Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants
Meenakshi Pride Rock Tower III
[Block-M], 8th & 9th floors, Survery No. 23,
Gachibowli, Serilingampally Municipality,
Rangareddy District, Hyderabad–500032,
Telangana, India

Sharad & Associates

Chartered Accountants
6-3-1099/1/6, 1st Floor,
Hotel Katriya Lane, Raj Bhavan Road,
Somajiguda, Hyderabad- 500082

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 (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, ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Act ("Accounting Standards") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, 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 ("SA"s) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. 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 including annexures, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.
- When we read the Board's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors 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, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 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, 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, 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.

- 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 financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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 financial controls 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 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 Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity 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, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 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 A". 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) 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.

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, as disclosed in the 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 the 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 performed 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), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
(Membership No. 223888)
UDIN: 25223888BMKTTW3981

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For Sharad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No 006377S)

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★ M. NO. 202692

Sharad Sinha
Partner
(Membership No. 202692)
UDIN: 25202692BMHZAO3980

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report 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 **Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited** (the "Company") as at March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control 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. 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 the respective 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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 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 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 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.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Sharad & Associates

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, 2025, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
(Membership No. 223888)
UDIN: 25223888BMKTTW3981

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For Sharad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No 006377S)

Sharad Sinha
Partner
(Membership No. 202692)
UDIN: 25202692BMHZAO3980

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★ M. NO. 202692

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, 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, capital work in progress and relevant details of right-of-use asset.

B. The Company does not hold any intangible assets, reporting under clause (i)(B) of the order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets so to cover all the items once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on the examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties of land and buildings disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for loans, guarantees and working capital limits are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmations directly received by us from lenders.

Description of Property	Gross carrying value (₹ in million)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held: indicate a range where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Land (freehold)	633.83	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIC)	No	April 30, 2024	Subject to fulfillment of stipulated conditions

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) Inventories (except for goods-in-transit, which have been received subsequent to the year-end) were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns and statements comprising stock statements, book debt statements and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company, of the respective quarters, except for the following: (Refer note 17.1(iii) to the financial statements)

For the quarter ended	Sanctioned amount to which discrepancy relates (₹ in million)	Nature of current asset	Details of discrepancies (₹ in million)			Remarks
			As per quarterly returns and statements	As per books of account	Difference	
September 30, 2024	3,000	Inventory	682.00	518.37	(163.63)	Incorrect amount of inventory and book debts filed with the banks.
		Book Debts	1,723.20	456.08	(1,267.12)	
December 31, 2024		Inventory	889.30	476.45	(412.85)	
		Books Debts	1,329.50	327.89	(1,001.61)	
March 31, 2025		Inventory	1,722.00	799.52	(922.48)	
		Book Debts	350.70	389.00	38.30	

In the above cases, the Company has, subsequent to the balance sheet date, filed revised quarterly returns or statements with the banks with amounts which are in agreement with the books of account.

(iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided guarantee or security and granted any or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties during the year, and hence repotting under clause (iii) of the order is not applicable.

(iv) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, 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, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2025.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in 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) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained, other than temporary deployment pending application.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) & (f) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) and clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)	(a)	The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
	(b)	The Company has made private placement of shares during the year. For such allotment of shares, the Company has complied with the requirements of Section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the funds raised have been, prima facie, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of (fully or partly or optionally) convertible debentures during the year.
(xi)	(a)	To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
	(b)	To the best of our knowledge, 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)	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)		In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and Section 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
(xiv)	(a)	In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
	(b)	We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period up-to March 31, 2025.
(xv)		The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
(xvi)	(a), (b) & (c)	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.
	(d)	The Group does not have more than one Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the group.
(xvii)		The Company has not any incurred cash losses in the financial year covered by our audit but had incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ 5.54 million in the immediately preceding financial year.
(xviii)		There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
(xix)		On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements 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) (a) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the order is not applicable for the year.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no ongoing projects towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requiring a transfer to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 Of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
(Membership No. 223888)
UDIN: 25223888BMKTTW3981

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For Sharad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No 006377S)

Sharad Sinha
Partner
(Membership No. 202692)
UDIN: 25202692BMHZAO3980

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★ M. NO. 202692

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U27900TG2021PTC150268
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in ₹ million, except for share data or otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,439.73	1,114.06
Right-of-use asset	5	186.34	-
Capital work-in-progress	6	530.45	173.76
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	7	83.15	10.12
Deferred tax assets (net)	27	-	4.54
Other non-current assets	9.1	676.70	411.86
Income tax assets (net)	8	30.12	2.08
Total non-current assets		**3,946.49**	**1,716.42**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	799.52	286.73
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	11.1	841.61	-
(ii) Trade receivables	11.2	597.95	26.58
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11.3	3,946.81	376.51
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11.4	6,240.77	-
(iv) Other financial assets	11.5	312.92	11.08
Other current assets	9.2	329.95	7.20
Total current assets		**13,069.53**	**708.10**
Total assets		**17,016.02**	**2,424.52**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	40.35	9.68
Instruments entirely equity in nature	12	66.33	-
Other equity	13	11,470.72	635.23
Total Equity		**11,577.40**	**644.91**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14.1	1,411.05	1,057.67
(ii) Lease Liabilities	14.2	154.22	-
Provisions	15.1	105.16	1.33
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	27(d)	7.04	-
Other non-current liabilities	16	171.92	13.91
Total non-current liabilities		**1,849.39**	**1,072.91**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17.1	803.95	44.31
(ii) Lease Liabilities	17.2	24.08	-
(ii) Trade payables	17.3		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		17.82	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,126.94	390.60
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17.4	197.02	208.76
Other current liabilities	18	418.57	62.69
Provisions	15.2	0.85	0.34
Total current liabilities		**3,589.23**	**706.70**
Total liabilities		**5,438.62**	**1,779.61**
Total equity and liabilities		**17,016.02**	**2,424.52**

Summary of material accounting policies 2&3
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 008072S

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
Membership No. 223888

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For Sharad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 006377S

Sharad Sinha
Partner
Membership No. 202692

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited

Surenderpal Singh Saluja
Director
DIN: 00664597

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

Chiranjeev Singh Saluja
Director
DIN: 00664638

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U27900TG2021PTC150268
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in ₹ million, except for share data or otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	7,525.42	55.30
Other income	20	262.39	15.14
Total income		**7,787.81**	**70.44**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	21	3,853.25	1.37
Purchase of traded goods		2,461.37	54.22
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	22	(223.45)	(1.36)
Employee benefits expense	23	50.11	1.71
Finance costs	24	179.81	7.57
Depreciation and amortization expense	25	204.14	5.28
Other expenses	26	488.71	12.48
Total expenses		**7,013.94**	**81.27**
Profit / (loss) before tax		**773.87**	**(10.83)**
Tax expense	27		
- Current tax		155.67	-
- Deferred tax charge / (credit)		11.74	(4.54)
Total tax expense		**167.41**	**(4.54)**
Profit / (loss) for the year		**606.46**	**(6.29)**
Other Comprehensive Loss			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	28		
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		(0.95)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.16	-
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		**(0.79)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**605.67**	**(6.29)**
Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)	29		
- Basic (in ₹)		158.21	(9.86)
- Diluted (in ₹)		158.21	(9.86)
Summary of material accounting policies	2 & 3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 008072S

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
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Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

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For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited

Surenderpal Singh Saluja
Director
DIN: 00664597

Chiranjeev Singh Saluja
Director
DIN: 00664638

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES M. NO. 202692 Chartered Accountants

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited Hyderabad

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U27900TG2021PTC150268
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in ₹ million, except for share data or otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	773.87	(10.83)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortization expense	204.14	5.28
Finance costs	108.32	6.48
Interest income	(225.05)	-
Rental income	(14.85)	(14.74)
Profit on sale of investments	(7.39)	-
Fair value gain on investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(14.27)	-
Provision for warranty	101.57	-
Net gain on foreign exchange fluctuations (unrealised)	(24.20)	-
Operating cash profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**902.14**	**(13.81)**
Movement in working capital:		
Increase in Inventories	(512.79)	(286.73)
Increase trade receivables	(571.37)	(26.58)
Increase in loans, other financial assets and other assets	(517.11)	(103.33)
Increase in trade payables	1,754.16	389.19
Increase in financial liabilities and other liabilities	665.29	50.09
Increase in provisions	1.82	1.67
Cash generated from operations	**1,722.14**	**10.50**
Income tax paid	(183.71)	(0.24)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**1,538.43**	**10.26**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, including, capital work-in-progress and capital advances	(2,320.80)	(955.81)
Investment in mutual funds	(1,200.15)	-
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	380.21	-
Investment in bank deposits	(6,308.53)	(3.43)
Interest received	149.34	-
Rental income	14.85	3.84
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	**(9,285.08)**	**(955.40)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	353.38	1,057.68
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	803.95	-
Loans from related party (net)	46.48	261.63
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	3,159.01	-
Proceeds from issue of compulsorily convertible preference shares	7,077.03	-
Interest paid	(108.84)	(0.60)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(14.06)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)	**11,316.95**	**1,318.71**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**3,570.30**	**373.57**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	376.51	2.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3,946.81**	**376.51**
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	121.52	106.50
Bank deposits (due to mature within 3 months from the reporting date)	3,825.28	270.00
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,946.81**	**376.51**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Lease liabilities	Borrowings
Balance as at April 01, 2023	-	**141.96**
Cash flows (net)	-	1,319.30
Conversion of loan into equity	-	(359.28)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	**1,101.98**
Additions to lease liability	189.02	-
Interest expense	3.34	-
Cash flows (net)	(14.06)	1,203.81
Conversion of loan into equity	-	(90.79)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**178.30**	**2,215.00**

Summary of material accounting policies 2 & 3
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 008072S

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
Membership No. 223888

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For Sharad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 006377S

Sharad Sinha
Partner
Membership No. 202692

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limite

Surenderpal Singh Saluj Director DIN: 00664597

Chiranjeev Singh Saluja Director DIN: 00664638

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES M. NO. 202692 Chartered Accountants

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited Hyderabad

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U27900TG2021PTC150268
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in ₹ million, except for share data or otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Balance as at April 1	9,67,974	9.68	4,32,750	4.33
Issued during the year	30,67,324	30.67	5,35,224	5.35
Balance as at Mar 31	**40,35,298**	**40.35**	**9,67,974**	**9.68**

B Instruments entirely equity in nature

Compulsorily convertible preference shares

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1				
Issued during the year	66,32,638	66.33	-	-
Balance as at Mar 31	**66,32,638**	**66.33**	-	-

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Capital reserve	Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	(6.73)	-	280.02	-	273.29
Loss for the year	(6.29)	-	-	-	(6.29)
Movement during the year	-	368.23	-	-	368.23
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**(13.02)**	**368.23**	**280.02**	**-**	**635.23**
Profit for the year	606.46	-	-	-	606.46
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(0.79)	(0.79)
Premium on issues of equity shares	-	10,229.82	-	-	10,229.82
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**593.44**	**10,598.05**	**280.02**	**(0.79)**	**11,470.72**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 008072S

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
Membership No. 223888

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For Sharad & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 006377S

Sharad Sinha
Partner
Membership No. 202692

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited

Surenderpal Singh Saluja
Director
DIN: 00664597

Chiranjeev Singh Saluja
Director
DIN: 00664638

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES M. NO. 202692 Chartered Accountants

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited Hyderabad

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U27900TG2021PTC150268
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in ₹ million, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Summary of material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements

1 Corporate information

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No. 8/B/1 and 8/B/2, E-City, Raviryala Village, Maheshwaram Mandal, Rangareddy District, Telangana - 501359.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of solar modules and trading of solar modules, solar cells and silicon wafers and other accessories.

2 Basis of preparation and presentation

A Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), including the Rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time.

'The financial statements of the Company comprise of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended, and a summary of material accounting policies, and other explanatory information (collectively, the "Financial Statements").

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 16, 2025.

B Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are presented in Indian Rupees in million and are rounded off to two decimals, unless otherwise stated.

C Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:
i) Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) and
ii) Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability and

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements

D Current vs Non-current

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities:

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

E Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management makes judgement, estimates and assumptions which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

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

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES M. NO. 202692 Chartered Accountants

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited Hyderabad

i) Property, plant and equipment - useful economic life
The useful life of plant, property equipment is determined based on evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations the useful life is sensitive to the actual usage in future period.

ii) Inventories
The inventory is valued at the lower of the cost and net realizable value ("NRV"). The determination of the NRV involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions and taking into account the estimated future selling price and selling costs and involves significant estimates and judgement in the assessment. These estimates and judgement significantly affect the determination of the value of inventories.

iii) Expected credit losses
The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customers that have similar loss patterns and involves significant estimates and judgement in the assessment. These estimates and judgement significantly affect the valuation of trade receivables.

iv) Provision for warranty
The product warranty obligations and estimations thereof are determined using historical information on the type of product, nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and the estimates regarding possible future incidences of product failures. Changes in estimated frequency and amount of future warranty claims, which are inherently uncertain, can materially affect warranty expense.

v) Taxation
Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the provisions of Income tax Act, 1961. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The recognition of deferred tax assets is premised on their future recoverability being probable.

vi) Leases
Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

vii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments:
When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments

3 Summary of material accounting policies

A Foreign exchange transactions

Initial Recognition:
Foreign currency transactions are recorded by the Company's entities at their respective functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion:
Foreign currency monetary items are reported at functional currency spot rate of exchange at reporting date. 'Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Exchange differences:
Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

B Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
ii. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. Any change in the fair value of each asset and liability is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★ M. NO. 202692

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited ★ Hyderabad

C Financial Instruments

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

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, a 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

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

(i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.
(b) Trade receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss of trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition.

If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent year, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

>> All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
>> Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. As per the matrix, receivables aged upto 12 months are provided upto 75% and receivables aged more than 12 months are provided upto 100%.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SHARAD & ASSOCIATES M. NO. 202692 Chartered Acc

Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited Hyderabad

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

The Company enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled within twelve months. The economic substance of the transaction, considering the extended credit terms offered by banks or financial institutions, the arrangement is determined to be financing in nature and these are recognised as current borrowings. Interest expense on these are recognised in the finance cost. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the suppliers is treated as a borrowings and settlement of dues to suppliers by the Company is treated as an operating cash outflow reflecting the substance of the payment.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. An exchange between 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 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.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss.

Changes in the fair value of derivative contracts that economically hedge monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, and for which no hedge accounting is applied, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The changes in fair value of such derivative contracts, as well as the foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the monetary items, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

D Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost which includes capitalised borrowing cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any, except for freehold land which is carried at historical cost.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, outstanding at each balance sheet date are shown under other non-current assets. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for its intended use at each balance sheet date are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

ii) Subsequent expenditure and derecognition

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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iii) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the Management. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a period is proportionately charged. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease term or useful lives of assets, whichever is lower. The useful life of the items of property, plant and equipment estimated by the management for the current and comparative year are in line with the useful life as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, except in respect of following categories of asset in whose case the life of certain assets has been assessed based on technical advice taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, maintenance support etc.

Category of assets	Useful life estimated by the management
Plant and equipment	5 to 15 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if required

E Intangible assets

i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life in line with Companies Act, 2013.and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Derecognition of intangible assets

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

F Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Raw Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined based on weighted average method. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Finished goods includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

G Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years/ years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

H Employee benefits

i) Short term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by the employees.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified obligations towards employee provident fund and employee state insurance to Government administered provident fund scheme and ESI scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the year in which the employee renders the related service.

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iii) Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned and returned for services in the current and prior years; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation of Company's obligation under the plan is performed periodically by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the Balance Sheet date. The Company's gratuity scheme is administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in the benefit that related to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss. The Company recognizes gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through Other comprehensive income ("OCI") in the year in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent years.

iv) Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize in future service years or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the year in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

I Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets and Commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised till the realization of the income is virtually certain.

Provision for warranty

The Company gives a warranty between 25 to 30 years on solar modules designed, manufactured and supplied by the Company. Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. These claims are expected to be settled as and when warranty claims will arise. Management estimates the provision based on historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

J Cash and cash equivalents

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

K Cash flow statement

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

Certain arrangements entered with financiers have been classified as borrowings by the Company. The Company presents cash outflows to settle the liability arising from financing activities in its statement of cash flows.

L Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. When a performance obligation is satisfied, the revenue is measured at the transaction price which is consideration received or receivable, net of returns, credit price concessions, incentives, liquidated damages or other similar deductions in a contract except when it is highly probable it will not be provided after taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

In case of repurchase arrangements where the Company has an obligation to repurchase another asset of which the asset that was originally sold is a component at the customer's request, the Company assesses the repurchase price with the expected market value of the repurchase goods and in cases where the customer does not have significant economic incentive, the Company accounts for the arrangement as if it were sale of product with a right to return in accordance with Ind AS 115. If the option lapses unexercised, the Company recognises revenue.

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of solar modules, solar cells, silicon wafers and other accessories and construction/project related activity.

The following is summary of material accounting policies relating to revenue recognition.

(i) Sale of goods

The Company recognises revenue for supply of goods to customers against orders received. The majority of contracts that Company enters into relate to sales orders containing single performance obligations for the delivery of solar modules, solar cells, silicon wafers and other accessories as per Ind AS 115. Product revenue is recognised when control of the goods is passed to the customer. The point at which control passes is determined based on the terms and conditions by each customer arrangement

Variable Consideration forming part of the total transaction price including compensation on account of change in law will be allocated and recognised when the terms of variable payment relate specifically to the Company's efforts to satisfy the performance obligation i.e. in the year of occurrence of event linked to variable consideration.

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Contract Balances

(i) Trade receivables

A 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 the consideration is due). However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

M Interest income

For all debt financial instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter year, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

N Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they intend to compensate and are presented as "other income".

Government grants relating to assets which is received subsequent to purchase of asset is treated as deferred income under non-current liabilities and credited to statement of profit or loss on straight-line basis over the expected remaining useful life of the related assets under other income. Grants received in the form of rebate or exemptions or deferment of certain duties at time of purchase of asset is presented as a reduction to the carrying amount of the related asset. In case of non-monetary grant, the fair value of the non-monetary asset is assessed and both grant and asset are accounted for at that fair value.

Export incentives under various schemes are recognized as income when the right to receive such entitlements/ credit as per the terms of the respective schemes is established and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

O Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a year of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the year of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

P Income tax

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI 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 provision where appropriate.

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Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except for
a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill
b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

Q Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

R Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

S Adoption of new and revised standards

New and amended Ind ASs that are effective for the current year

For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any material impact in its financial statements.

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company:

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. As on the date of release of these financial statements, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has not issued any new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules which are applicable from April 01, 2025.

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Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U27900TG2021PTC150268
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in ₹ million, except for share data or otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Plant & Machinery	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value (At cost)							
As at April 01, 2023	426.98	-	-	-	-	-	**426.98**
Additions	-	273.27	396.93	1.27	-	20.89	692.36
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**426.98**	**273.27**	**396.93**	**1.27**	**-**	**20.89**	**1,119.34**
Additions	636.59	840.89	47.62	1.21	0.07	3.43	1,529.81
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,063.57**	**1,114.16**	**444.55**	**2.48**	**0.07**	**24.32**	**2,649.15**
Accumulated Depreciation :							
As at April 01, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	3.39	0.85	0.01	-	1.03	5.28
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**3.39**	**0.85**	**0.01**	**-**	**1.03**	**5.28**
Charge for the year	-	181.56	16.69	0.22	-	5.67	204.14
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**184.95**	**17.54**	**0.23**	**-**	**6.70**	**209.42**
Net carrying value							
As at March 31, 2025	**1,063.57**	**929.21**	**427.01**	**2.25**	**0.07**	**17.62**	**2,439.73**
As at March 31, 2024	**426.98**	**269.88**	**396.08**	**1.26**	**-**	**19.86**	**1,114.06**
As at April 01, 2023	**426.98**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**426.98**

Notes :

1) **Pledge on Property, plant and equipment:**
Property, plant and equipment (other than vehicles) with a carrying amount of ₹ 2,439.66 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 1,114.06) are subject to a pari passu first charge on the Company's term loans. Further, the property, plant and equipment (other than vehicles) are subject to a pari passu second charge on the Company's current borrowings (Refer note 14.1 & 17.1).

2) The following properties are pending for title transfer in the name of the Company:

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date
Property, plant and equipment	Land (freehold)	633.83	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIC)	No	April 30, 2024

The aforesaid land is allotted to the Company for setting up 4GW Solar Cells and 4GW Solar PV Module Manufacturing Line (Topcon Technology). The agreement to sell has been executed with TSIIC and the Company is having physical possession of the said land. TSIIC will execute sale deed in favour of the Company on fulfillment of the conditions stipulated in the agreement to sell.

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5 Right-of-use asset

Particulars	Land	Total
Gross carrying amount (At cost)		
At April 01, 2024	-	-
Additions	194.40	194.40
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**194.40**	**194.40**
Accumulated depreciation		
At April 01, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	8.06	8.06
Eliminated on disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**8.06**	**8.06**
Net carrying value		
As at March 31, 2025	**186.34**	**186.34**
As at March 31, 2024	-	-

6 Capital work in progress (CWIP)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital work in progress	530.45	173.76

Note:
Ageing for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for the Period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	511.03	19.42	-	-	530.45
Total	**511.03**	**19.42**	**-**	**-**	**530.45**

Ageing for the year ended Mar 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for the Period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	153.76	20.00	-	-	173.76
Total	**153.76**	**20.00**	**-**	**-**	**173.76**

There are no projects where activity has been suspended or completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared with its initial plan.
Refer note 36 for capital commitments.

7 Financial assets
Other financial assets (non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security deposit	12.02	6.75
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity*	71.13	3.37
Total	**83.15**	**10.12**

*Bank deposits are towards margin money given for bank guarantees.

8 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income tax assets (net of provision for income tax)	30.12	2.08
Total	**30.12**	**2.08**

9.1 Other non current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital advances	626.22	318.94
Balance with government authorities	-	92.92
Prepayments	50.48	-
Total	**676.70**	**411.86**

9.2 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advances to suppliers and service providers	94.94	-
Balance with government authorities	232.96	-
Prepayments	2.05	7.18
Other advances	-	0.02
Total	**329.95**	**7.20**

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10 Inventories (at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw material (Refer note (i) below)	536.77	285.37
Stores and spares	37.94	
Work in Progress	58.57	-
Finished goods (Refer note (i) below)	166.24	1.36
Total	**799.52**	**286.73**

(i) Raw material includes stock-in-transit of ₹ 119.14 (March 31, 2024: ₹ Nil); Finished Goods includes stock-in-transit of ₹ 12.87 (March 31, 2024: ₹ Nil)
(ii) The inventory has been pledged as security for bank borrowings (refer note 17.1).
(iii) As at March 31, 2025, a provision of ₹ 138.68 (March 31, 2024: Nil) was recognised for inventories carried at net realisable value, including slow-moving and obsolete items.

11 Financial assets

11.1 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in units of mutual fund measured at FVTPL		
Quoted investments		
102,241 (As at March 31, 2024: Nil) units of Axis Liquid Fund-Regular Growth-CFGP	292.40	-
75,588.109 (As at March 31, 2024: Nil) units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	28.75	-
792,264.892 units (As at March 31, 2024: Nil) units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	304.15	
28,184 (As at March 31, 2024: Nil) units of Invesco India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth	100.33	-
280,220 (As at March 31, 2024: Nil) units of Aditya Birla sun Life liquid fund-Growth-Regular Plan	115.98	-
Total	**841.61**	**-**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	841.61	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	841.61	-

11.2 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured - considered good*	597.95	26.58
Less - allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured	**597.95**	**26.58**
Trade receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	-	-
Less - allowance for credit impairment	-	-
Trade receivable credit impaired - Unsecured	**-**	**-**
Total	**597.95**	**26.58**

* includes dues from related parties (Refer note 30)
a) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 - 120 days.
b) **Transferred receivables**
The carrying amounts of the trade receivables include receivables which are subject to a factoring arrangement. Under this arrangement, the Company has transferred certain receivables to the factor in exchange for cash. However, the Company has retained late payment and credit risk. Therefore, the Company continues to recognise the transferred assets in their entirety in its balance sheet. The amount repayable under the factoring agreement is presented as borrowing. The Company considers that the held to collect business model remains appropriate for these receivables and hence continues measuring them at amortised cost.

Ageing for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						Total
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables Considered Good	-	548.50	49.45	-	-	-	597.95
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**548.50**	**49.45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**597.95**
Allowance for expected credit loss							-
Total trade receivables							**597.95**

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Ageing for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						Total
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables Considered Good	-	26.58	-	-	-	-	26.58
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**26.58**	-	-	-	-	**26.58**
Allowance for expected credit loss							-
Total trade receivables							**26.58**

11.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Balances with banks		
-In current accounts	121.52	106.50
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	3,825.28	270.00
Total	**3,946.81**	**376.51**

11.4 Other balances with banks

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
In earmarked accounts		
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months	6,051.61	-
Margin money deposit*	189.16	-
Total	**6,240.77**	-

*Margin money are towards margin money given for letter of credit and bank guarantees.

11.5 Other financial assets (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest accrued on bank deposits	75.77	0.06
Security deposit	224.17	-
Derivative financial instruments	12.98	-
Other receivables	-	11.02
Total	**312.92**	**11.08**

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12 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Authorized share capital		
Equity shares		
170,000,000 (March 31, 2024: 25,000,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each	170.00	250.00
Compulsorily convertible preference shares*		
8,000,000 (March 31, 2024: Nil) compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹10/- each	80.00	-
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
Equity shares		
4,035,298 (March 31, 2024: 967,974 equity shares) of ₹10/- each, fully paid up	40.35	9.68
Compulsorily convertible preference shares		
6,632,638 (March 31, 2024: Nil) 0.001% compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹10/- each, fully paid up	66.33	-
Total share capital	**106.68**	**9.68**

b) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of the year	9,67,974	9.68	4,32,750	4.33
Issued during the year*	30,67,324	30.67	5,35,224	5.35
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	**40,35,298**	**40.35**	**9,67,974**	**9.68**

* During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company converted loan payable to Premier Energies Limited (Holding Company) amounting to ₹ 90.79 into 106,681 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each, at a premium of ₹ 841 per equity share.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company approved and allotted rights shares to existing equity shareholders at a ratio of 1:1. These shares of ₹ 10 each, were issued at a premium of ₹ 1,057 per equity share.

Reconciliation of the number of compulsorily convertible preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Issued during the year (refer below note)	66,32,638	66.33	-	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	**66,32,638**	**66.33**	**-**	**-**

Note: During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has issued 6,632,638 compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 1,057 per share.

c) Equity shares of the Company held by Promoters:

Name of the Promoter*	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
Premier Energies Limited (refer note (ii))	40,35,297	99.99%	9,67,973	99.99%
Chiranjeev Singh Saluja	1	0.01%	1	0.01%

(i) Promoter means promoter defined as under the Companies Act, 2013 as amended.
(ii) Pledge on 493,667 equity shares held by Premier Energies Limited (Holding Company) till the tenure of borrowing from IREDA.

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Compulsorily convertible preference shares of the Company held by Promoters:

Name of the Promoter*	As at March 31 , 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
Premier Energies Limited	66,32,638	100.00%	-	-

* Promoter means promoter defined as under the Companies Act, 2013 as amended.

d) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

Terms/rights attached to compulsorily convertible preference shares

The Company has only one class of compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) having a par value of ₹10 per share. The CCPS shall carry a dividend of 0.001% payable annually. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The holder of CCPS shall not be entitled to any voting rights in the Company. The CCPS shall be converted into equity shares on or before 20 years from the date of issue of shares, with each CCPS converting into one equity share.

CCPS contains attributes of both financial liability (dividend pay-out) and an equity instrument and thus satisfies the definition of a compound financial instrument as per Ind AS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation. However, CCPS is classified as an equity instrument in its entirety as the present value of the total dividend pay-outs for the entire term of CCPS is immaterial.

e) Equity shares of the Company held by holding company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Premier Energies Limited	40,35,297	99.99%	9,67,973	99.99%

f) Details of equity shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Premier Energies Limited	40,35,297	99.99%	9,67,973	99.99%

g) Details of Compulsorily convertible preference shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Premier Energies Limited	66,32,638	100.00%	-	0.00%

h) In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31 2025, the Company has neither issued bonus shares, bought back any equity shares nor has not allotted any equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash.

i) There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment.

13 Other equity

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Retained earnings	(i)	593.44	(13.02)
Capital reserve	(ii)	280.02	280.02
Securities premium	(iii)	10,598.05	368.23
Items of other comprehensive income	(iv)	(0.79)	-
Total other equity		**11,470.72**	**635.23**

(i) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(13.02)	(6.73)
Profit/(loss) for the year	606.46	(6.29)
Closing balance	**593.44**	**(13.02)**

(ii) Capital reserve

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	280.02	280.02
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**280.02**	**280.02**

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(iii) Securities Premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	368.23	-
Premium on issues of equity shares	10,229.82	368.23
Closing balance	**10,598.05**	**368.23**

(iv) Items of other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Loss on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(0.79)	-
Closing balance	**(0.79)**	-

Nature and purpose of other equity

(a) Retained earnings:
Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less dividend paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserves available to the Company.

(b) Capital reserve:
Capital reserve represents difference in transaction price and fair value of non-monetary asset acquired.

(c) Securities premium
Amounts received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium. The utilisation of securities premium is governed by the Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(d) Other comprehensive income:
Other comprehensive income comprises actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit obligation.

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14 Financial liabilities

14.1 Borrowings (non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured		
Measured at amortised cost		
Term loans:		
Term loans from Public Financial Institution (refer note below & note 12 c. (ii))	1,312.50	1,066.30
Term loans from Banks	105.38	-
Less: prepaid upfront fees	(6.83)	(8.63)
Total	**1,411.05**	**1,057.67**

(a) Loans from Banks & Public Financial Institution

Charge details	Project No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Effective interest rate p.a.	Instalments
(i) Loan from Public Financial Institution - Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) First charge by way of mortgage of all the immovable assets pertaining to the project including project land, hypothecation of movable assets pertaining to the project, both existing and future, subject to prior charge of working capital lenders on current assets. Personal guarantee for the borrowings taken by the Company given by Chiranjeev Singh Saluja, Managing Director amounts to ₹ 1,312.50 (March 2024: ₹ 1,312.50)	2759	1,312.50	1,066.30	9.65%	34 quarterly instalments
(ii) Details of Indian rupee term loan from Axis bank limited are as under Exclusive charge by way of mortgage of all the immovable and movable assets pertaining to the project	-	105.38	-	MCLR + 0.4%*	16 quarterly instalments
		1,417.88	**1,066.30**		

* Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR)

14.2 Lease liabilities (non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liabilities (refer note 32)	178.30	-
Less: current maturities of lease liabilities	(24.08)	-
Total	**154.22**	**-**

15 Provisions

15.1 Provisions (non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 31)	2.86	1.28
Provision for compensated absences	0.73	0.05
Provision for warranty (refer note below)	101.57	-
Total	**105.16**	**1.33**

Note:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Provision created during the year (refer note 26)	101.57	-
Balance at the end of the year	**101.57**	**-**

Provision for warranty represents the expected outflow of resources against claims of performance shortfall expected in future over the life of the guarantee assured.

15.2 Provisions (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 31)	0.57	0.32
Provision for compensated absences	0.28	0.02
Total	**0.85**	**0.34**

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16 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred government grant (refer note below)	171.92	13.91
Total	**171.92**	**13.91**

Government grant of ₹ 171.92 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 13.91) is a duty waiver under the EPCG scheme with the condition of meeting the export obligations. The deferred income on government grant received will be recognised in profit or loss in proportion of export obligations actually fulfilled during the accounting period. The Company is yet to fulfil the export obligations for the year ended March 31, 2025.

17 Financial liabilities

17.1 Borrowings (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured, at amortised cost		
Cash credit & working capital demand Loan (refer note (i) below)	4.79	-
Unsecured, at amortised cost		
Loans from related parties (refer note (ii) below)	-	44.31
Loans from banks (refer note 11.2(b))	799.16	-
Total	**803.95**	**44.31**

Notes:

(i) The Company has availed cash credit and working capital demand loan facilities from various banks. These facilities are secured by first pari-passu charge against current assets, present and future, and by second pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment of the Company and are guaranteed by Chiranjeev Singh Saluja, Managing Director and Corporate guarantee of the Parent. The loans are repayable on demand and carry interest rate (MCLR + spread) in the range of 8.65% to 9.50% p.a.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has converted loan payable to Premier Energies Limited (Holding Company) amounting to ₹ 90.79 into 106,681 shares at face value of ₹ 10/- each at a premium of ₹ 841 per share (March 31, 2024: ₹ 373.59 into 535,224 shares at face value of ₹ 10/- each at a premium of ₹ 688 per share).

(iii) The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with the banks in lieu of the sanctioned working capital facilities, which are in agreement with the books of account other than those as set out below.

For the quarter ended	Name of the bank	Details of discrepancies				Remarks
		Nature of current asset	As per quarterly returns and statements	As per books of account	Difference	
30-Sep-24	1. Canara Bank	Inventory	682.00	518.37	163.63	
	2. Yes Bank Limited	Book Debts	1,723.20	498.25	1,224.95	Incorrect amount of
31-Dec-24	3. Axis Bank Limited	Inventory	889.30	1,464.67	(575.37)	inventory and book
	4. ICICI Bank Limited	Books Debts	1,329.50	327.89	1,001.61	debts filed with the
31-Mar-25	5. HDFC Bank	Inventory	1,722.00	854.88	867.12	banks.
		Book Debts	350.70	186.82	163.88	

Note: In the above cases, subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company has filed revised quarterly returns or statements with the banks, with amounts which are in agreement with the books of account.

17.2 Lease liabilities (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liabilities (refer note 32)	24.08	-
Total	**24.08**	**-**

17.3 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17.82	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,126.94	390.60
Total	**2,144.76**	**390.60**

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31 ,2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	17.82	-	-	-	17.82
ii) Others	-	2,126.94	-	-	-	2,126.94
iii) Disputed dues - Micro and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**2,144.76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,144.76**

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Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	-	389.37	1.23	-	-	390.60
iii) Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**389.37**	**1.23**	**-**	**-**	**390.60**

Note:
(i) Refer note 30 for related party
(ii) Refer note 39 for information regarding Micro enterprises and Small Enterprises

17.4 Other financial liabilities (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest accrued, but not due	0.12	3.98
Capital creditors	69.70	204.78
Salaries and incentive payable	0.08	-
Derivative financial instruments	127.12	-
Total	**197.02**	**208.76**

18 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance from customers	410.52	60.05
Statutory dues	8.05	2.64
Total	**418.57**	**62.69**

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19 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Income from sale of manufactured goods		
Sale of solar modules	4,836.62	-
	4,836.62	-
(b) Income from sale of traded goods		
Sale of solar modules	1,260.45	20.63
Sale of solar cells	1,271.08	34.67
Sale of silicon wafers and other accessories	90.56	-
	2,622.09	**55.30**
(c) Other operating revenue		
Business support services	61.20	-
Sale of scrap	5.51	-
	66.71	-
Total	**7,525.42**	**55.30**

i) Disaggregation of revenue

The Company derives its revenue from sale of manufactured goods, sale of traded goods and other services. The revenue disclosure as above, represents the disaggregation of revenue.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Within India	7,525.42	55.30
Outside India	-	-
	7,525.42	**55.30**

ii) Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Goods transferred at a point in time	7,525.42	55.30
Goods/ Services transferred over a period of time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	**7,525.42**	**55.30**

iii) The following table provides information about contract asset and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
i) **Contract Assets and liabilities as at beginning of the year**		
Opening Advances from customers	60.05	9.70
Opening Trade receivables	26.58	-
ii) **Revenue recognized during the period from contract**	7,525.42	55.30
iii) **Contract Assets and liabilities as at end of the year**		
Closing Advances from customers	410.52	60.05
Closing Trade receivables	597.95	26.58

iv) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contract	7,525.42	55.30
Adjustments	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**7,525.42**	**55.30**

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20 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit on sale of investments	7.39	-
Gain on fair valuation of investments measured at fair value through profit & loss	14.27	-
Rental income	14.85	14.74
Interest income on bank deposits	225.05	-
Miscellaneous income	0.83	0.40
Total	**262.39**	**15.14**

Note: The Company has leased freehold land to its fellow subsidiary under a cancellable lease. Rental income received during the year in respect of operating lease is ₹ 14.85 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 14.74) (Refer note 30)

21 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Raw material at the beginning of the year	285.37	-
Add: Purchases during the year	4,104.65	286.74
Less : Raw material at the end of the year	(536.77)	(285.37)
Total	**3,853.25**	**1.37**

22 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Finished goods		
At the beginning of the year	1.36	-
At the end of the year	165.31	(1.36)
	(163.95)	**1.36**
Work-in-progress		
At the beginning of the year	-	-
At the end of the year	59.50	-
	(59.50)	**-**
Total	**(223.45)**	**(1.36)**

23 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus*	39.54	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.45	-
Gratuity (refer note 31)	0.88	1.60
Staff welfare expenses	7.24	0.11
Total	**50.11**	**1.71**

*Salaries and wages excludes ₹ 3.19 (March 31, 2024: ₹ Nil) towards cost of qualifying assets

24 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest expense on:		
Intercompany loans (refer note 30)	9.55	6.48
Term loans	95.43	-
Lease liability (refer note 32)	3.34	-
Other borrowings cost	48.84	-
Bank charges	22.65	1.09
Total	**179.81**	**7.57**

Finance costs excludes borrowing costs of ₹ 28.71 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 23.77) included in the cost of qualifying assets that arose on the specific borrowings for such assets of the Company.

25 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 4)	204.14	5.28
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	8.06	-
Less: amounts capitalised to the cost of qualifying assets	(8.06)	
Total	**204.14**	**5.28**

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26 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Power and fuel	101.44	7.67
Foreign exchange loss (net)	101.38	-
Provision for warranty (net)	101.57	-
Manpower expenses	62.31	-
Business support service charges	42.90	1.37
Carriage outwards	15.71	-
Royalty charges	12.60	-
Rates and taxes	11.33	1.17
Insurance	6.03	0.58
Repairs and maintenance	0.01	0.04
Payment to auditor (refer note below)		-
- Audit fee	2.25	0.40
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.04	0.01
Legal and professional expenses	2.98	0.60
Registration and renewals	-	0.16
Asset hiring charges	0.26	-
Miscellaneous expenses	27.90	0.25
Total	**488.71**	**12.47**

Note: The above does not include ₹ 0.70 million (March 31, 2024:₹ 0.29) incurred towards IPO related services which is reimbursed by the Holding Company.

27 Income tax

(a) Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax	155.67	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	11.74	(4.54)
Total	**167.41**	**(4.54)**

(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(0.16)	-

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Accounting profit / (loss) before income tax (A)	773.87	(10.83)
Applicable tax rate (B)	17.160%	25.17%
Computed tax expense at statutory rate (C = A*B)	**132.80**	**(2.73)**
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Expenses disallowed under Income-tax Act, 1961	1.28	0.02
Income exempt under Income tax act	(7.40)	-
Income taxed under a different rate	37.87	-
Effect of brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	9.51	-
Others	(6.65)	(1.83)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss (D)	**167.41**	**(4.54)**
Effective tax rate (E=D/A)	**21.63%**	**41.91%**

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(d) Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred tax asset		
Expenses allowable on payment basis	3.82	0.42
Unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	14.02
Deferred tax asset (i)	3.82	14.44
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property plant and equipment	8.41	6.14
Other items giving raise to temporary differences	-	3.76
Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss	2.45	-
Deferred tax liabilities (ii)	10.86	9.90
Net deferred tax liability/ (asset) (ii-i)	7.04	(4.54)

(e) Movement in deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	(Credit)/ charge in the statement of profit and loss	(Credit)/ charge in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Expenses allowable on payment basis	(0.42)	(3.24)	(0.16)	(3.82)
Unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	(14.02)	14.02	-	-
Property plant and equipment	6.14	2.27	-	8.41
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	2.45	-	2.45
Other items giving raise to temporary differences	3.76	(3.76)	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	(4.54)	11.74	(0.16)	7.04

Movement in deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	(Credit)/ charge in the statement of profit and loss	(Credit)/ charge in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Expenses allowable on payment basis	-	(0.42)	-	(0.42)
Unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	(14.02)	-	(14.02)
Property plant and equipment	-	6.14	-	6.14
Other items giving raise to temporary differences	-	3.76	-	3.76
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	(4.54)	-	(4.54)

28 Other comprehensive loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Loss on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(0.95)	-
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0.16	-
Total other comprehensive loss	(0.79)	-

29 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential shares into share capital.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after tax	606.46	(6.29)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic & dilutive earnings per share	38,33,151	6,37,804
Basic & diluted earnings per share	**158.21**	**(9.86)**

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30 Related party disclosures

A. Names of the related parties

	Relationship
(i) Group Companies	
Premier Energies Limited	Holding Company
Premier Solar Powertech Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Premier Photovoltaic Zaheerabad Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Premier Photovoltaic Gajwel Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Premier Energies International Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
(ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	
Chiranjeev Singh Saluja	Director
Surender Pal Singh Saluja	Director
Mohan Preet Singh Khurana	Director (w.e.f November 23, 2023)
(iii) Entities under common Key Management Personnel or their relatives	
Hyderabad Solar Test Lab Private Limited	

B. Related party transactions

(i) Transactions during the year:

Description	Name of the Party	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of products	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	4,015.70	-
	Premier Energies Limited	50.26	-
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	2,060.76	20.63
Business support income	Premier Energies International Private Limited	61.20	-
Business support charges	Premier Energies Limited	43.01	1.92
Purchase of products	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	1,708.18	37.26
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	3,386.57	22.75
	Premier Energies Limited	36.49	280.95
Sale of assets	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	101.12	-
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	37.52	-
Purchase of assets	Premier Energies Limited	0.90	20.17
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	-	167.20
	Premier Solar Powertech Private Limited	-	10.12
Interest expense *	Premier Energies Limited	9.78	10.70
Royalty expenses	Premier Energies Limited	12.60	-
Gurantee commission	Premier Energies Limited	30.00	-
Reimbursement of expenses	Premier Energies International Private Limited	130.62	42.49
Loans taken	Premier Energies Limited	210.00	261.63
Loans repayment	Premier Energies Limited	163.52	-
Conversion of interest on loans into equity	Premier Energies Limited	-	14.31
Conversion of unsecured loan into equity	Premier Energies Limited	90.79	359.28
Issue of equity shares	Premier Energies Limited	3,159.01	-
Issue of compulsory convertible preference shares	Premier Energies Limited	7,077.02	-
Rental income	Premier Energies International Private Limited	14.85	14.74
Capital purchases	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	-	-
Advance given	Hyderabad Solar Test Lab Private Limited	-	0.08
Corporate guarantee taken	Premier Energies Limited	3,000.00	-
Corporate guarantee surrendered	Premier Energies Limited	1,500.00	1,312.50
Personal guarantee	Chiranjeev Singh Saluja	1,500.00	1,312.50

* Includes interest capitalised of ₹ 1.90 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 4.23)

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30 Related party disclosures

(ii) Balances receivable from/payable to related parties are as follows:

Description	Name of the Party	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loan payable	Premier Energies Limited	-	44.31
Interest payable on borrowings	Premier Energies Limited	-	3.51
Trade payables	Premier Energies Limited	65.02	321.16
	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	701.80	41.73
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	929.43	25.48
Capital creditors	Premier Energies Limited	-	23.81
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	-	99.35
	Premier Solar Powertech Private Limited	-	2.73
	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	-	13.60
Advance from customers	Premier Energies International Private Limited	-	9.70
	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	-	60.00
Trade receivables	Premier Energies Limited	56.18	23.11
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	247.91	-
	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	58.98	-
Other receivables	Hyderabad Solar Test Lab Private Limited	-	0.08
	Premier Energies Limited	-	0.27
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	-	10.94
Corporate gurantee	Premier Energies Limited	1,500.00	-
Corporate guarantee taken	Chiranjeev Singh Saluja	2,812.50	1,312.50
Comfort letter taken	Premier Energies Limited	1,312.50	1,312.50
Investment in equity shares	Premier Energies Limited	10,704.73	377.91

All transactions with related parties are on arm's length basis. None of the balances are secured

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31 Employee benefits

(a) Disclosures related to direct contribution plan

Provident fund:

All employees of the Company receive benefits under the Provident Fund which is a defined benefit plan wherein the Company provides the guarantee of a specified return on contribution. The contribution is made both by the employee and the Company equal to 12% of the employees' salary

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	2.45	-

(b) Disclosures related to defined benefit plan

In respect of Gratuity, a defined benefit plan, the plan is funded with Life Insurance Corporation in the form of a qualifying insurance policy governed by the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Gratuity Act, Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity on departure at 15 days last drawn salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the time of retirement/termination age. Provision for gratuity is based on actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary as at the year end. Each year, the Company reviews the level of funding in gratuity fund and decides its contribution.

This defined benefit plan exposes the Company to actuarial risk, such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

i) Investment Risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability denominated in Indian Rupee is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
ii) Interest Risk - A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan Assets.
iii) Longevity risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
iv) Salary risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The following tables summarise net benefit expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, the status of funding and the amount recognised in the Balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

(i) Details of the employee benefit obligations and plan assets are as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3.43	1.60
Less: fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit liability	**3.43**	**1.60**

Split of current and non-current portion is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current portion	0.57	0.32
Non-current portion	2.86	1.28
Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**3.43**	**1.60**

(ii) Change in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligations at beginning of the year	1.60	-
Current service cost	0.76	0.14
Past service cost	-	1.46
Interest cost	0.12	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from:		
- Remeasurements - due to demographic assumptions	(0.18)	-
- Remeasurements - due to financial assumptions	0.76	-
- Remeasurements - due to experience adjustments	0.37	-
Defined benefit obligation as at end of the year	**3.43**	**1.60**

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31 Employee benefits

(iii) Expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Cost for the year		
Current service cost	0.76	0.14
Past service cost	-	1.46
Interest cost	0.12	-
Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**0.88**	**1.60**
Total remeasurements in OCI	0.95	-
Total defined benefit cost included in statement of profit and loss and OCI	**1.83**	**1.60**

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Under Base Scenario	3.43	1.60
Salary Escalation - Up by 1%	3.60	1.67
Salary Escalation - Down by 1%	3.28	1.53
Withdrawal rates - Up by 1%	3.39	1.60
Withdrawal rates - Down by 1%	3.48	1.60
Discount rates - Up by 1%	3.29	1.54
Discount rates - Down by 1%	3.60	1.66
Mortality Rates - Up by 10%	3.43	-
Mortality Rates - Down by 10%	3.43	-

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation - Gratuity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Year 1	0.57	0.32
Year 2	0.50	0.28
Year 3	0.65	0.24
Year 4	0.36	0.21
Year 5	0.41	0.18
Year 6	0.36	0.16
Year 7	0.31	0.22
Year 8	0.27	0.10
Year 9	0.24	0.08
Year 10	0.29	0.07
Year 11+	1.08	0.40

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11.04

(vi) Assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate per annum	7.03%	7.23%
Expected salary increase per annum	12.50%	7.14%
Mortality rate	100.00%	100.00%
Disability rate	0.00%	0.00%
Attrition rate	25.00%	21.55%
Normal retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Average future service	29.09	21.27

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in the actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

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31 Employee benefits

c) Disclosures related to compensated absences

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.03%	7.23%
Expected salary increase	12.50%	7.14%
Demographic assumptions		
Mortality rate	100%	100%
Attrition Rate	25.00%	21.55%
Normal Retirement Age	60 years	60 years
Leave Encashment Rate during employment	10.00%	10.00%
Leave Availment Rate	2.00%	2.00%

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32 Lease

(a) Where the Company is a lessor:

Operating leases: The Company has given freehold land under operating lease. The lease income received during the year is ₹ 14.85 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 14.85). Leases are renewed only on mutual consent and at a prevalent market price and sub-lease is generally restricted.

Annual undiscounted lease payments receivable is as under:

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Beyond 5 years
As at March 31, 2025	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	92.79

b) Where the Company is a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for certain office facilities under cancellable lease arrangements. The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable year of a lease, together with both years covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and years covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable year of a lease.
The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less.

(i) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	-	
Additions	189.02	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	3.34	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(14.06)	-
Closing Balance	**178.30**	**-**

(ii) The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non current lease liabilities	154.22	-
Current lease liabilities	24.08	-
Total	**178.30**	**-**

(iii) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 on undiscounted basis

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Within one year	40.28	-
After one year but not more than five years	151.34	-
More than five years	128.34	-
Total	**319.96**	**-**

(iv) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Amortisation on right of use assets	8.06	-
Interest on lease liabilities	3.34	-
Total	**11.40**	**-**

(v) Cash outflow on leases

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Payment on lease liabilities	10.72	-
Interest on lease liabilities	3.34	-
Total	**14.06**	**-**

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33 Financial Instruments - Fair value measurement

(a) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories are as below:

As at March 31, 2025 Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Measured at fair value through profit & loss				
Investments	841.61	841.61	-	-
Other financial assets	12.98		12.98	
	854.59	**841.61**	**12.98**	**-**
Measured at amortised cost*				
Trade receivables	597.95	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,946.81	-	-	-
Other bank balances	6,240.77	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	383.09	-	-	-
	11,168.62	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total assets	**12,023.21**	**841.61**	**12.98**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost*				
Borrowings	2,215.00	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	178.30	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,144.76	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	69.90	-	-	-
Measured at fair value through profit & loss				
Other financial liabilities	127.12	-	127.12	-
Total liabilities	**4,735.08**	**-**	**127.12**	**-**

As at March 31, 2024 Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Measured at fair value through profit & loss				
Investments	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Measured at amortised cost*				
Trade receivables	26.58	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	376.51	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	21.20	-	-	-
	424.29	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total assets	**424.29**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost*				
Borrowings	1,101.98	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	390.60	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	208.76	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**1,701.34**	**-**	**-**	**-**

*The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, trade payables, other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts and hence the same has not been disclosed in the table above.

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(b) Measurement of fair values

The section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
a) recognized and measured at fair value
b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level is mentioned below:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting year. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Determination of fair values

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

i) The fair value of mutual funds are based on price quotations at reporting date.

ii) The fair values of other current financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be equivalent to their carrying values.

iii) The fair values of borrowings at fixed rates are considered to be equivalent to present value of the future contracted cashflows discounted at the current market rate.

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34 Financial instruments - risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments: credit risk ; liquidity risk ; market risk

Financial risk management framework

The Company is exposed primarily to Credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate), which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of other financial assets.

Trade receivables:

The customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit limits as defined in accordance with this assessment and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company's receivables turnover is quick and historically, there was no significant defaults on account of those customer in the past. Ind AS requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 109. The Company assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. The Company has used a practical expedient by 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.

Other financial assets

The Company considers that its other financial assets have low credit risk based on its nature.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The contractual cash flows reflect the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

Particulars	Total	0–12 months	1–2 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years
As at March 31, 2025					
Borrowings	2,215.00	803.95	249.25	531.80	630.00
Lease Liability	319.96	40.28	40.28	111.06	128.34
Trade and other payables	2,144.76	2,144.76	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	197.02	197.02	-	-	-
Total	**4,876.74**	**3,186.01**	**289.53**	**642.86**	**758.34**

Particulars	Total	0–12 months	1–2 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years
As at March 31, 2025					
Borrowings	1,101.98	44.31	108.28	456.09	493.30
Trade and other payables	390.60	389.37	1.23	-	-
Other financial liabilities	208.76	208.76	-	-	-
Total	**1,701.34**	**642.44**	**109.51**	**456.09**	**493.30**

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other market changes, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

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34 Financial instruments - risk management

(i) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the 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 its debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Variable-rate instruments:		
Financial liabilities		
Fixed rate borrowings	799.16	44.31
Floating rate borrowings	1,415.84	1,057.67
Total Borrowings	**2,215.00**	**1,101.98**

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) profit /loss by the amounts as under.

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Floating rate borrowings as at March 31 , 2025	(14.16)	14.16	(11.73)	11.73
Floating rate borrowings as at March 31 , 2024	(10.58)	10.58	(8.76)	8.76

(ii) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollar against the functional currencies of the Company. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies. The information on derivative instruments is as follows:

a) Forward contract (Derivatives):

Forward contract outstanding as at Balance Sheet date:
March 31, 2025 Buy US $ 153,290,706
March 31, 2024 Buy US $ Nil

b) Details of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure:

The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under:

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount (₹)	Conversion rate
Trade payables	USD	70,64,183.00	604.56	85.58
Capital creditors	USD	2,16,120.82	18.50	85.58

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount (₹)	Conversion rate
Capital Creditors	USD	17,400	1,450.64	83.37

c) Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against US dollars at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables. in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Particulars		Profit or (loss)		Equity, net of tax	
		Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2025	USD (5% movement)	31.15	(31.15)	25.81	(25.81)
March 31, 2024	USD (5% movement)	0.07	(0.07)	0.06	(0.06)

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35 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total borrowings, including interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity including Instruments entirely equity in nature.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is analyzed as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total borrowings(refer note 14 & 14.1)	2,215.00	1,101.98
Less: cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances (refer note 11.3 and 11.4)	10,187.58	376.51
Adjusted net debt (A)	**(7,972.58)**	**725.47**
Equity share capital (refer note 12)	40.35	9.68
Other equity (refer note 14)	11,470.72	635.23
Adjusted equity (B)	**11,511.07**	**644.91**
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (C=A/B)	**-**	**1.12**

36 Contingent liabilities and commitments:

Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Bank Guarantee	74.88	3.34

Capital Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	2,407.60	54.43

37 Segment Reporting

37.A Identification of Reportable Segments:

Segments are identified in line with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 "Operating Segments", taking into consideration the internal organisation and management structure as well as the differential risk and returns of each of the segments. Operating segments are components of the Company whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete information is available. Based on the Company's business model of vertical integration, Solar energy market have been considered as a single business segment for the purpose of making decisions on allocation of resources and assessing its performance. Hence, no separate financial disclosures provided in respect of its single business segment.

Operations of the Company are managed from different locations each of these locations are aggregated based on exchange control regulations; and the underlying currency risk. Accordingly, the following have been identified as operating and reportable segments: (a) "Within India", and (b) "Outside India". In presenting geographic information, segment revenue has been based on the location of the customer and segment assets are based on geographical location of assets.

37.B Geographical Segment

The Company's operating facilities are located in India

i) Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Break up of revenue based on geographical segment		
Within India	7,525.42	55.30
Outside India	-	-
Total	**7,525.42**	**55.30**

ii) Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The carrying amount of non-current operating assets by location of assets		
Within India	3,916.37	1,709.80
Total	**3,916.37**	**1,709.80**

iii) Major customers

Revenue from one customer of the Company represents 51.09% (March 31, 2024: 37.30%%) of revenue from operations.

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38 Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	% of Variance	Explanation for the variance more than
Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	3.64	1.00	263.41%	Increase on account of increase in current assets.
Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Total debt[1]	Shareholder's equity	0.10	1.71	-94.28%	Decrease on account of increase in shareholders funds.
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt service[2]	Debt service[3]	6.42	0.29	2108.33%	Increase on account of increase in profits.
Return on equity (ROE) (in %)	Profit/(loss) for the period after tax	Average shareholder's equity	9.92%	-1.36%	828.39%	Increase on account of increase in profits.
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	11.22	0.38	2866%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in cost of goods sold.
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	24.10	4.16	479%	Increase on account of increase in revenue during the year.
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Adjusted expenses[4]	Average trade payables	5.44	1.53	256.42%	Increase on account of increase in expenses during the year.
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital	0.79	39.60	-98.00%	Decrease is primarily on account of increase in working capital.
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit/(loss) for the period after tax	Total income	8.06%	-19.58%	141.15%	Increase due to increase in profits.
Return on capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Average capital employed[5]	12.57%	(0.54%)	2428.58%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in profits.
Return on Investment (ROI) (in %)	Dividend and income generated from investments	Total investment	1.98%	-	-	Increase was due to profit on sale of mutual funds

Note:

[1] Long-term borrowings + short-term borrowings + interest accrued+lease liability

[2] Net profit after taxes + interest + non-cash operating expenses like depreciation & amortisation, provisions, if any

[3] Interest payments + principal repayments

[4] Adjusted expenses includes purchase of stock in trade, purchases of raw material, contract execution expenses, employee benefit expenses (excluding contribution to provident and other funds, gratuity and compensated absences expense, share based payment expense) and other expenses (excluding provision for warranty, provision for doubtful debts, foreign exchange loss, bad debts/ assets written off, loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and provision for impairment of investment).

[5] Average capital employed is the average of opening and closing values of total equity (excluding capital reserves), total debt (including accrued interest), deferred tax liabilities (net of deferred tax asset) less intangible assets, if any.

39 Trade payables (Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	17.82	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.		
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	0.10	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.		
	17.92	**-**

40 As per the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, for the financial year commencing on or after the 1st day of April 2023, every company which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and who made those changes within such accounting software and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company uses accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account, which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the software.

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41 Other statutory information:

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

(v) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(x) No scheme of arrangement has been approved by the competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year.

(xi) The loan has been utilised for the purpose for which it was obtained and no short term funds have been used for long term purpose.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited

Surenderpal Singh Saluja
Director
DIN: 00664597

Chiranjeev Singh Saluja
Director
DIN: 00664638

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2025

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