Anil Sood & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Malwal Road, Ferozepur City,
Punjab 152002, India

Independent Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

To the Board of Directors of SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows and the Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including a material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Special Purpose Financial Statements').

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation described in Note 2.01 to these Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use

4. We draw attention to Note 2.01 to the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of its preparation. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company's management solely for the purpose of preparation of Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements of SAEL Industries Limited ('the Ultimate Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Ultimate Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which in turn will be required for the purpose of preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2023, to be included in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus ('DRHP'), which is to be filed by the Company with Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI'), National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited as per the requirements of Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Act, read with the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2018, as amended from time to time in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offer of equity shares of the Ultimate Holding Company. Therefore, these Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is issued solely for the aforementioned purpose and accordingly, should not be used or referred to for any other purpose without our prior written consent. Further, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose for which or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

5. The accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the basis of preparation described in note 2.01 to such Special Purpose Financial Statements including determining that such basis of preparation is acceptable in the circumstances. This

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responsibility also includes design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation specified in Note 2.01 to accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

6. In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose 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 Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Special Purpose Financial Statements.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management; and

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Director'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 Special Purpose 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.

10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Chartered Accountants

Other matter

11. The Company had also prepared a separate set of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as specified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (as amended) prescribed by Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India which had been audited by 'Varinder Mohan Singhal & Associates, Chartered Accountants' and had expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated 04 July 2023 to the members of the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **Anil Sood & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 004985N

Varinder Mohan Singhal
Partner
Membership No.: 088286
UDIN:25088286BMJKUT6252

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited
CIN- U40106PB2022PTC055363
Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Non current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	-
Right-of-use assets	3	-
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	4	15.35
Non-current tax assets (net)	6	-
Other non current assets	7	2.55
Total non current assets		**17.90**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	8	0.45
Other financial assets	9	-
Other current assets	10	0.07
Total current assets		**0.52**
Total assets		**18.42**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	11	0.10
Other Equity	12	0.25
		0.35
Liabilities		
Non current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Non Current borrowings	13	-
Lease liabilities	14	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	-
Total non current liabilities		-
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Current borrowings	15	17.94
Lease liabilities	14	-
Other financial liabilities	16	0.01
Other current liabilities	17	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	18	0.12
Total current liabilities		**18.07**
Total equity and liabilities		**18.42**
Summary of material accounting policies	2	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Anil Sood & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 000985N

Varinder Mohan Singhal
Partner
Membership no. 088286

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laxit Awla
Director
DIN No- 06976288

Palki Awla
Additional Director
DIN No - 03626185

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited
CIN- U40106PB2022PTC055363
Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue		
Other income	19	0.67
Total revenue		**0.67**
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense	20	0.14
Other expenses	23	0.08
Finance costs	21	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	-
Total expense		**0.22**
(Loss)/profit before tax		**0.46**
Tax expense		
Current tax expense		0.12
Deferred tax expense	5	-
Total tax expense		**0.12**
(Loss)/profit for the year		**0.34**
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income		**0.34**
Earnings/(loss) per share	26	
Basic (loss)/ earnings per share		34.04
Diluted (loss)/ earnings per share		34.04
Summary of material accounting policies	2	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Anil Sood & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no.: 004985N

Varinder Mohan Singhal
Partner
Membership no. 088286

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laxit Awla
Director
DIN No- 06976288

Palki Awla
Additional Director
DIN No - 03626185

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited
CIN- U40106PB2022PTC055363
Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
(Loss)/ profit before tax	0.46
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-
Finance costs	-
Interest income on bank deposits	(0.67)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(0.21)**
Movement in working capital	
Decrease in other current and non-current assets	(0.07)
(Decrease)/ increase in other current and non-current financial liabilities	17.39
Increase/ (decrease) in other current and non-current liabilities	-
Cash flows generated from operating activities post working capital changes	**17.11**
Income tax paid (net)	(0.12)
Net cash used in/ generated from operating activities (A)	**16.99**
B CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Reciept/ (payment) made for property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress, capital creditors and capital advances)	-
Interest received	0.67
Fixed deposits made during the year	(17.32)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(16.64)**
C CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from non current borrowings	-
Proceeds from current borrowings	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-
Finance costs paid	-
Net cash from financing activities (C)	**-**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.35
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.10
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	0.45

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Anil Sood & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no.: 004985N

Varinder Mohan Singhal
Partner
Membership no. 088286

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laxit Awla
Director
DIN No- 06976288

Palki Awla
Additional Director
DIN No - 03626185

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited
CIN- U40106PB2022PTC055363
Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

A Equity share capital **In Rs. thousands unless otherwise stated**

Particulars	Balance as at 1 April 2022	Issue of equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Equity share capital	100.00	-	100.00

B Other equity **In Rs. thousands unless otherwise stated**

Particulars	Reserve and surplus		Total
	Retained earnings	Contribution from Holding Company (net of tax)	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**(0.08)**	-	**(0.08)**
Profit for the year	0.34	-	**0.34**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**0.26**	-	**0.26**

Summary of material accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Anil Sood & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no.: 004985N

Varinder Mohan Singhal
Partner
Membership no. 083286

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laxit Awla
Director
DIN No- 06976288

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

Palki Awla
Additional Director
DIN No - 03626185

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited
CIN- U40106PB2022PTC055363
Notes to Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 i) Corporate information

The Company 'SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited was incorporated as of 04 March 2022 under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is domiciled in India with its registered office situated at Opposite Town Hall Distt. Ferozepur, Punjab. The Company is primarily involved in renewable power generation and having solar power generation plant of 50 MW at Malout, Sri Muktar Sahib, Punjab. The project is intend to sell the power generated under long term Power Purchase Agreement with Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd .

The special purpose financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 October 2025.

ii) Amended Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and interpretations effective during the year

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022, as below:

- Ind AS 12 Income Taxes: The amendments clarified that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and special purpose financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax assets/liabilities on gross basis.
- Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: The amendments require to disclose 'material accounting policies' instead of 'significant accounting policies' and related guidance to determine whether the policy is material or not.
- Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of accounting estimates have now been included in the standard enabling distinction between change in accounting estimates from change in accounting policies.

The Company has adopted these amendments effective 1 April 2023, and the adoption did not have any material impact on the special purpose Financial Statements.

2 Material accounting policies

2.01 Basis of preparation

These Special Purpose Financial Statements of SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited ('the Company') comprising of Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows and the Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements including a material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as the 'Special Purpose Financial Statements'), which have been prepared by Company's management solely for the purpose of preparation of Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements of SAEL Industries Limited ('the Ultimate Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Ultimate Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which in turn will be required for the purpose of preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2023, to be included in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus ('DRHP'), which is to be filed by the Company with the Securities Exchange Board of India ('SEBI'), National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited as per the requirements of Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2018, as amended from time to time in connection with the proposed initial public offer of the equity shares of the Ultimate Holding Company.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared as per the accounting principles of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. These Special Purpose Financial Statements contains a complete set of financial statement as described in Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statement' and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. However, comparative financial information has not been furnished as it is not required for the specific purpose mentioned above.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements were authorized by Board of Directors for issue on 14 October 2025.

Historical cost convention

The special purpose financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments) at fair value, if any.

2.02 Use of estimates

The preparation of special purpose financial statement in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

2.03 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities if any that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All exchange differences, except those relating to long-term monetary foreign currency items, are dealt with in the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss.

SAEL SOLAR SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

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2.04 Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

A) Sale of electricity

i) Revenue from supply of power is recognised net of and consumption when the power is supplied as it best depicts the value of the customer and complete satisfaction of performance obligation.

Revenue from sale of power is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, energy kilowatts are supplied and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is based on the energy kilowatts actually supplied to customers multiplied by the rate per kilo-watt hour agreed to in the respective power purchase agreement (PPAs). The energy kilowatts supplied by the entity are validated by the customer prior to billing and recognition of revenue.

B) Interest 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 period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of the financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.05 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisitions, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

2.06 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipments are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of items of the property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discount and rebate, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Whenever significant parts of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in special purpose statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, the Company have assessed the estimated useful lives of certain property, plant and equipment that are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

Depreciation on assets provided as follows:-

Estimated useful life

Asset category	Estimated useful life (in years)
Plant and equipments	25
Furniture and fittings	10
Office equipments	5
Computer equipments	3
Vehicles	10

Method of depreciation

- Depreciation is provided on written down value method (WDV) for all class of assets of the Company

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2.07 Leased assets and right of use

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To apply this definition, the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has presented the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the face of statement of financial position.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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2.08 Impairment of non-financial assets

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. All individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's (or cash-generating unit's) carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The date used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Company's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risk factors.

Impairment losses are charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying 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 period.

2.09 Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and, except for trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component, these are measured initially at:

a) fair value, in case of financial instruments subsequently carried at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL);
b) fair value adjusted for transaction costs, in case of all other financial instruments.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when the underlying obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets, derivatives and equity instruments at FVTPL

(1) Financial assets at amortised cost

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets

The financial assets 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 finance income in the Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised or impaired, the gain or loss is recognised in the special purpose statement of Profit and Loss.

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 for financial assets carried at amortised cost.

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 Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider :

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

The Company applies simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, life time impairment loss is provided otherwise provides for 12 month expected credit losses.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured initially as well as at the end of each reporting date at fair value, recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payment of principal and interest.

(3) Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Financial assets that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

(4) Financial liability

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in Profit and Loss. For trade and other payables maturing with in one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity os these instruments.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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.

SAEL SOLAR SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

ANIL SOOD & ASSOCIATES
FRN : 004985N
FEROZEPUR CITY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2.10 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ noncurrent classification.

An entity shall classify an asset as current when-

(a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;

(b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

An entity shall classify all other assets as non-current.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when-

(a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;

(b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in it settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

An entity shall classify all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of the operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.11 Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year. The amount of current tax payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria is met. Current Income tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity as the case may be.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and tax base i.e. amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation, deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. A deferred tax liability is recognised in respect of taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalent are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.13 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligations as a whole.

Any reimbursement that the entities forming part of Company is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resource is remote.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed by way of note unless the possibility of outflow is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

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2.14 Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including nonmonetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, short-term bonus, pension, incentives etc. These are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the special purpose balance sheet.

Post-employment benefits plans

The Company provides post-employment benefits through various defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays fixed contribution into independent entities in relation to several state plans and insurances for individual employees. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay contributions in addition to its fixed contributions, which are recognised as an expense in the period that related employee services are received.

Defined benefit plans

Under the Company's defined benefit plans, the amount of benefit that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service and final salary. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the entities forming part of company, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been set aside. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a long-term benefit fund as well as qualifying insurance policies.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets.

Management estimates the DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries. Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability/asset are included in other comprehensive income.

Service cost of the Company's defined benefit plan is included in employee benefits expense. Employee contributions, all of which are independent of the number of years of service, are treated as a reduction of service cost. Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability is included in Profit and Loss. Gains and losses resulting from re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are included in other comprehensive income.

Other long-term employee benefits

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year and are treated as short term employee benefit. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be available or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields on Government securities. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the special purpose statement of profit and loss.

The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

2.15 Material management judgement in applying accounting policies

When preparing the financial statement, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Income tax and deferred tax assets

The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets.

2.16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.17 Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has elected to present earnings before finance costs, tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") as a separate line item on the face of the statement of Profit and Loss. The Company measure EBITDA on the basis of profit/(loss) from continuing operations. In the measurement, the Company includes interest income but does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense.

2.18 Amendment to Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued but not yet effective

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. There are no such recently issued standards or amendments to the existing standards for which the impact on the Financial Statements is required to be disclosed.

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3 Property, plant and equipment

Details of restricted group's property, plant and equipment and their carrying amounts are as follows:

In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fittings	Office equipments	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Total	Right of use asset
Gross block							
Balance as at 01 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net block							
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(i) Refer note 28 for details of assets pledged.

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In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
4 Other financial assets - non current	
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity*	15.35
	15.35

*Deposits of Nil (31 March 2023 : Rs. 15.35 millions) is pledged with banks on account of margin against Bank Guarantee.

5 Deferred tax assets/liabilities (net)	
Deferred tax assets arising on:	
Unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	-
Deferred tax liabilities arising on:	
Property, plant and equipment	-
Compound financial instruments	
Lease liabilities	-
	-

Effective tax reconciliation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/(Loss) before tax	0.46
Applicable tax rate*	26.00%
Expected tax expense [A]	**0.11**
Others	-
Total adjustments [B]	-
Actual tax expense [C=A+B]	**0.11**
Total tax incidence	0.11
Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss [D]	**0.11**

The applicable tax rate is the domestic tax rate applicable to the Company 31 March 2023: 26.00%.
*Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legistive Department) which is effective 1 April 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay corporate income tax at a concessional tax rate of 25.17% accompanied with immediate expiry of carry forward balance of Minimum Alternative Tax credit and certain other concessional tax rate benefits enjoyed presently by the entity as per Sec 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
During the previous year's and current year , the Company has reviewed the implications of Ordinance on its tax liability for the year and has not opted the concessional tax rate of 25.17%. The Company has filed its income tax return for Financial Year 2022-23 (AY 2023-24) under old tax regime by not opting concessional tax regime as per Sec 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
6	**Non-current tax assets (net)**	
	Advance income tax (net of provision)	-
		-
7	**Other non current assets**	
	Capital advances	2.55
		2.55
8	**Cash and cash equivalents**	
	Cash on hand	0.08
	Balances with bank - current accounts	0.37
		0.45
9	**Other financial assets**	
	Bank deposits with remaining maturity less than 12 months*	-
		-
10	**Other current assets**	
	Prepaid expenses	-
	Other assets	0.07
		0.07

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11 Equity share capital

In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised	10,000	0.10
Issued and subscribed and fully paid up	10,000	0.10
Total	**10,000**	**0.10**

1. Reconciliation of equity share capital outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	10,000	0.10
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	0.10

2. Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount
SAEL Limited*	10,000	0.10

*including share held by nominee shareholder

3. Number of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares	% of holding
SAEL Limited	10,000	100.00
Total	**10,000**	**100.00**

4. Disclosure of shareholdings of promoters as follows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares	% of holding
SAEL Limited	9,999	99.99
Jasbir Singh (Nominee of M/s SAEL Limited)	1	0.01
Total	**10,000**	**100.00**

5. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company have only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. If declared, the Comapny will pay dividends in Indian rupees.

In the event of liquidation of Company, the holders of equity shares of such Company 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 of the Company.

6. Details of shares issued pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus issues and

The Company has not issued any shares pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares from inception of the company.

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In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023
12 Other equity	
Retained earnings	
Opening balance	(0.08)
Net (loss)/ profit during the year	0.34
Balances at the end of the year	**0.26**
Contribution from Holding Company (net of tax)	
Opening balance	-
Movement during the year	-
Balances at the end of the year	-
Total other equity	**0.26**

Retained earnings
All the profits or losses made by the Company are transferred to retained earnings from special purpose statement of profit and loss . Remeasurement of defined benefit plans represents the actuarial gains/ (losses) recognised in the other comprehensive income.

Contribution from Holding Company
Contribution from the Holding Company represents the excess of the discounted value of the interest-free borrowings obtained by the Company from its Holding Company (refer note 13).

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In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
13 Non current borrowings	
Secured*	
Term loans	
- from bank	-
Unsecured#	
Loan from Related Parties	-
	-

*Refer note 24 for terms of borrowings.
#Refer note 26 for related party.

These are interest-free loans and have been accounted at fair value as per Ind AS 109 " Financial Instruments". Pursuant to this accounting, the difference between gross proceeds and fair value has been shown as a "Contribution from the Holding

14 Lease liabilities*	
Non current	-
Current	-
	-

15 Current borrowings	
Secured	
Current maturity of borrowings	
Term loan from bank*	-
Unsecured	
Loan from related parties#	17.94
	17.94

* Refer note 24 for terms of borrowings.
\# Interest free loan, repayable on demand

16 Other financial liabilities	
Capital creditor	
-Related parties*	-
Others	0.01
	0.01

*Refer note 26 for related party.

17 Other current liabilities	
Payable to statutory authorities	-
	-

18 Current tax liabilities (net)	
Current tax liabilities	0.12
	0.12

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In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023
19 Other income	
Interest income on bank deposits	0.67
	0.67
20 Employee benefits expense	
Salaries, wages and bonus	0.14
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.00
	0.14
21 Finance costs	
Interest costs on:	
- borrowings	-
- lease liabilities	-
Other borrowing cost	-
	-
22 Depreciation and amortisation expenses	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses (refer note 3)	-
Amortisation of right of use of assets (refer note 3)	-
	-
23 Other expense	
Rates and taxes	0.03
Legal and professional fees	1.95
Payment to auditors (refer note a below)	(1.94)
Bank charges	0.03
Miscellaneous expenses	0.01
	0.08
note:-	
a) payment to auditors as	
- auditors	(1.94)
	(1.94)

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SAEL SOLAR SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

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24 Financial Instruments

(i) Fair value hierarchy

There are no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value in these financial statements.

(ii) Financial instruments by category

In Rs millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31 March 2023	
	FVTPL*	Amortised cost
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.44
Other financial assets	-	15.35
Total financial assets	-	**15.80**
Financial liabilities		
Non current		
Borrowings		
Lease liabilities		
Current		
Borrowings	-	17.94
Lease liabilities	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	0.01
Total financial liabilities	-	**17.95**

*Fair value through Profit and Loss

The amortised cost of the financial assets and liabilities approximate to the fair value on the respective reporting dates.

(iii) Risk management

The Company activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the Company manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

a) Credit risk management

i) Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date
B: Moderate credit risk
C: High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Asset group	Basis of categorisation	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivable and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, there have been no defaults on financial assets of the Company by the counterparties. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or a litigation decided against the Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. There have been no cases of write off with the Company.

In Rs millions unless otherwise stated

Credit rating	Particulars	31 March 2023
A: Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents,loans, other bank balances, trade receivable and other financial assets	15.80

b) Credit risk exposure

(i) Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for following financial assets –

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In Rs millions unless otherwise stated

31 March 2023 Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	0.44	-	0.44
Other financial assets	15.35	-	15.35

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Company major trade receivables and other receivables are with. government owned counterparty. Therefore, these receivables are considered high quality and accordingly no life time expected credit losses are recognised on such receivables based on simplified approach.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the Company operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

In Rs millions unless otherwise stated

31 March 2023	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings (including interest)	17.94	-	-	-	17.94
Other financial liabilities	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
Total	**17.94**	**0.01**	-	-	**17.95**

(C) Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company does not have any foreign exchange risk as there are no foreign currency transactions.

b) Interest rate risk

i) Liabilities

The Company policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At 31 March 2023, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. The Company investments in fixed deposits all pay fixed interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

In Rs millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31 March 2023
Variable rate borrowing	-
Fixed rate borrowing	-
Total borrowings	-

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Sensitivity

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity changes in interest rates.

Particulars	31 March 2023
Interest sensitivity*	
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points (31 March 2023: 100 basis points)	-
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points (31 March 2023: 100 basis points)	-

* Holding all other variables constant

ii) Assets

The Company fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

Below is the overall exposure of the deposits:

In Rs millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31 March 2023
Fixed rate deposits	15.35
Total deposits	-

c) Price risk

The Company does not have any other price risk than interest risk as disclosed above.

(D) 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 parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep an optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

In Rs millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31 March 2023
Borrowings	17.94
Other financial liabilties	0.01
Less: Cash & cash equivalents	0.44
Net debt	**(0.43)**
Equity	0.35
Total equity	**0.35**
Capital and net debt	(0.08)
Gearing ratio (%)	**519.58%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lender to immediately call loans and borrowings.

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25 Related parties

I Names of related parties and related party relationship

The names of related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationship as identified by the management are:

Ultimate Holding Company
SAEL Industries Limited (w.e.f 04 July 2022)

Intermediate Holding Company
SAEL Limited

Directors
Mr. Laxit Awla
Mr. Jatin Awla

II Transactions with related parties and outstanding balances

S. No.	Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(A)		
1	**Loan Taken from Holding Company (Non-Current)** SAEL Limited	17.28
2	**Finance cost** SAEL Limited	-
3	**Repayment of Loan to Holding Company** SAEL Limited	-
4	**Loan Taken from Related Parties** Jasbir Singh SAEL Industries Limited SAEL Agri Commodities Limited	- - -
5	**Services taken from Ultimate Holding Company** SAEL Industries Limited	-
(B)	**Outstanding balances**	
1	**Contribution from Holding Company** SAEL Limited	-
2	**Non current borrowings** Jasbir Singh SAEL Limited	0.01 17.93
3	**Payable to Ultimate Holding Company (Capital creditor)** SAEL Industries Limited	-
4	**Current borrowings** Jasbir Singh SAEL Industries Limited SAEL Agri Commodities Limited	- - -

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26 Earnings per share

Both the basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share have been calculated using the profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders of the parent company as the numerator, i.e. no adjustments to profit/(loss) were necessary.

The reconciliation of the weighted average number of shares for the purposes of diluted earnings/(loss) per share to the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings/(loss) per share is as follows:

In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(Loss)/ profit attributable to owners	0.34
Number of equity shares	10,000
Weighted average number of shares used in diluted (loss)/earnings per share	10,000
Weighted average number of shares used in basic (loss)/earnings per share	10,000
Basic (loss)/earnings per share	34.04
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share	34.04

27 Details of assets pledged

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

In Rs. millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Current	
Cash and cash equivalents	0.45
Other financial assets	-
Total	-
Non-current	
Property, plant and equipment	-
Total	-

28 Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

Particulars (2022-23)	As at 31/03/2022	Cash flows		Non cash changes	As at 31 March 2023
		Additions	Payments		
Current borrowings (net)	0.66	17.28	-	-	17.94
Total liabilities from financial activities	**0.66**	**17.28**	-	-	**17.94**

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29 Ind AS 116 - Leases

The Company has lease agreements for 29 years and 11 months to use the land for solar project. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security.

A) Lease payments not included in measurement of lease liability

The Company did not entered into any lease arrangements which are either of low value or are considered as short term leases.

B) Information about extension and termination options

The lease agreement provide options for extension to the Company if mutually agreed by both the parties.

The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on balance sheet:

Right-of-use assets	No of right-of-use assests leased	Range of remaining term(in years)	Average remaining lease term	No. of leases with extension options	No. of leases with termination options
Land					
- 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-	-

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SAEL SOLAR SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

ANIL SOOD & ASSOCIATES
FRN : 004985N
FEROZEPUR CITY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SAEL Solar Solutions Private Limited
CIN- U40106PB2022PTC055363
Notes to Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

30 Additional regulatory disclosures

a) The followings are the analytical ratio for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2023
Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.03
Debt Equity Ratio	Debts consist of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total equity	Not Applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for debts service = net profit after taxes + non-cash operating expenses + interest + other non-cash adjustments	Debts service = Interest and lease payment + principal repayment	Not Applicable
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the year less preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	2.44%
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of good sold	Average inventory	Not Applicable
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	Not Applicable
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Cost of good sold	Average trade payable	Not Applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. total current assets less total current liabilities	-
Net Profit Ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-
Return on Capital Employed	Profit before tax and finances cost	Capital employed = Net worth + lease liabilities + deferred tax liabilities	1.28%
Return on Investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	Not Applicable

Reasons for variance :

* Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable to the Company as no inventory is held by the Company.
**Trade receivable turnover ratio is not applicable to the Company since the plant was comissioned on 26th March 2024 so there was no revenue in six days.
***Trade payable turnover ratio is not applicable to the Company as there is no cost of goods sold as the Company is in power generation business and no materials are consumed.
****Return on investment is not applicable to the Company as no investment is held by the Company.

b) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.
c) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies, beyond the statutory period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.
d) The Company has not entered into any transaction which has not been 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
e) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.
f) The Company does not have any Benami property and further, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company, in this regard.
g) The Company has not entered into any transactions with struck off companies, as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.
h) 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:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
i) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

31 Segment reporting

The company is engaged in the business of sale of electricity. Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the financial information of the Company as a whole for decision- making and accordingly the Company has a single reportable segment. All the revenue has been billed to a single customer. Further the operations of the Company are limited within one geographical segment. Hence no further disclosure is required to be made by the company.

For Anil Sood & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firms Registration no.: 004985N

Varinder Mohan Singhal
Partner
Membership no. 088286

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laxit Awla
Director
DIN No- 06976288

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025

Palki Awla
Additional Director
DIN No - 03626185

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14 October 2025