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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from July 23, 2025 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 2026 ("Period"), 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") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its loss and other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period.

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, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 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 period 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 24 (vi) 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 24 (vii) 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 period and has not proposed final dividend for the period.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the period which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period 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.

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: 26223888XDAMKQ6271

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells

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 **HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited** (the "Company") as at March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period.

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 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.

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells

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.

Opinion

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

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

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
(Membership No. 223888)
UDIN: 26223888XDAMKQ6271

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells

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) As the Company does not hold any property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, investment properties and relevant details of right-of-use assets, intangible assets, reporting under clause (i) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the period, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the period, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities 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) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are not applicable to the Company.

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, 2026 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, 2026.

(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 period.

(ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period.

(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.

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

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

(x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the period and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has made private placement of shares during the period. 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 period for the purposes for which the funds were raised. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of (fully or partly or optionally) convertible debentures during the period.

(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 period.

(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 period 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 period.

(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) In our opinion, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(xv) In our opinion during the period the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of it's 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 incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ 249.83 thousands during the period covered by our audit.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the period and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(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) 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 and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the period.

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

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
(Membership No. 223888)
UDIN: 26223888XDAMKQ6271

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U42202GJ2025PTC165397
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ thousands, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026 (Refer Note 21)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,967.74
Other Current assets	5	96.48
Total current assets		**2,064.22**
Total assets		**2,064.22**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	6	2,050.00
Other equity	7	(249.83)
Total equity		**1,800.17**
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		200.00
Other current liabilities	9	64.05
Total current liabilities		**264.05**
Total liabilities		**264.05**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,064.22**
Summary of material accounting policies		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	2&3	

In terms of our report attached of even date

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

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
Membership No.223888

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited

Revathi Rohini Buragadda
Director
DIN: 08114119

Mohan Preet Singh Khurana
Director
DIN: 09423394

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U42202GJ2025PTC165397
Statement of profit and loss for the period from July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ thousands, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	From July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026 (Refer note 21)
Income		
Other income	10	763.73
Total income		**763.73**
Expenses:		
Finance costs	11	640.45
Other expenses	12	373.11
Total expenses		**1,013.56**
Loss before tax		**(249.83)**
Tax expenses		-
Loss for the period		**(249.83)**
Other comprehensive income:		
a. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
b. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other comprehensive loss for the period		-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(249.83)**
Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	13	**(2.22)**
Summary of material accounting policies		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	2&3	

In terms of our report attached of even date

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

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
Membership No.223888

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited

Revathi Rohini Buragadda
Director
DIN: 08114119

Mohan Preet Singh Khurana
Director
DIN: 09423394

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U42202GJ2025PTC165397
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ thousands, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Issued during the period	2,05,000	2,050.00
Balance as at March 31 , 2026	**2,05,000**	**2,050.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Loss for the period	(249.83)	(249.83)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**(249.83)**	**(249.83)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached of even date

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

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
Membership No.223888

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited

Revathi Rohini Buragadda
Director
DIN: 08114119

Mohan Preet Singh Khurana
Director
DIN: 09423394

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U42202GJ2025PTC165397
Statement of cash flows for the period from July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ thousands, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	From July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026 (Refer note 21)
A. Cash flows from operating activities	
Loss before tax	(249.83)
Adjustments for	
Interest income	763.73
Finance costs	640.45
Operating loss before working capital changes	**1,154.35**
Movements in working capital:	
Increase in Other current assets	(96.48)
Increase in Trade Payables	200.00
Increase in Other current liabilities	64.05
Cash used in operating activities	**1,321.92**
Income tax paid	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**1,321.92**
B. Cash flows from investing activities	
Proceeds from fixed deposits	**1,00,753.73**
Investment in fixed deposits	(99,990.00)
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	**763.73**
C. Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from shares issued	2,050.00
Proceeds from borrowings	1,14,500.00
Repayment of borrowings	(1,14,500.00)
Interest paid	(640.45)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**1,409.55**
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**3,495.20**
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at beginning of the period	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at end of the period	**3,495.20**
Notes:	
1. Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:	
Balance with banks in current accounts	**1,967.74**
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,967.74**

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

In terms of our report attached of even date

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

Ajay Jhawar
Partner
Membership No.223888

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited

Revathi Rohini Buragadda
Director
DIN: 08114119

Mohan Preet Singh Khurana
Director
DIN: 09423394

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026

HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U42202GJ2025PTC165397
Notes to the financial statements for the period from July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ thousands, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is incorporated on July 23, 2025. The registered office of the Company is located at 717, Tower B, SNS Atria, Vesu, Surat.

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, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026, and a summary of material accounting policies, and other explanatory information (collectively, the "Financial Statements").

These financial statements for the period from July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 15, 2026.

(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 thousands 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, on accrual and going concern basis.

(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.

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

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3 **Summary of material accounting policies**

A 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.

B **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

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), borrowings.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include other financial liabilities.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities 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.

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.

C Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than 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 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.

D Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets

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.

E Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

F 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.

G 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.

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.



H 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.

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

I 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.

J Recent accounting pronouncements

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.
For the period ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified following Amendment to Ind AS, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2025.

- **Ind AS 21** - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates Lack of Exchangeability.
- **Ind AS 12** - Income Taxes relating to International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Exception to recognition and disclosure of deferred tax.
- **Ind AS 7** - Cash flow statement and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instrument Disclosures relating to supplier finance arrangements.
- **Ind AS 1** - Presentation of Financial Statements- Classification of Liabilities as current or non- current and non- current liabilities with covenants.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

K New and amended standards issued but not effective

The MCA has issued certain amendments to Indian Accounting Standards which are not yet effective as at March 31, 2026. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.



4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balances with banks	
-In current accounts	1,967.74
Total	**1,967.74**

5 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balance with government authorities	96.48
Total	**96.48**

6 Share Capital

Equity Share Capital	As at March 31, 2026
Authorized share capital	
10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10,000.00
Total	**10,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	
Equity shares	
2,05,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each, fully paid up	2,050.00
Total	**2,050.00**

(i) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No of shares	Amount
Issued during the period	2,05,000	2,050.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**2,05,000**	**2,050.00**

(ii) **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, except in case of interim dividend.

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.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026	
	No of shares	%
BA Prerna Renewables Private Limited	1,00,449	49%
Premier Energies Limited	1,04,550	51%

(iv) Details of equity shares of the Company held by holding company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026	
	No of shares	%
Premier Energies Limited	1,04,550	51%

(v) Details of equity shares of the Company held by Promoters:

Name of the Promoter*	As at March 31, 2026	
	No of shares	% of total Shares
BA Prerna Renewables Private Limited	1,00,449	49%
Ashish Ashwin Mithani	1	0%

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

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

7 Other equity

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026
Retained earnings	(i)	(249.83)
Total other equity		**(249.83)**

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(i) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	-
Loss for the period	(249.83)
Closing balance	**(249.83)**

Nature and purpose of other equity

(a) Retained earnings:

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

8 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	200.00
Total	**200.00**

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the period ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
	Unbilled	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	200.00	-	-	-	-	**200.00**
iii) Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**200.00**	-	-	-	-	**200.00**

9 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Statutory dues	64.05
Total	**64.05**



10 Other income

Particulars	From July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest income on fixed deposits	763.73
Total	**763.73**

11 Finance costs

Particulars	From July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest on borrowings from related parties (refer note 14)	640.45
Total	**640.45**

12 Other expenses

Particulars	From July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Legal and professional expenses	99.65
Payment to auditors (refer note (i) below)	200.00
Miscellaneous expenses	73.46
Total	**373.11**

Note (i): Payment to auditors

Particulars	From July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Statutory Audit	200.00
Total	**200.00**

13 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amount is calculated by dividing the Loss for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the Loss 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	From July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Loss after tax	(249.83)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic & diluted earnings per share	1,12,500
Basic & diluted earnings per share	**(2.22)**

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14 Related party disclosures

A.	Names of the related parties	Relationship
(i)	**Companies**	
	Premier Energies Limited	Holding company
	BA Prerna Renewables Private Limited	Significant interest
	Premier Energies Photovoltaic Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier Solar Powertech Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier Photovoltaic Gajwel Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier Photovoltaic Zaheerabad Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier Energies Global Environment Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier Energies International Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier Energies Photovoltaic LLC	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier-Green Aluminum Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier Energies GWC Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
	Premier Energies Storage Solutions Private	Fellow subsidiary
(ii)	**Associates of holding company**	
	Brightstone Developers Private Limited	
	Mavyatho Ventures Private Limited	
	Transcon Ind Limited	
(iii)	**Key managerial personnel (KMP's)**	
	Ashish Ashwin Mithani	Director (w.e.f July 23, 2025 till March 30, 2026)
	Kunal Kumarpal Shah	Director (w.e.f July 23, 2025 till March 30, 2026)
	Chintan Navinbhai Shah	Additional Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2026)
	Revathi Rohini Buragadda	Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2026)
	Nareshkumar Amritlal Panchal	Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2026)
	Mohan Preet Singh Khurana	Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2026)
	Prakashchand Garg	Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f. March 30, 2026)

B. Related party transactions

(i) Transactions with the above related

Description	Name of the Party	From July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Borrowings taken	BA Prerna Renewables Private Limited	1,14,500.00
	Ashish Ashwin Mithani	51.00
Borrowings repaid	BA Prerna Renewables Private Limited	1,14,500.00
	Ashish Ashwin Mithani	51.00
Finance costs	BA Prerna Renewables Private Limited	640.45
Issue of equity shares	BA Prerna Renewables Private Limited	1,004.49
	Premier Energies Limited	1,045.50

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

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

15 Financial Instruments - Fair value

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

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost*				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,967.74	-	-	-
Total assets	**1,967.74**	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost*				
Trade payables	200.00	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**200.00**	-	-	-

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

b Measurement of fair values

The section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
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 period. 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 period from July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026

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



16 Financial instruments - risk management

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

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.

Cash at bank and fixed deposits are placed with financial institutions which are regulated. As at the reporting date, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset on the Balance Sheet.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of cash and cash equivalents. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 1,967.74 as at March 31, 2026. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk. The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2026 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

(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 and banking 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	1–3 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years
As at March 31, 2026					
Trade payables	200.00	200.00	-	-	-
Total	**200.00**	**200.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**

17 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 liabilities, including interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Borrowings	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 4)	1,967.74
Net debt (A)	**(1,967.74)**
Equity (Refer Note 6)	2,050.00
Other Equity (Refer Note 7)	(249.83)
Total Equity (B)	**1,800.17**
Gearing ratio (C=A/B)	(1.09)



18 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities - Nil

(ii) Capital commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-

19 Segment Reporting

(i) Identification of Reportable Segments:

The Company does not have revenue or non-current operating assets. Accordingly, there is no reportable segment to be disclosed as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 "Operating Segments".

(ii) Geographical Segment

The Company does not have revenue or non-current operating assets. Accordingly, there is no reportable geographical segment to be disclosed as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 "Operating Segments".

20 Ratios:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026
Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	7.82
Debt – Equity ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's equity	NA
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before Interest, depreciation and taxes (EBIDTA)	Debt service	(0.61)
Return on Equity (ROE) (in %)	Net loss after taxes	Equity	-13.88%
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	NA
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average trade receivable	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Adjusted expenses	Average trade payables	1.87
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue	Working capital	NA
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit	Revenue from Operations	NA
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed [(1)]	21.70%
Return on Investment(ROI)	Income generated from investments	Total Investment	NA

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

21 The Company is incorporated on July 23, 2025. This being the first year of incorporation of the Company, the statement of profit and loss and the cash flow statement are prepared for the period from July 23, 2025 to March 31, 2026 and previous year's figures and comparative information is not applicable.

22 Management is currently in the process of identifying, evaluating and pursuing alternative business plans / options in line with the objectives of its holding company. Accordingly these financials have been prepared on a going concern basis.

23 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.



24 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 under Companies Act 2013 or Companies Act 1956.

(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 period.

(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.

(viii) 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 year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) 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 period.

(x) 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.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
HeliosAnthos Energies Private Limited

Revathi Rohini Buragadda
Director
DIN: 08114119

Mohan Preet Singh Khurana
Director
DIN: 09423394

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 15, 2026