03

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

Note 9**Other balances with banks**

Balance with bank held as margin money (refer note 9(b))

Escrow accounts (refer footnote 9(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
5.50	-
10.57	1.27
16.07	1.27

9(a) The balance in escrow account is with Bank which has restrictions on its usage.

9(b) These are fixed deposits which are marked as lien against loans taken from financial institutions.

Note 10**Other Current Financial assets**

(Unsecured, considered good)

Security deposit

Interest accrued on Fixed Deposit

Unbilled Revenue

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	0.01
0.03	-
2.50	-
2.54	0.01

Note 11**Other current assets**

Advances to supplier and others*

Prepaid expenses

Current portion of prepaid common infrastructure facilities charges

Indirect tax recoverable *

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.00	5.76
0.04	0.01
0.27	0.27
0.00	0.00
0.31	6.04

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



Note 12

Equity Share capital

Authorised:
3,00,000 (as at 31st March, 2025: 3,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each
45,673 (as at 31st March, 2025: 45,673) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:

12 (a) 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.

12 (b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the period:

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 2026		For the year ended 31st March 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
45,673	0.46	10,000	0.10
-	-	35,673	0.36
45,673	0.46	45,673	0.46

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
33,798	74.00%	33,798	74.00%
11,875	26.00%	11,875	26.00%

12 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (Incl nominee shareholder)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Grasim Industries Limited

33,798 74.00% 33,798 74.00%
11,875 26.00% 11,875 26.00%

12 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (Holding Company) (Incl nominee shareholder)
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

33,798 74.00% Nil 33,798 74.00% -26.00%

Note 13

Other equity

Retained earnings

(a) Security premium
Opening balance
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year
Closing Balance

For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
35.89	-
-	35.89
35.89	35.89

(b) Retained Earnings
Opening balance
Loss for the year
Closing Balance

(1.18)	(0.25)
(4.25)	(0.93)
(5.43)	(1.18)

30.46	34.71

Total

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:
13(a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.
13(b) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings/(losses) of the Company.

Note 14
Long-term borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
<u>Secured</u>		
Loan from Others [refer note 14(a) to 14(d)]	68.48	53.66
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	(2.38)	(1.61)
	66.10	52.05
<u>Unsecured</u>		
Loan from Related Party [refer note 14(e)]		
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited	32.74	6.18
	98.84	58.23

Footnotes:

14 (a) Details of term loan:

	Loan	Loan
(i) Outstanding balance as at period end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	69.95	54.00
(ii) Rate of interest	ROI is equal to Long Term Prime Lending Rate ("LTPLR") plus 1.95% payable monthly floating rate.	ROI is equal to Long Term Prime Lending Rate ("LTPLR") plus 1.95% payable monthly floating rate.
(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at period end	Repayable in 80 Instalments payable quarterly from June 2025 to March 2045	Repayable in 80 Instalments payable quarterly from June 2025 to March 2045

14 (b) Security and charge for Loan:

The Facility (together with all interest, liquidated damages, fees, costs, charges, expenses and other monies and all other amounts stipulated and payable to the Lender) pertaining to Project shall be secured by:



The Facility (together with all interest, liquidated damages, fees, costs, charges, expenses and other monies and all other amounts stipulated and payable to the Lender) pertaining to Project shall be secured by:

1. First pari-passu charge on all immovable properties (owned / leased / sub leased) together with all structures and appurtenances thereon, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;
2. First pari-passu charge on all the movable assets including movable plant and machinery, spares, tools, accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and other movable assets, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;
3. First pari-passu charge cum assignment / hypothecation or creation of security interest pertaining to Project on:
 - a. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under the Project related documents including but not limited to licenses, permits, approvals and consents, current and future
 - b. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in insurance contracts / policies procured by the Borrower or procured by any of its contractors favouring the Borrower for the Project, current and future.
 - c. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any guarantees, liquidated damages, letter of credit or performance bonds that may be provided by any counter-party under any Project Document in favour of the Borrower, current and future.
4. First pari-passu charge on book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, the revenue of whatsoever nature (excluding revenue from sale of environmental attributes) and wherever arising, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;
5. First pari-passu charge on intangible assets of the Borrower including but not limited to the goodwill, undertaking and uncalled capital, present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;
6. First pari-passu charge on all the bank accounts of the Borrower pertaining to the Project including but not limited to Trust and Retention Account (TRA) and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA);
7. Entire pledge of shares/hypothecation of partnership interest held by Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited in the SPVs (excluding nominee shares/partnership interest) including (issued & paid-up equity capital), preference shares and convertible debt instruments (CCDs/ Optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) or any other quasi-equity as applicable of the Borrower; such pledge/hypothecation will be reduced to 51% of the total equity share capital partnership interest of the borrower once Project achieves Base Case PLF average for trailing 12 months.
8. A first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on entire Unsecured Loan/ICD/other equity instruments infused by the Sponsor in the Borrower;
9. Corporate Guarantee of Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited which will be released once all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. Project achieves Base Case PLF average for a period of trailing 12 months, and payments from offtaker are received for such period in a timely manner, in accordance with the PPA.
 - b. No penalty has been levied on the Project by the offtaker on account of underperformance or failure to meet minimum guaranteed generation or failure in complying with any terms under the PPA.
 - c. Full DSRA is maintained as stipulated.
 - d. Security has been created and perfected.

14 (c) The loan balance includes EIR impact of -	1.47	0.34
14 (d) The loan balance includes EIR impact of (Rs. in million) (capitalised)	0.83	0.48
14 (e) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.		
14 (f) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Long Term borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.		
14 (g) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.		
14 (h) The Company does not have any working capital loans secured against current assets.		

Note 15

Short-term borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Secured		
Current maturities of term loan	2.38	1.61
Unsecured		
Loan from Related Party (Unsecured) [refer foot note 15(a)]		
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited	-	10.04
(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Interest accrued on borrowings	2.15	0.06
	4.53	11.71

Footnote 15(a)

Short-term borrowings constitutes unsecured loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions limited (CMES)(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) which has no repayment schedule, no interest is payable on the same and the loan is repayable on demand.

Note 16

Trade payables

(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Please refer to note no 36)	0.05	0.05
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	0.06	0.02
	0.11	0.07

Note 17

Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment	0.50	7.21
Due to related party	0.01	-
	0.51	7.21

Note 18

Other current liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Statutory obligations	0.16	0.23
	0.16	0.23



Note 19

Revenue from Operations

Revenue from Operations

For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
4.03	-
4.03	0.00

Note 20

Other Income

Gain on fair value of Investment
Interest Income on IT refund*
Interest Income on fixed deposit *

For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
0.30	0.15
0.00	-
0.18	0.00
0.48	0.15

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

Note 21

Other expenses

Legal and professional fees
Insurance Charges
Payments to auditor (Refer note 19(a))
Office Rent
Lease Rent*
Filing and stamp duty charges *
Rates and Taxes *
Miscellaneous Expenses *
Allowances for doubtful assets*
Support Fees

For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
0.15	0.24
0.09	0.03
0.07	0.06
0.15	0.12
-	0.00
0.01	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	-
0.02	-
0.49	0.45

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

Footnote:

21 (a) Payments to auditor

- Statutory audit

For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
0.07	0.06
0.07	0.06

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

Note 22

Finance costs

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost (Refer footnote 22(a))
Interest on lease liabilities
Delayed Payment Of Taxes*

For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
6.82	-
0.66	0.65
0.00	-
7.48	0.65

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

Note 22(a)

Finance cost

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost
- on borrowings from bank and others
- on borrowings from related party
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109- Related Party
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109
Less : Interest capitalized

For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
7.35	3.89
2.39	-
0.35	0.48
(0.31)	0.13
(2.96)	(4.50)
6.82	-

Note 23

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted

Loss after tax (Rs. in Million)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)
Number of equity shares (Nos.) at the end of the year
Earnings per share (annualized) (in Rs.)

For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
(4.25)	(0.93)
45,673	37,268
45,673	45,673
(93.05)	(24.95)

Footnote:

23(a) The Company has not issued any potential equity shares. Since the Company has not issued any instruments which are potential equity shares, there is no dilution effect in Basic EPS of the Company.



Note 24: Financial Instruments**24.1 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.

The management reviews the capital structure on a yearly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company 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, 2026 (Rs. In Millions)	As at 31st March, 2025 (Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	103.37	69.94
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	0.09	0.03
Net Debt (A)	103.28	69.91
Total capital (ii)	30.92	35.17
Capital and Net debt (B)	134.20	105.08
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	77%	67%

(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 lender to immediately call loans and borrowings. The financial covenant for any interest-bearing loans and borrowings is tested as per the contractual agreements with lenders. There has been a breach in financial covenants where the amount outstanding (excluding EIR) as on 31st March 2026 is Rs.69.95/- and as on 31st March 2025 is 54/- however waiver has been obtained from the respective lender for the same

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

24.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Financial assets		
(A) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Investments in mutual funds	5.85	4.15
(B) Measured at amortised cost		
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	0.09	0.03
(c) Other bank balances	16.07	1.27
(d) Other financial assets	4.27	0.01
Total	26.28	5.46
Financial liabilities		
(A) Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Borrowings	103.37	69.94
(b) Trade payables	0.11	0.07
(c) Lease Liabilities	6.86	6.69
(d) Other financial liabilities	0.51	7.21
	110.85	83.91

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.



24.3 Fair value hierarchy

(a) The fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	Level	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Financial assets			
At fair value through profit or loss			
- Investment in mutual funds	Level 2	5.85	4.15
		5.85	4.15

24.4 Financial risk management**24.4.5 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	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2026			
Borrowings	4.53	99.48	104.01
Lease liabilities	0.50	19.28	19.78
Trade payables	0.11	-	0.11
Other financial liabilities	0.51	-	0.51
	5.65	118.76	124.41
Particulars	Less than 1	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	11.71	58.09	69.80
Lease liabilities	0.49	19.80	20.29
Trade payables	0.07	-	0.07
Other financial liabilities	7.21	-	7.21
	19.48	77.89	97.37

24.4.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant, the Company's loss for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing	69.95	54.00
Impact on Profit / (loss) before tax for the year	0.35	0.27



Note 25 : Income Taxes

25.1 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting year as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Loss before tax	(5.82)	(1.34)
Enacted income tax rate in India*	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	(1.46)	(0.34)
Others	(0.11)	(0.07)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(1.57)	(0.41)

*The tax rate used for the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025 is 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.

25.2 Deferred taxes

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

For the year ended 31st March 2026

Items of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of Property, plant and equipment	-	(9.77)	(9.77)
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	(0.09)	0.29	0.20
Unamortised borrowing cost	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.16)
Gain on fair valuation of Investment	(0.04)	-	(0.04)
	-	-	
Deferred tax assets:			
Unabsorbed Depreciation	0.24	11.50	11.74
	-		
	0.41	1.57	1.97

For the year ended 31st March 2025

Items of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Difference between book balance and tax balance of Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	-	(0.09)	(0.09)
Unamortised borrowing cost	-	(0.04)	(0.04)
Gain on fair valuation of Investment	-	(0.04)	(0.04)
Deferred tax assets:			
Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	0.24	0.24
	-	0.41	0.41



Note 26 : Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August 2025)
Entity having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Shareholder	Grasim Industries Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Clean Max Power 2 Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Ashu Gupta (Director) Rakesh kumar (Director) Dilip Singh Hada (Director)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	26.79
Borrowings taken during the year (short term and long term)	28.06	15.60
Borrowings repaid during the year (short term and long term)	11.90	-
Purchase of property plant and equipments / CWIP	3.55	78.96
Capital advance	1.73	5.76
Interest expense	2.39	-
Support fees paid	0.02	-
<u>Grasim Industries Limited</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	9.45
Sale of power	4.03	-
<u>Clean Max Power 2 Private Limited</u>		
Common infrastructure facility charges	-	5.76
Lease rent	0.41	0.49

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
<u>Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited</u>		
Interest accrued on borrowings	2.15	-
Borrowings Subsidiaries	31.91	15.74
Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment	0.02	-
Other payables	0.01	-
Advance to Supplier	-	5.76
<u>Clean Max Power 2 Private Limited</u>		
Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment	0.48	7.21
<u>Grasim Industries Limited</u>		
Unbilled revenue	2.50	-
Trade receivables	1.39	-



Note 27 - Key Ratios**a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Current Assets	20.40	7.35	-
Current Liabilities	5.81	19.71	-
Ratio	3.51	0.37	848.65%

The variance in the ratio is due to a significant increase and decrease in current assets and current liabilities, respectively

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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
Total Debt	103.37	69.94	-
Total Equity	30.92	35.17	-
Ratio	3.34	1.99	67.84%

The variance in the ratio is due to a significant increase in both Debt and Equity 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change (%)
EBITDA	3.75	(0.41)	-
Total interest and principal repayments	11.66	3.83	-
Ratio	0.32	(0.11)	390.91%

The ratio is increased due to increase in interest paymenta and repayment of borrowings 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	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025	Change (%)
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(4.25)	(0.93)	-
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	33.05	17.51	-
Ratio	(0.13)	(0.05)	160.00%

The variance in the ratio is due to an increase in both net losses and average equity, respectively

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

Ratio	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025	Change (%)
Sales	4.03	-	-
Average Trade Receivables	0.70	-	-
Ratio	5.76	-	100.00%

The variance is due to plant getting operational during the year and sales being booked

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025	Change (%)
Purchases	0.27	0.11	-
Average Trade Payables	0.09	0.05	-
Ratio	3.00	2.20	36.36%

The variance in the ratio is due to increase in purchase and average trade payable.



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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025	Change (%)
Sales (A)	4.03	-	
Current Assets (B)	20.40	7.35	
Current Liabilities (C)	5.81	19.71	
Net Working Capital D=(B-C)	14.59	(12.36)	
Average Working Capital (E)	1.12	(6.18)	
Ratio(A)/(E)	3.60	-	100.00%

The variance is due to plant getting operational during the year and sales being booked

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025	Change (%)
Net loss after tax	(4.25)	(0.93)	
Net Sales	4.03	-	
Ratio	(1.05)	-	-100.00%

The variance is due to plant getting operational during the year and sales being booked

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025	Change (%)
Net Loss after tax(A)	(4.25)	(0.93)	-
Finance Costs (B)	7.48	0.65	-
Total Tax Expense (C)	1.57	0.41	-
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	1.66	(0.69)	-
Total equity (E)	30.92	35.17	-
Total debt (F)	103.37	69.94	-
Capital Employed (I)=(E)+(F)	134.29	105.11	-
Ratio (D)/(I)	0.01	(0.01)	-200.00%

The variance in the ratio is due to EBIT turning positive in the current year and increase in the debt.

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

Note : The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations



Note 28 - Leases

Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	6.06	6.34
Total	6.06	6.34

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	0.50	0.49
Non-current	6.36	6.20
Total	6.86	6.69

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Right of use assets		
Opening	6.34	-
Addition/Modification During Year (net)	-	6.62
Depreciation	(0.28)	(0.28)
Closing balance	6.06	6.34

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Opening	6.69	-
Addition/Modification During Year (net)	-	6.62
Finance cost	0.66	0.65
Lease liability payments	(0.49)	(0.58)
Closing balance	6.86	6.69

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	0.28	0.28
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	0.66	0.65
Total	0.94	0.93

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	0.50	0.49
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2.33	2.22
Later than 5 years	16.95	17.58
Total Lease Payments	19.78	20.29



Note 29 : 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, 2026						
(i) Undisputed Dues - Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05
(ii) Undisputed Dues - Others	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
Total	0.05	0.06	-	-	-	0.11

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 Dues - Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05
(ii) Undisputed Dues - Others	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Total	0.05	0.02	-	-	-	0.07

The above figures are considered from the date of transaction

Note 30 - Trade Receivable

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule						
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2026						
(i) Undisputed, considered good	1.39	-	-	-	-	1.39
(ii) Undisputed, considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.39	-	-	-	-	1.39

Note 31

Contingent liabilities and Capital commitments

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note 32

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:-

The details of the customers from where the Company has earned more than 10% of its total revenue are as under:-

	% of total revenue	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Customer A	100%	Nil

Note 33

Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Unbilled Revenue		
Opening	-	-
Revenue recognised during the period	4.03	-
Progress bills raised		
- Out of opening asset	-	-
- Other than above	1.53	-
Closing	2.50	-



Note 34

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	69.94	0.14
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	17.28	54.00
Proceeds from long term borrowings of related party	28.07	5.70
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	(10.04)	9.90
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(4.01)	-
due to effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109	0.04	0.14
Interest accrued on borrowings	2.09	0.06
Borrowings at the end of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	103.37	69.94

Note 35 : Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 36 : Trade Payable

36 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii)The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.05	0.05
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.05	0.05
- Interest	-	-

Note 37 - Events after reporting period

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

Note 38 : 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 39 : 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 40

- (a) Previous years figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period's classification / disclosure.

In terms of our report attached of even date

For M/s HSDR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 159382W

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Date: 2026.05.05
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CA Hardik Savla

Partner

Membership No. 173901

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026

**For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Decimus Private Limited**
CIN:U40107MH2022PTC389514

Ashu
Gupta

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by Ashu Gupta
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Ashu Gupta

Director

DIN: 10958084

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026

Rakesh
Kumar

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Rakesh Kumar
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Rakesh kumar

Director

DIN: 11148014

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 05, 2026





**Clean Max Delirio
Private Limited**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of CLEAN MAX DELIRIO PRIVATE LIMITED,

Report on the Ind AS financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Clean Max Delirio Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026, 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 31st March, 2026. and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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, 2026 and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Management's responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

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

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of subsection (11) of section 143 of the Act, we have given in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to my separate report in "**Annexure B**"; and



(h) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year and hence reporting on compliance under provisions of section 197(16) of the Act, does not apply.

(i) 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 foreseeable losses on long term contracts and had no derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2026; and
- (iii) The Company did not have any dues on account of Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- (iv)
 - a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;
 - c. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- (v) Reporting under clause (f) of Rule 11 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable since the Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.
- (vi) 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05/05/2026

UDIN: 26116819WEHFQT3895



Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Clean Max Delirio Private Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(i)

- a) A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Capital work-in-progress.

B) The Company does not have Intangible assets and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) is not applicable.
- b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work-in-progress by which all fixed assets are verified once during the year. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) is not applicable.
- d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use asset) during the year.
- e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the company does not hold any inventory, and hence, reporting under clause 3(a) (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has no been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (iii) The Company has not made investments in firms, Limited Liability Partnerships and has not granted secured or unsecured loans to any companies, firms, Limited liability partnership or any other party during the year covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, or made investments or provided guarantees and securities as applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of activities carried on by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
 - a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b. There were no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as at balance sheet date on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).



(ix)

- a) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our review, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our review, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- d) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima-facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)

- a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi)

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material frauds on or by the Company have been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.



- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year (and upto the date of this report), and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable.
- (xii) The company is not Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Ind AS.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
 - a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) In our opinion, the group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly, reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 0.10 million during the financial year covered by our audit. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.23 million in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.



- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) is not applicable to the Company.

For **Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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Date: 2026.05.05 20:18:35
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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05/05/2026

UDIN: 26116819WEHFQT3895



Annexure 'B' to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Clean Max Delirio Private Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Clean Max Delirio Private Limited ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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



Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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





Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05/05/2026

UDIN: 26116819WEHFQT3895



Clean Max Delirio Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	21.56	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	704.00	408.42
(c) Income tax assets (net)*		0.00	0.38
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	0.08	-
(e) Other non-current assets	5	149.77	-
		875.41	408.80
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	1.41	0.02
(ii) Other balances with banks	7	0.84	-
(b) Other current assets	8	0.02	0.02
		2.27	0.04
Total Assets		877.68	408.84
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	3.62	3.62
(b) Other equity	10	267.92	267.93
		271.54	271.55
II Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	564.50	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities		11.78	-
		576.28	-
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	18.15	0.21
(ii) Lease Liabilities		1.26	-
(iii) Trade payables	13		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.06	0.02
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.05	0.02
(iv) Other current financial liabilities	14	9.73	136.71
(b) Other current liabilities	15	0.61	0.33
		29.86	137.29
Total Equity & Liabilities		877.68	408.84

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

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

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Delirio Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Amit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 10221258

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Abhishek Korde

Director

DIN: 11186038

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026



Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Other Income	16	0.02	-
Total income		0.02	-
B. Expenses:			
(a) Other expenses	17	0.11	0.23
Total expenses		0.11	0.23
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(0.09)	(0.23)
D. Finance costs	18	-	-
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		0.00	-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(0.09)	(0.23)
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit		(0.08)	-
Total tax expense / (credit)		(0.08)	-
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(0.01)	(0.23)
I Total comprehensive loss for the year		(0.01)	(0.23)
Earnings per equity share			
- basic and diluted	19	(0.02)	(1.73)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Kaushal Chulawala
Partner
Membership No. 116819
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Delirio Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757

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Amit Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 10221258
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

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Date:
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Abhishek Korde
Director
DIN:11186038
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

Clean Max Delirio Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(0.09)	(0.23)
Adjustments for:		
Interest on income tax refund	(0.02)	-
Finance cost	-	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(0.11)	(0.23)
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:		
Other assets	-	(0.02)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	0.07	0.01
Other financial liabilities	0.01	-
Other liabilities	0.28	0.33
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	0.25	0.09
Income taxes paid	0.40	(0.38)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	0.65	(0.29)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(448.23)	(271.71)
Common infrastructure facility charges paid	(127.50)	-
Movement in restricted bank balances (net)	(0.84)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(576.57)	(271.71)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	574.50	-
Proceeds from long term related party borrowings	60.85	-
Repayment of long term related party borrowings	(47.73)	-
Repayment of short term related party borrowings	(0.21)	0.21
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	271.76
Finance cost paid	(0.13)	-
Lease Liabilities	(1.38)	-
Processing fees paid	(8.59)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities ©	577.31	271.97
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1.39	(0.03)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	0.02	0.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 5)	1.41	0.02

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala

Partner

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Delirio Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Amit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 10221258

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Abhishek Korde

Director

DIN: 11186038

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026



A. Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	0.10
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2025	3.52
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	3.62
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2026	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	3.62

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	-	(0.08)	(0.08)
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year - fresh issue	268.24	-	268.24
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	(0.23)	(0.23)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	268.24	(0.31)	267.93
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year - fresh issue	-	-	-
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	268.24	(0.32)	267.92

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Kaushal Chulawala
Partner
Membership No. 116819
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Delirio Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757

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Date: 2026.05.05
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Amit Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 10221258
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026

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Abhishek
Date: 2026.05.05
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Abhishek Korde
Director
DIN:11186038
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05th May, 2026



Clean Max Delirio Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***GENERAL INFORMATION**

Clean Max Delirio Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 20th December, 2023 and is engaged in the business of 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 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 05th May, 2026.

Note 1.2**BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING**

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3**MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) 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 of 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 are 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.

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 Company 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.



Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.

(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.

(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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

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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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 30 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.

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.



(g) 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 Companyed 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.



(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 (d) above.



Note 1.3

New and amended standards

The 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.

(a)MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity's exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.4

New and amended standards issued but not effective

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 2(a)
(a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated amortisation			Net Block	
	As at 1st April, 2025	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 1st April, 2025	Amortisation for the year	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2026
Free hold land	-	8.02	-	8.02	-	-	-	-	8.02
Leasehold land and building	-	13.80	-	13.80	-	0.26	-	0.26	13.54
Total	-	21.82	-	21.82	-	0.26	-	0.26	21.56
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote :
(i) The Company is not holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988).
(ii) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
(iii) Refer note 11 for details of assets pledged as security against borrowings.



Note 3

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Capital work-in-progress	704.00	408.42
	704.00	408.42

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

	As at 31st March, 2026				
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	295.58	408.42	-	-	704.00
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

	As at 31st March, 2025				
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	408.42	-	-	-	408.42
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4**Deferred tax Asset/(Liability) (net)****Deferred tax liabilities:**

Unamortized BC and Process fees allowed on payment basis	(1.55)	-
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	(0.10)	-

	(1.65)	-

Deferred tax assets:

Capital work-in-progress	1.65	-
Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses	0.08	-

	1.73	-

Deferred tax Asset/(Liability) (net)

	0.08	-

Note 5**Other non-current assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Capital advance	22.27	-
Non current portion of prepaid common infrastructure facility charges	127.50	-
	149.77	-

Note 6**Cash and cash equivalents**

Balances with banks		
Current accounts [Refer note 6(a)]	1.41	0.02
	1.41	0.02

Footnote:

6(a) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year

Note 7**Other balances with banks**

Escrow account [Refer note 7(a)]	0.84	-
	0.84	-

Footnote:

7(a) The balance in escrow account has restrictions on its usage.

Note 8**Other current assets**

(unsecured, considered good)

Advances to supplier and others	0.01	0.01
Prepaid Expenses	0.01	0.01
	0.02	0.02



Note 9
Equity Share capital

Authorised:
4,00,000 (As at 31st March, 2025 4,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each
3,62,488 (As at 31st March, 2025 3,62,488) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
4.00	4.00
4.00	4.00
3.62	3.62
3.62	3.62

Footnotes:

9 (a) 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.

9 (b) 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, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
362,488	3.62	10,000	0.10
-	-	352,488	3.52
362,488	3.62	362,488	3.62

9(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean
Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee
Greenply Speciality Panels Private Limited

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
268,241	74%	268,241	74%
94,247	26%	94,247	26%

9 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean
Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee

For the year ended 31st March, 2026			For the year ended 31st March, 2025		
No.	% of holding	% Change during the year	No.	% of holding	% Change during the year
268,241	74%	Nil	268,241	74%	-26%

Note 10
Other equity

Security premium
Opening balance
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year- fresh issue
Closing Balance

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
268.24	-
-	268.24
268.24	268.24

Retained earnings
Opening balance
Loss for the year
Closing Balance

(0.31)	(0.08)
(0.01)	(0.23)
(0.32)	(0.31)
267.92	267.93

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:
10(a) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.
10(b) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***Note 11****Non-Current Borrowings** (at amortised cost)**Secured loan**

Term loan from others [Refer note 11(a) to 11(g)]*

Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	565.94	-
	(16.95)	-
	548.99	-

Unsecured Loan

Loan from related party [Refer note 11(h) and 11(i)]*

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited

(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

	15.51	-
	564.50	-

11 (a) Details of term loan:

(i) Outstanding balance as at year end (including current maturities of long term borrowings) and net off unamortised borrowing cost of Rs. 8.56 Million (31st March, 2025 - Nil)

Loan 1	Loan 1
574.50	-

Linked to Lender's 1 Year
MCLR Reference rate at the
time of Disbursement. Reset
after every 1 year from
initial disbursement date
with spread of 0.60 %

(ii) Rate of interest

The facility is payable in
quarterly structured 78
instalments from June 2026
to September 2045

(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at year end



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026*(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***11 (b) Security:**

The respective Project Facility together with Interest, Additional Interest, Default Interest, fees, costs, charges, expenses, other monies and all other amounts stipulated and payable to the Lenders and the Security Trustee acting on behalf of and other secured parties shall be respectively secured by:

(a). A first Pari passu charge by way of mortgage on all immovable assets (freehold / leasehold) of the Borrower pertaining to the Project, both present and future;

(b). A first Pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over all the tangible movable assets, including moveable plant and machinery, wind turbines, solar modules, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other moveable assets, both present and future, of the Borrower pertaining to the Project;

(c). A first Pari passu charge on all current assets of the Borrower pertaining to the Project including revenues and receivables, the book debts, the operating cash flows and all other commissions, both present and future;

(d). A first Pari passu charge over all accounts pertaining to the Project including the DSRA, Trust and Retention account (TRA), Escrow Account and the Sub-Accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) (excluding distribution account) that may be opened in accordance with TRA, or any of the other Project Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein; the Receivables and all Permitted Investments or other securities;

(e). A first Pari passu charge by way of hypothecation, on all intangible assets of the Borrower including but not limited to goodwill and undertaking both present and future;

(f). A first Pari passu charge by way of pledge of 74% (at least 51% in case where off-taker under PPA holds 49% equity) of fully paid-up equity shares and preference shares of the Borrower. Such a pledge will be reduced to 51% or retained at 51% of the total Borrower shareholding, as the case may be, of the total paid up capital within 90 days from Project Stabilization Date. However, pledgor shall not be allowed to sell or encumber it's any other shareholding in the Borrower without explicit written consent of the Lender till the tenor of the Project Loan; The pledge above shall exclude any nominee shareholding.

(g). Pledge of 100% of the Debentures and other securities other than (equity share and preference shares) (if any) issued by the Borrower excluding any offtaker holding.

(h). Assignment by way of hypothecation of receivables under unsecured loans and other instruments (not covered through pledge) infused by the Sponsors / any other Person (and their permitted transferees) in the Borrower

(i). A first Pari passu charge cum assignment by way of hypothecation to be created by the Borrower on:

a. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents duly acknowledged by the relevant counterparties to such Project Documents (If required), all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;

b. all the rights, titles, and interests, of the Borrower in, to and under all the Government Approvals / Clearances related to the Project;

c. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company related to the Project in any letter of credit, guarantees including contractor guarantees, performance guarantees, bank guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents;

d. all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company, under all Insurance Contracts;

e. charge/assignment by way of hypothecation or as advised by LLC of rights under the RTU or such other common infra-agreement.

11 (c) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.

11 (d) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

11 (e) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Non Current borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.

11 (f) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

11 (g) The Company does not have any working capital loans secured against current assets.

11 (h) The loan balance of Parent Company includes EIR impact of Rs 2.38 million as at 31st March, 2026 (Rs Nil as at 31st March, 2025)

11 (i) Unsecured loan is received from Parent Company on which interest is charged per annum at effective interest rates ranging from 10% to 14%..

Note 12**Current borrowings** (at amortised cost)**Secured loan**

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Current maturities of long term borrowings	16.95	-

Unsecured Loan

Loan from Related Party (Unsecured) [refer foot note 12(a)]

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)	-	0.21

Interest accrued on borrowings

1.20	-
18.15	0.21

Footnote 12(a):

The interest free unsecured loans received from the Parent Company are for a short period to bridge the temporary funding and is repayable on demand.



Note 13

Trade payables

(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [Refer note 30]
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.06	0.02
0.05	0.02
0.11	0.04

Note 14

Other current financial liabilities

Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment
Due to related parties

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
9.72	136.71
0.01	-
9.73	136.71

Note 15

Other current liabilities

Statutory obligations

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.61	0.33
0.61	0.33



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16**Other income**

Interest on income tax refund

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.02	-
0.02	-

Note 17**Other expenses**

Payments to auditor
Rent
Filing and stamp duty charges
Rates and taxes *
Miscellaneous Expenses*

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.06	0.02
0.04	-
0.01	0.10
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.11	0.23

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

Note 18**Finance costs**

Interest expense [Refer footnote 18(a)]

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
-	-
0.00	-

Footnote:**Note 18(a)****Finance cost**

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost
- on borrowings from parent company
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109 - others
-effective Interest rate as per Ind AS 109 - Parent Company

Capitalised

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
1.33	-
0.03	-
2.39	-
(3.75)	-
-	-

Note 19**Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic and diluted**

Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)
Weighted average number of shares
Number of equity shares (Nos.)
Earnings per share (in Rs.) (previous year EPS not annualized)

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
(0.01)	(0.23)
362,488	135,544
362,488	362,488
(0.02)	(1.73)



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

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 capital structure of the Company consist of equity share capital and other equity. The Company also has obtained unsecured 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 Company 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, 2026 (Rs. In Millions)	As at 31st March, 2025 (Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	582.65	0.21
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	1.41	0.02
Net Debt (A)	581.24	0.19
Total capital (ii)	271.54	271.55
Capital and Net debt (B)	852.78	271.74
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	68%	0%

(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 borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

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 Fair value hierarchy

a) The fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	Level	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of inputs to fair value measurement
Financial assets		-	-			
		-	-			

For description of level 1, level 2 and level 3, refer material accounting policies.

b) Movement of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Particulars	Liability towards investment in subsidiaries by Alternate Investment Fund (Financial liability)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-

c) Sensitivity analysis of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

d) Transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3.



20.4 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:

20.4.1 Credit risk

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

Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

20.4.2 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.

20.4.3 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.

20.4.4 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.

20.4.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	564.50	18.15	582.65
Trade payables	0.11	-	0.11
Lease Liabilities	1.26	11.78	13.04
Other financial liabilities	9.73	-	9.73
	575.60	29.93	605.53
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	0.21	-	0.21
Trade payables	0.04	-	0.04
Other financial liabilities	136.71	-	136.71
	136.96	-	136.96

20.4.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company's external borrowings are at variable floating interest rate of interest and for which the sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for such borrowings at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non - current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total exposure of the company to variable rate of borrowing	574.50	-
Impact on profit before tax for the year	2.87	-

The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

There is no interest risk applicable to the Company for it's borrowing from the related party, as the rate of interest for such loans are at fixed rates.



Note 21 : Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax	(0.09)	(0.23)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17% (P.Y. 25.17%)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	(0.06)	0.06
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.08)	-

21.2
The tax rate used for the year FY 2025 - 26 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.

21.3
Movement in deferred tax asset/ (liability)
The following table provides the details of movment of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

For the year ended 31st March, 2026			
Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unamortized BC and Process fees allowed on payment basis	-	(1.55)	(1.55)
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	-	(0.10)	(0.10)
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	(1.65)	(1.65)
Deferred tax assets:			
Capital work-in-progress	-	1.65	1.65
Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses	-	0.08	0.08
Total deferred tax assets	-	1.73	1.73
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	0.08	0.08

For the year ended 31st March, 2025			
Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unamortized Borrowing cost and Processing fees allowed on payment basis	-	-	-
Lease liability (Net of ROU)	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets:			
Property, plant and Equipment/ Capital Work-in-progress	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation/Carry Forward Losses	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-	-

21.4
Unrecognised Tax Losses

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	0.23	0.23
Potential tax benefit at applicable rates	0.06	0.06

Tax Losses Carried Forward

	As at 31st March, 2026	
	Amount	Expiry Date
A.Y. 25-26	0.15	AY 2033-34
A.Y. 24-25	0.08	AY 2032-33

Tax Losses Carried Forward

	As at 31st March, 2025	
	Amount	Expiry Date
A.Y. 24-25	0.08	AY 2032-33



Note 22 : Related Party disclosure

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

Name of Related party	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025)
Ultimate Holding Company	
Entity having immediate control over parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Partner and Holding Company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Shareholder	Greenply Speciality Panels Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Clean Max Jasper Private Limited Clean Max Origo Private Limited Clean Max Vayu Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Udyut Goyal (upto 25th September, 2024) Mr. Amit Kumar Jain (Director) Mr. Abhishek Korde (Director) (w.e.f. 5th July, 2025) Mr. Nikhil Kankaria (Director) (w.e.f. 5th July, 2025)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares including security premium	-	201.08
Borrowings taken during the year	60.85	0.21
Purchase of Property, plant, equipment and capital work in progress	233.71	358.52
Interest Expenses	1.33	-
Repayment of borrowing during the year	47.94	-
Capital Advances	22.27	-
<u>Greenply Speciality Panels Private Limited</u>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares including security premium	-	70.69
<u>Clean Max Jasper Private Limited</u>		
Lease Expense	0.85	-
<u>Clean Max Origo Private Limited</u>		
Lease Expense	0.10	-
<u>Clean Max Vayu Private Limited</u>		
Lease Expense	0.22	-
Purchases from Common Infrastructure facilities charges	108.05	-
Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.		

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
Borrowings	13.12	0.21
Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment	-	136.71
Interest Accrued on Borrowings	1.20	-
Capital Advances	22.27	-
Other Payables	0.01	-
<u>Clean Max Jasper Private Limited</u>		
Payable for property, plant and equipment	0.92	-
<u>Clean Max Origo Private Limited</u>		
Payable for property, plant and equipment	0.12	-
<u>Clean Max Vayu Private Limited</u>		
Payable for property, plant and equipment	0.28	-



Note 23 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	% Changes
Current Assets	2.27	0.04	
Current Liabilities	29.86	137.29	
Ratio	0.08	-	100%

The ratio has increased due to decreased in 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	% Changes
Total Debt	582.65	0.21	
Total Equity	271.54	271.55	
Ratio	2.15	-	100%

The ratio has increased due to increased borrowings

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	% Changes
EBITDA	(0.09)	(0.23)	
Total interest and principal repayments	48.07	-	
Ratio	-	-	-

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	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	% Changes
Net Loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(0.01)	(0.23)	
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	271.55	135.79	
Ratio	-	-	-

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory -

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	%Changes
Net loss after tax(A)	(0.01)	(0.23)	
Finance Costs (B)	0	-	
Total Tax Expense (C)	(0.08)	-	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(0.09)	(0.23)	
Total equity (E)	271.54	271.55	
Total debt (H)	582.65	0.21	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	854.19	271.76	
Ratio (D)/(I)	-	-	-

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

Note : The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations

Footnote : 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.



Clean Max Delirio Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 24 - Leases**Amounts recognised in balance sheet**

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	13.54	-
Total	13.54	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	1.26	-
Non-current	11.78	-
Total	13.04	-

Movement in right of use assets and lease liabilities

	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the period 14th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Right of use assets		
Opening	-	-
Addition/modification during year (net)	13.80	-
Depreciation	0.26	-
Closing balance	13.54	-

	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the period 14th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Opening	-	-
Addition/modification during year (net)	13.74	-
Finance cost	0.68	-
Lease liability payments	(1.38)	-
Closing balance	13.04	-

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the period 14th June, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	0.26	-
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	0.68	-
Less: Capitalization	(0.94)	-
Total	-	-

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	1.26	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5.29	-
Later than 5 years	31.13	-
Total Lease Payments	37.68	-



Note 25 - 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, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
(ii) Others	-	0.03	0.02	-	-	0.05
Total	0.06	0.03	0.02	-	-	0.11

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						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02
(ii) Others	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.02
Total	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.04

Note 26

There are no contingent liabilities as at the 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note 27

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 is no operation during the year.

Note 28

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

Particulars

Borrowings at the beginning of the year(current and non-current borrowings)
 Proceeds from non-current borrowings
 Proceeds from long term related party borrowings
 Repayment of long term related party borrowings
 Due to effective interest rate adjustment as per INDAS 109
 Increase in short term borrowing on account of accrued interest
 Proceeds from /(repayment of) short term borrowing

Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
0.21	-
574.50	-
60.85	-
(47.73)	-
(6.17)	-
1.20	-
(0.21)	0.21
582.65	0.21

Note 29 : Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 30 : Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March, 2026, the Company's current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs.27.59 millions. Further deficit in meeting its current obligations will be met through capital infusion by Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited). 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.



Clean Max Delirio Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 31 : Trade Payable

31 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.06	0.02
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.06	0.02
- Interest	-	-

Note 32 : 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 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 period's classification / disclosure.

(b) There are no events occurring after reporting due as at 31st March, 2026.

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

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Date: 2026.05.05 20:22:29
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Kaushal Chulawala**Partner**

Membership No. 116819

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of**Clean Max Delirio Private Limited**

CIN: U35105MH2023PTC415757

AMIT
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Date: 2026.05.05
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Amit Kumar Jain**Director**

DIN: 10221258

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026

Korde
Abhishek

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Abhishek
Date: 2026.05.05
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Abhishek Korde**Director**

DIN: 11186038

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th May, 2026





**Clean Max Denali
Private Limited**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED,

Report on the Ind AS financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Clean Max Denali Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026, 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 31st March, 2026. and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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, 2026 and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Management's responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

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

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of subsection (11) of section 143 of the Act, we have given in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to my separate report in "Annexure B"; and



(h) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year and hence reporting on compliance under provisions of section 197(16) of the Act, does not apply.

(i) 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 foreseeable losses on long term contracts and had no derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2026; and
- (iii) The Company did not have any dues on account of Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- (iv)
 - a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;
 - c. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- (v) Reporting under clause (f) of Rule 11 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable since the Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.
- (vi) 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, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

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

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

SIDDHI KUBER Digitally signed
by SIDDHI KUBER
DAIVAGNA DAIVAGNA

Siddhi Gaglani

Partner

Membership No. 607173

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02/05/2026

UDIN: 26607173YEJPCF7953

Kaushal Manish & Co (a Partnership Firm) converted into Kaushal Manish & Co LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLPIN ACL-2010) with effect from 01st January, 2025. Post its conversion to Kaushal Manish & Co LLP, its ICAI firm registration number is 125710W/W101055 (ICAI firm registration number before conversion was 125710W).



Annexure 'A' to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Clean Max Denali Private Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(i)

- a) A) The Company does not have Property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress) and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable.

B) The Company does not have Intangible assets and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) The Company does not have Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work-in-progress and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) is not applicable.
- d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use asset) during the year.
- e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the company does not hold any inventory, and hence, reporting under clause 3(a) (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not made investments in firms, Limited Liability Partnerships and has not granted secured or unsecured loans to any companies, firms, Limited liability partnership or any other party during the year covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the



Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, or made investments or provided guarantees and securities as applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of activities carried on by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
 - a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b. There were no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as at balance sheet date on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).



(ix)

- a) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our review, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our review, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- d) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima-facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)

- a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi)

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material frauds on or by the Company have been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.



- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year (and upto the date of this report), and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable.
- (xii) The company is not Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Ind AS.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
 - a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) In our opinion, the group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly, reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 0.18 million during the financial year covered by our audit. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.68 million in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.



- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) is not applicable to the Company.

For **Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

SIDDHI KUBER Digitally signed
by SIDDHI KUBER
DAIVAGNA DAIVAGNA

Siddhi Gaglani

Partner

Membership No. 607173

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02/05/2026

UDIN: 26607173YEJPCF7953

Kaushal Manish & Co (a Partnership Firm) converted into Kaushal Manish & Co LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLPIN ACL-2010) with effect from 01st January, 2025. Post its conversion to Kaushal Manish & Co LLP, its ICAI firm registration number is 125710W/W101055 (ICAI firm registration number before conversion was 125710W).



Annexure 'B' to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Clean Max Denali Private Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Clean Max Denali Private Limited ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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



Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Kaushal Manish & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 125710W/W101055

SIDDHI
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by SIDDHI
KUBER
DAIVAGNA

Siddhi Gaglani

Partner

Membership No. 607173

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02/05/2026

UDIN: 26607173YEJPCF7953

Kaushal Manish & Co (a Partnership Firm) converted into Kaushal Manish & Co LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLPIN ACL-2010) with effect from 01st January, 2025. Post its conversion to Kaushal Manish & Co LLP, its ICAI firm registration number is 125710W/W101055 (ICAI firm registration number before conversion was 125710W).



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Financial asset			
Other financial asset	3	0.01	0.01
		0.01	0.01
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents*	4	0.07	0.00
(b) Other current assets	5	0.01	0.03
		0.08	0.03
Total Assets		0.09	0.04
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	6	0.10	0.10
(b) Other equity	7	(0.86)	(0.68)
		(0.76)	(0.58)
II Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	0.75	-
		0.75	-
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	0.05	0.61
(ii) Trade payables	10		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		0.03	0.01
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises		-	-
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	11	0.01	-
(b) Other current liabilities*	12	0.01	0.00
		0.10	0.62
Total Equity & Liabilities		0.09	0.04

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 29)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

SIDDHI
KUBER
DAIVAGNA

Digitally
signed by
SIDDHI KUBER
DAIVAGNA

Siddhi Gaglani

Partner

Membership No. 607173

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02nd May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Denali Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040

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Ravindra Dattatraya Vipra

Director

DIN: 02759155

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02nd May, 2026

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Vamsi
Krishna

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Krishna
Date: 2026.05.02
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Pilla Vamsi Krishna

Director

DIN: 11119487

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02nd May, 2026



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
A. Income:			
(a) Revenue from operations		-	-
Total income		-	-
B. Expenses:			
(a) Operation and maintenance expenses		-	0.60
(b) Other expenses	13	0.12	0.08
Total expenses		0.12	0.68
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(0.12)	(0.68)
D. Finance costs	14	0.06	-
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	-
F. Loss before tax (C - D - E)		(0.18)	(0.68)
G. Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax		-	-
(b) Deferred tax credit		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
H. Loss after tax (F - G)		(0.18)	(0.68)
I Total comprehensive loss for the year/period		(0.18)	(0.68)
Earnings per equity share			
- basic and diluted	15	(18.17)	(67.37)
(Face value of Rs. 10/-)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 29)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

SIDDHI KUBER
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DAIVAGNA

Siddhi Gaglani
Partner
Membership No. 607173
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Denali Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040

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Ravindra Dattatraya Vipra
Director
DIN: 02759155
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026

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Date: 2026.05.02 21:06:59 +05'30'

Pilla Vamsi Krishna
Director
DIN: 11119487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(0.18)	(0.68)
Adjustments for:		
Finance cost	0.06	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(0.12)	(0.68)
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:		
Other assets	0.02	(0.04)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	0.02	0.01
Other financial liabilities	0.01	-
Other liabilities*	0.01	0.00
Cash generated from /(used in) operating activity	(0.06)	(0.71)
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(0.06)	(0.71)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings from related party	0.75	-
Finance cost paid	(0.01)	-
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	0.10
Proceeds from /(repayment of) current borrowings	(0.61)	0.61
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	0.13	0.71
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.07	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year/ period*	0.00	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year/ period (refer note 4)*	0.07	0.00

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

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 financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 29)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

SIDDHI
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Digitally signed
by SIDDHI
KUBER
DAIVAGNA

Siddhi Gaglani

Partner

Membership No. 607173

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02nd May,2026

For and on behalf of the Board of

Clean Max Denali Private Limited

CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040

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Ravindra Dattatraya Vipra

Director

DIN: 02759155

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02nd May,2026

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Krishna

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Pilla Vamsi Krishna
Date: 2026.05.02
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Pilla Vamsi Krishna

Director

DIN: 11119487

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02nd May,2026



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

A. Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 23rd October, 2024	-
Issue of shares during the period 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	0.10
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.10
Issue of shares during the year ended 31st March, 2026	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	0.10

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 23rd October, 2024	-	-
Loss for the period 24th October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	(0.68)	(0.68)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	(0.68)	(0.68)
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026	(0.18)	(0.18)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	(0.86)	(0.86)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. (Refer Note 1 to 29)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055

SIDDHI Digitally signed
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DAIVAGNA KUBER
 DAIVAGNA

Siddhi Gaglani
Partner
Membership No. 607173
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Denali Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040

Ravindra Digitally signed by
Dattatraya Ravindra Dattatraya
Vipra Vipra
 Date: 2026.05.02
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Ravindra Dattatraya Vipra
Director
DIN: 02759155
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026

Pilla Digitally signed
Vamsi by Pilla Vamsi
Krishna Krishna
 Date: 2026.05.02
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Pilla Vamsi Krishna
Director
DIN: 11119487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026

CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***Note 1.1****GENERAL INFORMATION**

Clean Max Denali Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 23rd October, 2024 and is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is 13A Plot400 Peregrine Apt, SVS Marg, Kismat Cinema, Prabhadevi, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400025.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors an authorised for issue on 02nd May, 2026.

Note 1.2**BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING**

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.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Note 1.3**MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) 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.

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 Company 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.

Contract balances:

A trade receivable represents the Company'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 Company 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 Company has received consideration from the customer.



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***(b) 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.

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 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 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 year 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.

(c) 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.

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 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.



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***(d) 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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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**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 statement of profit and loss.

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.



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***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.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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.

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 30 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.

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.



(g) 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 Companyed 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly from high credit worthy Commercial and Industrial ("C&I") customers. Delayed payment carries interest as per the terms of agreements with C&I customers.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company'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 Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

(l) 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.

(m) 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 (d) above.



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026***(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)***Note 1.3****New and amended standards**

The 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.

(a) MCA has notified below amendments which were effective from 1 April, 2025.

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)

MCA via notification dated 7 May 2025, announced amendments to Ind AS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:

- clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- stating that management's expectations around whether they will defer settlement or not do not impact the classification of the liability;
- including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
- stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" which includes:

- a temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- additional disclosure requirements targeted at a reporting entity's exposure to income taxes in periods in which the Pillar Two Model legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Note 1.4**New and amended standards issued but not effective****Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants**

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.



Note 3

Other non-current financial assets
(at amortised cost)
(unsecured, considered good)
Security deposits

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	0.01
0.01	0.01

Note 4

Cash and cash equivalents
Balances with banks
Current accounts (Refer footnote 4(a))

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.07	0.00
0.07	0.00

Footnote 4(a) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March, 2025.
*The figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.

Note 5

Other current assets
(unsecured, considered good)
Prepaid expenses
Advances to supplier and others*
Indirect tax recoverable*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	0.01
0.00	0.02
0.00	-
0.01	0.03

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

Note 6

Equity Share capital

Authorised:
10,00,000 (as at 31st March, 2025: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:

6 (a) 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.

6 (b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year/ period:

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2026		For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
10,000	0.10	-	-
-	-	10,000	0.10
10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10

6 (c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the

Name of the shareholders:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee

As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10

6 (d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoters:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee

As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
No.	% of holding	% Change during the year	No.	% of holding	% Change during the year

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited) and its nominee	10,000	100.00%	NIL	10,000	100.00%	NIL

Note 7

Other equity

Retained earnings

Opening balance
Loss for the year/ period
Closing Balance

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
(0.68)	-
(0.18)	(0.68)
(0.86)	(0.68)

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:
7(a) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings less any transfer to dividends or other distributions to shareholders of the Company. Retained earnings represent free reserves available to the Company.

CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8**Non-Current Borrowings** (at amortised cost)**Unsecured Loan**

Loan from related party [Refer note 8(a) and 8(g)]*

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited

(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.75	-
0.75	-

8 (a) The Company has not made any delay in Registration of Charges under the Companies Act, 2013.

8 (b) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

8 (c) In relation to the specific purposes term loans and borrowings as disclosed under Non Current borrowings, the Company has used the funds for the purposes for which they were taken.

8 (d) The Company is not a wilful defaulter under guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

8 (e) The Company does not have any working capital loans secured against current assets.

8 (f) The loan balance of Parent Company includes EIR impact of Rs Nil as at 31st March, 2026.

8 (g) Unsecured loan is received from Parent Company on which interest is charged per annum at effective interest rates of 10%

Note 9**Current borrowings** (at amortised cost)**Unsecured Loan**

Loan from Related Party [refer foot note 9(a)]

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited

(formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	0.61
0.05	-
0.05	0.61

Interest accrued on borrowings

Footnote 9(a):

The interest free unsecured loans received from the Parent Company are for a short period to bridge the temporary funding and is repayable on demand.

Note 10**Trade payables**

(Due on account of goods purchased and services received)

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [Refer foot note 25]

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.03	0.01
-	-
0.03	0.01

Note 11**Other current financial liabilities**

Due to related parties

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	-
0.01	-

Note 12**Other current liabilities**

Statutory obligations*

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
0.01	0.00
0.01	0.00

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



CLEAN MAX DENALI PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Currency: Indian rupees in million, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13

Other expenses

Legal and professional fees
Payments to auditor
Filing and stamp duty charges*
Rates and Taxes
Miscellaneous expenses*

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
0.07	0.05
0.04	0.02
0.01	0.00
0.01	0.01
0.00	0.00
0.13	0.08

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

Note 14

Finance Cost

Interest expense [Refer footnote 14(a)]

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
0.06	-
0.06	-

Footnote:

Note 14(a)

Finance cost

Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost
- on borrowings from Parent Company

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
0.06	-
0.06	-

Note 15

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted

Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)
Number of equity shares (Nos.)
Earnings per share (in Rs.) (previous year not annualized)

For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
(0.18)	(0.68)
10,000	10,000
(18.17)	(67.37)



Note 16: Financial Instruments

16.1 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 capital structure of the Company consist of equity share capital, long term debt and other equity. The Company also has obtained unsecured 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 Company 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	(Rs. In Millions)	(Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	0.80	0.61
Less:Cash and cash equivalents	0.07	0.00
Net Debt (A)	0.73	0.61
Total capital (ii)	(0.76)	(0.58)
Capital and Net debt (B)	(0.03)	0.03
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio % (A/B)	-2433%	2033%

(i) Debt is defined as Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) and Current borrowings (including accrued interest)
(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 borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2026.

16.2 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.

16.3 Fair value hierarchy

a) The fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	Level	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of inputs to fair value measurement
Financial assets		-	-			

For description of level 1, level 2 and level 3, refer material accounting policies.

b) Movement of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Particulars	Liability towards investment in subsidiaries by Alternate Investment Fund (Financial liability)
Balance as at 23rd October, 2024	-
Movement during the period	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-

c) Sensitivity analysis of items measured using unobservable inputs (Level 3):

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

d) Transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3.



16.4 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:

16.4.1 Credit risk

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

Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

16.4.2 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.

16.4.3 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.

16.4.4 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.

16.4.5 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, 2026			
Borrowings	0.05	0.75	0.80
Trade payables	0.03	-	0.03
Other financial liability	0.01	-	0.01
	0.09	0.75	0.84
Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	0.61	-	0.61
Trade payables	0.01	-	0.01
	0.62	-	0.62

16.4.6 Interest rate risk

There is no interest rate risk applicable to the Company as its borrowings are at fixed rate.



Note 17 : Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Loss before tax	(0.18)	(0.68)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	(0.05)	(0.17)
Effect of tax on expenses disallowed	-	-
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	0.05	0.17
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

17.2

The tax rate used for the period FY 2025 - 26 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.

17.3

Unrecognised Tax Losses

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	0.85	0.67
Potential tax benefit @ 25.17 %	0.22	0.17

Tax Losses Carried Forward

	As at 31st March, 2026	
	Amount	Expiry Date
A.Y. 25-26	0.67	AY 2033-34

Tax Losses Carried Forward

	As at 31st March, 2025	
	Amount	Expiry Date
A.Y. 25-26	0.67	AY 2033-34



Note 18 : Related Party disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding company	Brookfield Corporation (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entity having immediate control over Parent Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (upto 14th August, 2025)
Entities having significant influence over Parent Company	Brookfield Corporation (w.e.f 15th August, 2025) BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited (w.e.f 15th August, 2025)
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Clean Max Gamma Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Irfan Jaan Mohammad Khan (Director) (Upto 04/08/2025) Khyati Shukla (Director) (Upto 04/08/2025) Ravindra Dattatraya Vipra (Director) (w.e.f. 08/07/2025) Pilla Vamsi Krishna (Director)(w.e.f. 03/11/2025) Jinal Jitendra Shah (Director)(w.e.f. 08/07/2025)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the year/period
Particulars

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	0.10
Borrowing taken during the year/ period	0.75	0.61
Borrowings repaid during the year/ period	0.61	-
Interest expense	0.06	-
Amount paid on behalf of the entity	0.01	-

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances
Particulars

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Borrowings	0.75	0.61
Interest accrued on borrowings	0.05	-
Due to related party	0.01	-



Note 19 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Current assets	0.08	0.03	
Current liabilities	0.10	0.62	
Ratio(in times)	0.80	0.05	1500%

The ratio has 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, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Change %
Total Debt	0.80	0.61	
Total Equity	(0.76)	(0.58)	
Ratio(in times)	(1.05)	(1.05)	0%

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	Change %
EBITDA	(0.12)	(0.68)	
Total interest and principal repayments	0.62	-	
Ratio	(0.19)	-	0%

The ratio has decreased due to decrease in earnings.

The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has not repaid any interest during the period 31st March 2025

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	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	Change %
Net loss after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(0.18)	(0.68)	
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(0.67)	(0.58)	
Ratio	0.27	1.17	-77%

This ratio has been decreased due to increase in expenses.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory -

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no inventory.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there is no turnover

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no purchases.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no turnover.

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

The above ratio is not applicable as there are no sales.



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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025	Change %
Net loss after tax(A)	(0.18)	(0.68)	
Finance Costs (B)	0.06	-	
Total Tax Expense (C)	-	-	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(0.12)	(0.68)	
Total equity (E)	(0.76)	(0.58)	
Total debt (H)	0.80	0.61	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	0.04	0.03	
Ratio (D)/(I)	(3.00)	(22.67)	-87%

This ratio has been decreased due to increase in expenses.

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

Note : The above ratio is not applicable as the Company has no other investments other than current operations

As the company was incorporated on 23th october 2024, for the previous year actual figures as at the balance sheet date are considered for the purpose of calculation of ratios.

Note 20 - 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, 2026						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.03		-	-	-	0.03
(ii) Others	-		-	-	-	-
Total	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03

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						
Undisputed						
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01

The above figures are considered from the date of invoice.

Note 21
There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note 22
As the Company has no activities other than that of sale of solar power in India, there are no reportable segments in terms of Indian Accounting Standards on "Segment Reporting" (Ind AS - 108).

Information about major customers:-
There is no operation during the year.

Note 23
Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the period ended 23rd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the year/period (current and non-current borrowings)	0.61	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings from related party	0.75	-
Proceeds from /(repayment of) short term borrowing (net)	(0.61)	0.61
Increase in short term borrowing on account of accrued interest	0.05	-
Borrowings at the end of the year/period (current and non-current borrowings)	0.80	0.61

Note 24 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")
The Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 25: Trade Payable
25 (a): Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(i) 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.

(ii)The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	0.03	0.01
(ii) Interest on above	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the period	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(vi) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vii) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	0.03	0.01
- Interest	-	-

Note 26 Going concern

As at 31st March, 2026 the company current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs. 0.02 millions. Further deficit in meeting its current obligations will be met through capital infusion by Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions 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 27: 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 28 : 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 29

- (a) Previous years figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.
- (b) There are no events occurring after reporting due as at 31st March, 2026.

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Kaushal Manish & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 125710W/W101055
SIDDHI
KUBER
DAIVAGNA
Siddhi Gagliani
Partner
Membership No. 607173
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Clean Max Denali Private Limited
CIN: U35105MH2024PTC434040
Ravindra
Dattatraya
Vipra
Ravindra Dattatraya Vipra
Director
DIN: 02759155
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026

Digitally signed by
Pilla Vamsi Krishna
Date: 2026.05.02
21:04:59 +05'30'
Pilla Vamsi
Krishna
Pilla Vamsi Krishna
Director
DIN: 11119487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 02nd May,2026



