

T A M S & C O LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2024

To the Board of Directors of Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements of **Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2024, the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Statement of Cash Flows and the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended December 31, 2024 then ended, including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements' or 'Financial Statements'). These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in connection with filing of Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP), Red Herring Prospectus ("RHP") and prospectus (Prospectus) for the proposed Initial Public Offer (IPO) of equity shares of the Company.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone 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 ('Ind AS') including Ind AS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for period ended December 31, 2024 on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone 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 Interim Ind AS Standalone 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

The accompanying standalone Financial Statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS including Ind AS 34 specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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G T K & CO (a partnership firm) converted into T A M S & C O LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership) with LLP identity no: LLPIN - ACA-7982 with effect from April 26, 2023. Post its conversion to T A M S & C O LLP, its ICAI Registration number is 038010N/N500416 (ICAI Registration number before conversion was 038010N).

In preparing the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The management is also responsible for ensuring that the Company provides all relevant information with respect to the Financial Statements.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone 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 Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, 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 Interim Ind AS Standalone 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 Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

Other Matter

The financial statements of Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited Private Limited for the period ended December 31, 2023 and for the year ended March 31, 2024 were audited by another auditor (Jayant Bansal & Co.) who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements wide their opinion dated February 25, 2025 and September 28, 2024 respectively.

Restriction on Distribution and Use

The Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company's management solely for the preparation of Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2024, which in turn will be required for the preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information for the period ended December 31, 2024, to be included in the (DRHP, RHP, Prospectus) which is to be filed by the Company with Securities and Exchange Board of India, 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 Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2018, as amended from time to time ("ICDR Regulations") in connection with the filing of (DRHP, RHP, Prospectus) for the proposed Initial Public Offer ('IPO') of equity shares of the Company. Therefore, these Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone 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, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party 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.

For T A M S & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 038010N/N500416

Mohan



Mohan Soni

Partner

Membership No.: 095882

UDIN: 25095882BMLMAC1538

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

CIN : U29309HR2022PTC108501

Special Purpose Interim Standalone Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	1.58	-
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	0.15
(c) Deferred tax asset (net)	28	0.74	0.37
Total non-current assets		2.32	0.52
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	4	-	10.58
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	82.28	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	4.59	0.59
(iii) Loans	8	81.68	3.91
(iv) Other financial assets	9	175.29	38.10
(c) Other current assets	10	142.29	42.01
(d) Current tax asset (net)	18	12.73	7.81
Total current assets		498.86	103.00
Total assets		501.18	103.52
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	11	0.10	0.10
(b) Other equity	12	10.83	2.26
Total equity		10.93	2.36
(2) LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	16	1.10	0.51
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	28	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		1.10	0.51
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	0.05	0.05
(ii) Trade payables	14	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		23.33	21.74
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	4.20	4.16
(b) Provisions	16	1.83	0.57
(c) Contract liabilities	17	361.14	54.68
(d) Other current liabilities	19	98.60	19.45
Total current liabilities		489.15	100.65
Total liabilities		490.25	101.15
Total equity and liabilities		501.18	103.52

Summary of material accounting policies

1 - 2

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

3 - 38

* 0 represents the amount below the rounding off norms adopted by the company.

As per our report of even date attached

For T A M S & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration no. 038010N/N500416

Mohan Soni
Partner
Membership no. 095882



Place: Gurugram
Date: February 25, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

CIN : U29309HR2022PTC108501

Neelesh Garg
Director
DIN: 07282824

Place: Gurugram
Date: February 25, 2025

Manik Garg
Director
DIN: 08290827

Place: Gurugram
Date: February 25, 2025

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

CIN : U29309HR2022PTC108501

Special Purpose Interim Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended December 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
(1) Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	20	644.21	316.73
(b) Other income*	21	5.33	0.10
Total income		649.54	316.83
(2) Expenses			
(a) Purchase of stock in trade	22	562.59	316.03
(b) Changes in inventories of stock in trade	23	10.58	(7.31)
(c) Employee benefits expense	24	39.41	4.85
(d) Finance costs*	25	0.03	0.00
(e) Depreciation and amortization expense	26	0.12	-
(f) Other expenses	27	26.20	2.26
Total expenses		638.94	315.83
(3) Profit/ (loss) before tax (1-2)		10.60	1.00
(4) Tax expense:			
(i) Current tax	28	3.13	0.25
(ii) Tax for earlier years	28	-	-
(ii) Deferred tax	28	(0.36)	-
Total tax expense		2.78	0.25
(5) Profit/ (loss) for the period (3-4)		7.82	0.75
(6) Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	29		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:			
- Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan		(0.05)	-
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.01	-
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss)		(0.04)	-
(7) Total comprehensive income for the period (after tax) (5+6)		7.78	0.75
(8) Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹10/- each)			
Basic and diluted EPS	30	777.97	74.70

Summary of material accounting policies

1 - 2

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As per our report of even date attached

For T A M S & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration no. 038010N/N500416

Mohan Soni

Mohan Soni

Partner

Membership no. 095882



Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

CIN : U29309HR2022PTC108501

Neellesh Garg

Neellesh Garg

Director

DIN: 07282824

Manik Garg

Manik Garg

Director

DIN: 08290827

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

CIN : U29309HR2022PTC108501

Special Purpose Interim Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended December 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	10.60	1.00
Adjustments for :		
Interest income	(5.32)	(0.10)
Finance cost	0.03	0.00
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.12	-
Share-based payment to employees	0.78	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital:	6.21	0.90
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	10.58	(7.31)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	(82.28)	(0.39)
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	(132.76)	0.16
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(100.29)	(37.48)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	1.59	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	0.04	2.32
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	306.45	27.75
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	79.14	5.99
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	1.80	-
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	90.48	(8.06)
Income taxes paid (net)	(8.06)	(7.87)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	82.42	(15.93)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received on fixed deposit	-	0.10
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets (including CWIP and capital advances)	(1.70)	-
Acquisition of investments	-	(0.15)
Investments in fixed deposit	(0.02)	-
Loan to related parties	(77.77)	(3.91)
Sale of investment in subsidiaries	0.16	-
Interest income	0.95	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(78.38)	(3.96)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Interest paid	(0.04)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(0.04)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	4.00	(19.90)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	0.59	20.59
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4.59	0.69
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of following		
Cash on hand	0.09	0.07
Balance with banks - in current accounts	4.50	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.62
	4.59	0.69

Summary of material accounting policies

1 - 2

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

3 - 38

* 0 represents the amount below the rounding off norms adopted by the company.

As per our report of even date attached

For T A M S & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration no. 038010N/N500416

Mohan Soni

Mohan Soni

Partner

Membership no. 095882



Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

CIN : U29309HR2022PTC108501

Neelesh Garg

Neelesh Garg

Director

DIN: 07282824

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

Manik Garg

Manik Garg

Director

DIN: 08290827

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

CIN : U29309HR2022PTC108501

Special Purpose Interim Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended December 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity Share of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up.

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	10,000	0.10
Issue of equity shares during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	10,000	0.10
Issue of equity shares during the period	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	10,000	0.10

B. Other equity (Refer Note 12)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Retained earnings	Deemed Equity	
As at April 01, 2023	(0.16)	-	(0.16)
Profit for the year	2.30	-	2.30
Other comprehensive income	0.12	-	0.12
As at March 31, 2024	2.26	-	2.26
Profit for the period	7.82	-	7.82
Deemed Equity Contribution from Holding Company	-	0.78	0.78
Other comprehensive income	(0.04)	-	(0.04)
As at December 31, 2024	10.04	0.78	10.82

Summary of material accounting policies

1 - 2

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

3 - 38

As per our report of even date attached

For T A M S & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration no. 038010N/N500416

Mohan Soni

Mohan Soni

Partner

Membership no. 095882

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

CIN : U29309HR2022PTC108501

Neelesh Garg

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Director

DIN: 07282824

Place: Gurugram

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Director

DIN: 08290827

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)
(CIN: U29309HR2022PTC108501)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period from 01 April 2023 to 31 December 2024
(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

The Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements comprise financial statements of **Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)** ("the Company"), (CIN U29309HR2022PTC108501) for the year ended 31 December, 2024. The Company is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies, 2013.

The registered office of the Company is located at Vill. Dubli, V.P.O Bihta Tehsil Ambala, Haryana, India.

The Company is principally engaged in providing Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) services regarding Solar power generation plants.

The Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Standalone financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on February 25, 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Special Purpose financial statements ("financial statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

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 or revalued amount:

- Derivative financial instruments, and
- Certain notes financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The Standalone financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest millions (INR 000,000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared its financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.



Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

(CIN: U29309HR2022PTC108501)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period from 01 April 2023 to 31 December 2024

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is 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 settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The Company has identified twelve months period as its operating cycle.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.



Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

(CIN: U29309HR2022PTC108501)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period from 01 April 2023 to 31 December 2024

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on a pro rata basis on the straight-line method over the useful lives of assets, which is as stated in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 or based on technical evaluation made by the Company. The Management's estimates of the useful lives for various categories of items of Property, Plant and Equipment are given below:

Assets	Useful Life
Furniture and Fittings	5
Office Equipment	5

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized, is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

The useful lives of the assets specified under the Schedule II are based on their single shift working. However, where the company estimated the useful life of an assets on single shift basis at the beginning of the period but uses the assets on double or triple shift during the period, then the depreciation expense is increased by 50 or 100 per cent as the case may be for that period.

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. 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. The 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 group 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.



Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

(CIN: U29309HR2022PTC108501)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period from 01 April 2023 to 31 December 2024

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are shown at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of profit and loss.

On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Traded goods: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out (FIFO) basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(f) Revenue from contract with customers

The Company earns revenue primarily from rendering Engineering, Procurement and Construction services

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when control of a product or service is transferred to a customer at an amount which reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those products and services, and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company has generally concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 2.4.

(i) Sale of traded goods

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at a point in time when control of the product is transferred to the customer, generally at on delivery of the goods to the customer or the carrier at the factory gate, as agreed in the contract.



Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices.

(ii) Sale of services

The Company renders Engineering, Procurement and Construction (“EPC”) services to its customer.

Revenue from EPC contracts is recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied progressively over the contract period, using percentage of completion method. The Company’s progress towards completion is measured based on the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Payment is due as per the achievement of contractual milestones.

The estimates of contract cost and the revenue thereon are reviewed periodically by management and the cumulative effect of any changes in estimates is recognised in the period in which such changes are determined. Where it is probable that the contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised immediately as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Where the profit from a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is only recognised equalling the expenses incurred to the extent that it is probable that the expenses will be recovered.

(iii) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

(iv) Warranty obligations

The Company typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Refer to the accounting policy on warranty provisions in Note (m).



(v) Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer. The Company's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return and volume rebates. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

(vi) Contract balances

a. Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from EPC services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on acceptance from the customer. Upon acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (I) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

b. Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (I) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

c. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

(g) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages, salaries and annual leaves in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.



(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet as the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

(iii) Retirement benefits plan

a. Defined contribution plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

b. Defined benefit plan

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Standalone statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.



(iv) Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

(h) 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.

I. Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial asset at amortised cost
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)



c) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest 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 or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan to related parties and security deposits.

d) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

e) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and investment in quoted mutual funds.

f) 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 Standalone balance sheet) when:

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



g) Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the Note (h) - Trade receivables and contract assets.

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables and contract assets. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 45 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

h) 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.

II. Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings and payables.

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

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



b) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

c) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

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

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the 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.

d) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or 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. This category generally applies to borrowings.

e) Derecognition

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



III. Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as currency swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

IV. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

V. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

VI. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Standalone 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.

(i) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.



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Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense, or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

(j) Taxes

Tax expense for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax.

a) Current tax (including tax for earlier years)

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 or loss (in other comprehensive income). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction in OCI. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

b) Deferred tax

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



(i) Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- (a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- (b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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.

(ii) Deferred tax assets

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 utilised, except:

- (a) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- (b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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.

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports, which, among other things, reflect the potential impact of climate-related development on the business, such as increased cost of production as a result of measures to reduce carbon emission.

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



(iii) Offsetting of Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(k) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(i) General criterion for provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that 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.

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.

(ii) Provision for warranties

The Company gives a warranty to its customers for 25 years on solar modules designed, manufactured and supplied by the Company. In order to meet the expected outflow of resources against future warranty claims, the Company makes a provision for warranty. This provision for warranty represents the expected future outflow of resources against claims for performance shortfall on account of manufacturing deficiencies over the assured warranty life.

(iii) Contingent liabilities

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Financial Statements as per requirements of Ind AS 37.

(iv) Contingent assets

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. The Company does not recognize the contingent asset in its standalone financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. Where an inflow of economic benefits are probable, the Company disclose a brief description of the nature of contingent assets at the end of the reporting period. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and the Company recognize such assets.



Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

(l) Other income

Interest income is recognised, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

(m) Fair value measurement

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

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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



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

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.

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Investment in unquoted equity shares
- Property, plant and equipment under revaluation model
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

(n) Operating segments

The Board of Directors is the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. CODM monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(p) Statement of cashflows

Statement of Cash flows is prepared as per indirect method prescribed in the Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

For the purpose of the Standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts are considered, as they are an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(q) Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.



2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company applied for the first-time these amendments.

(i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

(iii) Deferred tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The Company previously recognized for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. As a result of these amendments, the Company has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. Since, these balances qualify for offset as per the requirements of Ind AS 12, there is no impact in the balance sheet. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at April 01, 2022.



(b) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective as at March 31st, 2024

(i) Ind AS 117 – Insurance contracts

A new standard Ind AS 117 – Insurance contracts has been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, establishing the principles recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of Ind AS 117 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts.

Various standards have been amended accordingly to provide for guidance for aspects in relation to Insurance contracts.

(ii) Accounting for sale and leaseback transaction the books of seller – lessee – Amendments to Ind AS 116

Insertion of guidance on accounting treatment of sale and leaseback transactions. After the lease start date, the seller-lessee should use guidance under Ind AS 116 for the right-of-use asset from the leaseback and for the lease liability from the leaseback. When applying the relevant guidance, the seller-lessee must calculate 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in a way that prevents recognizing any gain or loss related to the retained right of use. However, this does not stop the seller-lessee from recording gains or losses related to the partial or full termination of a lease.

2.4 Critical Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the Company's Standalone 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.

(A) Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Standalone financial statements:

(i) Revenue recognition

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

a) Revenue recognition for Engineering, Procurement, and Construction contracts

Revenue and costs in respect of construction contracts are recognized by reference to stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for



work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. The Company estimates the total cost of the project at each period end. These estimates are based on the rates agreed with vendors/sub-contractors and management's best estimates of the costs that would be incurred for the completion of project based on past experience and/or industry data. These estimates are re-assessed at each period end. Variations in contract works, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably, and its receipt is considered probable. When it is probable that total contract cost will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

(B) Estimates

(a) Estimation of defined benefit obligation

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 32.

(b) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of plant and equipment.



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(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

(d) Income Taxes

Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for current and deferred tax, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

(e) Provision for expected credit loss of trade receivables and contract assets

The measurement of expected credit loss on financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of the loans / receivables having regard to, the past collection history of each party and ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.



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Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount (Deemed Cost)			
As at April 01, 2023	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustments of assets during the period	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	1.64	0.06	1.70
Disposals/adjustments of assets during the period	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	1.64	0.06	1.70
Accumulated depreciation			
As at April 01, 2023	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustments of assets during the period	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Charge for the period	0.11	0.01	0.12
Disposals/adjustments of assets during the period	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	0.11	0.01	0.12
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	1.53	0.05	1.58



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Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at 31 March 2024
4 Inventories (Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)		
Traded goods	-	10.58
Total	-	10.58

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at 31 March 2024
5 Investments		
Non-current		
Unquoted investments (measured at cost)		
Investment in equity instruments of Subsidiary Companies		
(a) UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited Nil shares (March 31, 2024: 4900 Equity share of Rs 10 each)	-	0.05
(b) Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited Nil shares (March 31, 2024: 4900 Equity share of Rs 10 each)	-	0.05
(c) Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited Nil shares (March 31, 2024: 4900 Equity share of Rs 10 each)	-	0.05
Total	-	0.15
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	-	0.15

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
6 Trade receivables		
Unsecured		
Trade receivables from contract with customers – billed	-	-
Trade receivables from contract with customers – unbilled	-	-
Trade receivables from contract with customers – related parties (refer note 34)	82.28	-
	82.28	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total	82.28	-

a. Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at December 31, 2024							
a. Undisputed trade receivables							
- considered good	-	67.54	14.74	-	-	-	82.28
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Disputed trade receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal (a+b)	-	67.54	14.74	-	-	-	82.28
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	67.54	14.74	-	-	-	82.28



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Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024							
a. Undisputed trade receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Disputed trade receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal (a+b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with banks		
- in current accounts	4.50	0.50
Cash on hand	0.09	0.09
Total	4.59	0.59

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following :-

Balance with banks		
- in current accounts	4.50	0.50
Cash on hand	0.09	0.09
Total	4.59	0.59

Note:

Deposits with banks pledge as security against letter of credit.

8 Loans (Measured at amortized cost)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Loans to related parties	81.68	3.91
Total	81.68	3.91

The Company has provided loan to the subsidiaries companies for the purpose of working capital and general corporate repayable on the demand carrying interest @ 9% p.a. (Refer Note 34)



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9 Other Financial assets

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Contract asset (Refer note no. 34)	169.65	36.83
Fixed deposits with bank	0.04	0.03
Interest accrued on fixed deposits*	0.00	-
Interest accrued on loans	4.53	0.17
Other receivables	1.07	1.07
Total	175.29	38.10

Note:

Fixed deposits pledge as security against bank guarantee.

* 0 represents the amount below the rounding off norms adopted by the company.

10 Other assets

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Advances other than capital advances		
- Advance to vendors	12.64	12.34
- Advance to employee	1.82	0.98
Prepaid Expenses	0.16	0.32
Balance with government authorities	127.67	28.37
Total	142.29	42.01

a. Break up of related and other than related advance to vendors

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Advance to vendors - other than related parties	12.64	12.34
Advance to vendors - related parties (refer note 34)	-	-
Total	12.64	12.34



11. Equity share capital

a. Authorised equity share capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	1,00,000	1.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,00,000	1.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	1,00,000	1.00

b. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	10,000	0.10
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	10,000	0.10
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	10,000	0.10

c. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The company has 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.

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 preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Every holder of equity shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

d. Shares held by holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

Name of Shareholders	As at December 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Saatvik Green Energy Limited	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10
Total	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10

e. Details of shareholding of promoters at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

As at December 31, 2024

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of Total Shares	% change during the period
Saatvik Green Energy Limited	10,000	-	10,000	100.00%	0.00%
	10,000	-	10,000	100.00%	

As at March 31, 2024

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of Total Shares	% change during the period
Mr. Neelesh Garg	5,000	(5,000)	-	0.00%	(100.00%)
Mr. Manik Garg	5,000	(5,000)	-	0.00%	(100.00%)
Saatvik Green Energy Limited	-	10,000	10,000	100.00%	100.00%
	10,000	-	10,000	100.00%	



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12. Other equity

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
A. Retained earnings	9.97	2.14
B. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	0.08	0.12
C. Deemed Equity Contribution from Holding Company	0.78	-
Total	10.83	2.26

Reconciliation of Retained earning as at December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	2.14	(0.16)
Adjustment on account of transition to Ind AS impact	-	-
Adjusted balance at the beginning of the period	2.14	(0.16)
Profit for the period	7.82	2.30
Balance at the end of the period	9.97	2.14

Reconciliation of other comprehensive income/(loss) as at December 31 2024 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	0.12	-
Income/ (loss) during the period	(0.04)	0.12
Balance at the end of the period	0.08	0.12

Reconciliation of Deemed Equity Contribution from Holding Company as at December 31 2024 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-
Contribution during the year	0.78	-
Balance at the end of the period	0.78	-

Nature and purpose of reserves :

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deemed Equity Contribution from Holding Company

This reserve relates to share options granted by Saatvik Green Energy Limited (Holding Company) under it's employee share option plan.



13 Borrowings

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
- Unsecured (amortized cost)		
i. Loan from related parties		
a. Directors	0.05	0.05
Total	0.05	0.05

a. Loan from director for the purpose of working capital and general corporate is unsecured and repayable on demand carrying interest @ 9% pa. (Refer note 34)

b. Break-up of aggregate secured and unsecured borrowings

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Aggregate secured borrowings	-	-
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	0.05	0.05

14 Trade payables

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	23.33	21.74
Total	23.33	21.74

a. Trade payables Ageing Schedule

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at December 31, 2024						
a. Undisputed trade payables						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	23.33	-	-	-	23.33
b. Disputed trade payables						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	23.33	-	-	-	23.33



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Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024						
a. Undisputed trade payables						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.10	21.64	-	-	-	21.74
b. Disputed trade payables						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.10	21.64	-	-	-	21.74

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
15 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	0.01	0.01
Employee payables	4.19	4.15
Total	4.20	4.16

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
16 Provisions		
a. Non-current		
Provision for gratuity (net) (refer note 32)	1.10	0.51
Total	1.10	0.51
b. Current		
Provision for gratuity (net) (refer note 32)	0.16	0.07
Provision for compensated absences	1.66	0.50
Total	1.83	0.57
Total (a+b)	2.93	1.08



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17 Contract liabilities		
Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Advance from customers	361.14	54.68
Total	361.14	54.68
a. Break up of related and other than related outstanding contract liabilities		
Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Contract liabilities - other than related parties	-	-
Contract liabilities - related parties (refer note 34)	361.14	54.68
Total	361.14	54.68
18 Income tax (assets) / Liabilities (Net)		
Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Provision for income tax	(3.86)	1.02
Less: Advance income tax payment and withholding taxes for the period	(8.88)	(8.83)
Tax liability / (assets) (net)	(12.73)	(7.81)
19 Other liabilities		
Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory remittances		
- TDS Payable	0.76	0.50
- GST Payable	97.48	18.60
- Provident and other funds payable	0.36	0.35
Total	98.60	19.45



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20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
a. Sale of products (net)		
- Traded goods	386.92	44.55
b. Sale of services		
- Engineering, Procurement and Construction project	257.29	272.18
Total	644.21	316.73

a. Reconciliation of revenue recognized with the contract price as per IND AS - 115 is as follows :

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Contract price	644.21	316.73
Add/Less: Adjustment for:		
- Discounts and rebates	-	-
- Refund liability	-	-
Revenue recognized	644.21	316.73

b. Disaggregation of revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers which is recognised based on goods transferred at a point of time by geography and offerings of the Company. As per the management, the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of how revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
i. Revenue by geography		
- Domestic market	644.21	316.73
- Overseas market	-	-
Total	644.21	316.73
ii. Timing of recognition of revenue		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	386.92	44.55
- Services transferred over time	257.29	272.18
Total	644.21	316.73
iii. Revenue by segment		
- Sale of material at EPC site	386.92	44.55
- Engineering, procurement, & construction (EPC)	257.29	272.18
Total	644.21	316.73
iv. Contract balances		
- Receivables, which are included in 'Trade receivables'*	82.28	0.39
- Revenue received in advance, which are included in 'Other current liabilities	(361.14)	(49.42)
- Unbilled revenue, which are included in 'Contract asset	169.65	-
Total	(109.20)	(49.03)

*Represents gross trade receivables without considering expected credit loss allowance



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21 Other income

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost on		
- on bank deposit	0.42	0.00
- on loan and advances	4.90	0.10
Miscellaneous Income	0.01	-
Total	5.33	0.10

22 Purchase of stock in trade

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Purchase of traded goods	562.59	316.03
Total	562.59	316.03

23 Changes in inventories of stock in trade

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Traded goods	10.58	-
	10.58	-
Inventories at the end of the year		
- Traded goods	-	7.31
	-	7.31
Total	10.58	(7.31)

24 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	34.28	4.61
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 32)	1.77	0.24
Gratuity expense (Refer note 32)	0.73	-
Share-based payment to employees (refer note 12)	0.78	-
Compensated absence expense	1.42	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.43	-
	-	-
Total	39.41	4.85

25 Finance costs

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Interest expense on:		
- Borrowings*	0.00	0.00
- TDS	0.03	0.00
Total	0.03	0.00

* 0 represents the amount below the rounding off norms adopted by the company.



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26 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	0.12	-
Total	0.12	-

27 Other expenses

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Rental charges	0.56	0.81
Installation And Fabrication Expenses	0.15	-
Site Expenses	-	0.08
Legal and professional expenses	9.17	0.01
Freight & forwarding charges	0.42	0.06
Manpower charges	2.52	0.02
Power and fuel	0.01	-
Insurance	0.58	0.00
Travelling and conveyance	0.42	-
Bank charges	0.08	0.01
Repairs and maintenance: - Others	0.17	0.48
Rates and taxes	0.22	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses	11.90	0.78
Total	26.20	2.26



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28 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are :

a) Income tax expense recognized in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Current income tax		
Current income tax for the year	3.13	0.25
Total current tax expense	3.13	0.25
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.37)	-
Total deferred tax expense	(0.37)	-
Tax expense	2.77	0.25

b) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI)

Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Income tax on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(0.01)	-
Total	(0.01)	-

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate for December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Profit before tax	10.60	1.00
Tax expense at statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (Dec 31, 2023: 25.17%)	2.67	0.25
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
	2.67	0.25
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate 25.17% (Dec 31, 2023: 25.17%)	25.17%	25.17%



(d) Breakup of deferred tax recognized in the Balance sheet

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets		
Expenses disallowed under section 43B of Income Tax Act 1961	-	0.10
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	0.00
Employee benefit expense	0.74	0.27
Total deferred tax assets (A)	0.74	0.37
Deferred tax liabilities		
	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	-	-
Minimum Alternate Tax (C)	-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (A-B+C)	0.74	0.37

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(e) Reconciliation of deferred tax asset (net)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	0.37	-
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in profit or loss	0.36	(0.41)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in OCI	0.01	0.04
Closing balance	0.74	(0.37)

29 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Not reclassified to statement of profit and loss		
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(0.05)	0.16
Current and deferred tax credits and charges in respect of items recognized in other comprehensive income	0.01	(0.04)
Total	(0.04)	0.12

30 Earnings per shares (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Basic and diluted		
Profit for basic EPS being net profit attributable to equity shareholders (A)	7.78	0.75
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (B)	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per equity share ((A) / (B)) (Rs.)	777.97	74.70



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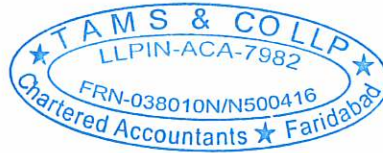
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

31 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
-Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
-Interest due on above	-	-
(ii) Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during each accounting year	-	-
(iii) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making the payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED 2006.	-	-

Note:

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.



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32 Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution to Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance Fund and Labour Welfare Fund which is defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. Under this scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company's contribution to the Employee Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Fund is deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner which is recognized by Income Tax authorities.

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, for the period is as under

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	1.76	0.24
Employer's Contribution to Employees State Insurance Fund*	0.00	-
Employer's Contribution to labour Welfare Fund	-	-
Total contribution to Defined Contribution Plans	1.77	0.24

* 0 represents the amount below the rounding off norms adopted by the company.

B. Compensated absences - other long term employee benefit plan

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to the specified portion of the unutilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation (using the projected unit credit method) based on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unutilized entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss.

C. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months with no ceiling limit on the amount. Vesting occurs on completion of 5 years of service.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each reporting date.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Gratuity - defined benefit plan

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
Present value of un-funded defined benefit obligation		
Non-current	1.10	-
Current	0.16	-
Total	1.26	-



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i. The movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
Liability at the beginning of the year	0.58	-
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Current service cost	0.70	-
Interest cost	0.03	-
Benefits paid	(0.10)	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- changes in demographic assumption	-	-
- changes in financial assumption	0.01	-
- changes in experience adjustment (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	0.04	-
Total	1.26	-

ii. The amount recognized in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Current service cost	0.70	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost/ (Income)	0.03	-
Total	0.73	-

Particulars	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation		
changes in demographic assumption	-	-
changes in financial assumption	0.01	-
changes in experience adjustment (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	0.04	-
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income	0.05	-

The most recent actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit liability were carried out at December 31, 2024. The present value of the defined benefit liability, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.



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iii. The principal assumption used for the purpose of actuarial valuation are as follows:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
Discount rate	6.96%	-
Expected rate of salary increase	10.00%	-
Retirement age	58 years	-
Attrition / Withdrawal rate	17%	-
Mortality table	100% of IALM (2012-2014)	-

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

iv. Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	Increase	Decrease
As at December 31, 2024		
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.5%	(0.03)	0.03
Impact of change in salary by 0.5%	0.03	(0.03)
As at March 31, 2024		
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.5%	(0.02)	0.02
Impact of change in salary by 0.5%	0.02	(0.02)

v. The plan typically exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest rate, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest rate risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

vi. The table below summarizes the maturity profile and duration of the defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
0 to 1 Year	0.16	-
1 to 2 Year	0.19	-
2 to 3 Year	0.16	-
3 to 4 Year	0.13	-
4 to 5 Year	0.11	-
5 to 6 Year	0.09	-
6 Year onwards	0.42	-
Total expected payments	1.26	-



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33 There is no contingent liability and capital commitment as at December 31, 2024.

34 Related Party Disclosures

(a) List of related parties

Names	Nature of relationship
i. Control Exists	
Saatvik Green Energy Limited (Formerly known as Saatvik Green Energy Private Limited)	Holding Company
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f July 18, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary Company
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 19, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary Company
Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 20, 2023 till September 30, 2024)	Subsidiary Company
ii. Key Managerial Person (KMP)	
Mr. Manik Garg	Director
Mr. Neelesh Garg	Director
iii. Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	
Saatvik Solar Industries Private Limited	
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	
Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f October 01, 2024)	
Solar 91 Project Two Private Limited	

(b) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Relationship	Period ended December 31, 2024	Period ended December 31, 2023
i. Sale of goods and services *			
Saatvik Green Energy Limited (Formerly known as Saatvik Green Energy Private Limited)	Holding Company	444.17	316.40
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f July 18, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	38.16	-
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	3.12	-
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 19, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	61.60	-
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	1.71	-
Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 20, 2023 till September 30, 2024)	Subsidiary	36.17	-
Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f October 01, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	12.77	-
Saatvik Solar Industries Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	9.42	-
Solar 91 Project Two Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	37.10	-
*Sale amount is after excluding GST.			
ii. Interest accrued on loan given			
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f July 18, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	0.65	0.03
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.02	-
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 19, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	3.96	0.04
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.18	-
Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 20, 2023 till September 30, 2024)	Subsidiary	0.05	0.03
Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f October 01, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.03	-
iii. Interest on loan taken			
Mr. Neelesh Garg*	Director	0.00	0.00
iv. Loan given			
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 19, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	40.40	2.00
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	33.00	-
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f July 18, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	3.37	0.71
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	1.00	-
Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	1.20
v. Reimbursement of Expenses			
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 19, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	0.23	-
Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.02	-
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f July 18, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	0.01	-
UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.52	-



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vi.	Share-based payment to employees Saatvik Green Energy Limited	Holding Company	0.78	-
vii.	Capital Contribution (Share Based Payment) Saatvik Green Energy Limited	Holding Company	0.78	-
viii.	Repayment of Loan taken Mrs Sunila Garg	Relative of Director	-	1.10
(c)	Outstanding balances with related parties			

	Particulars	Relationship	Period ended December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
i.	Loan taken Mr. Neelesh Garg	Director	0.05	0.05
ii.	Loan given Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	75.40	2.00
	Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f October 01, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	1.20	1.20
	UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	5.08	0.71
iii.	Trade Recievable UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	14.71	-
	Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.07	-
	Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f October 01, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	57.10	-
	Solar 91 Project Two Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	10.40	-
iv.	Other receivables Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.25	-
	Saatvik Green Energy Limited (Formerly known as Saatvik Green Energy Private Limited)	Holding Company	0.57	0.57
	UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.53	0.50
v.	Advance from Customer Saatvik Green Energy Limited (Formerly known as Saatvik Green Energy Private Limited)	Holding Company	361.14	54.68
vi.	Interest accrued on loans given UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.63	0.03
	Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f September 26, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	3.82	0.08
	Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f October 01, 2024)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	0.13	0.05
vii.	Interest accrued on loans taken Mr. Neelesh Garg	Director	0.01	0.00
viii.	Investment UV Solar Energy Project One Private Limited (w.e.f July 18, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	-	0.05
	Ultravibrant Solar Energy Project Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 19, 2023 till September 25, 2024)	Subsidiary	-	0.05
	Stockwell Alwar Two Private Limited (w.e.f July 20, 2023 till September 30, 2024)	Subsidiary	-	0.05
viii.	Contract Asset Saatvik Green Energy Limited (Formerly known as Saatvik Green Energy Private Limited)	Holding Company	153.14	36.83
	Solar 91 Project Two Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	7.10	-
	Saatvik Solar Industries Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and / or their relatives	9.42	-
ix.	Capital Contribution (Share Based Payment) Saatvik Green Energy Limited (Formerly known as Saatvik Green Energy Private Limited)	Holding Company	0.78	-
(d)	Terms and Conditions			

All transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and within the ordinary course of business.



35 Fair value measurements

Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

A.

Period ended December 31, 2024	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Trade receivables (Refer note 6)	-	-	82.28	82.28	-	-	82.28	82.28
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7)	-	-	4.59	4.59	-	-	4.59	4.59
Loans (Refer note 8)	-	-	81.68	81.68	-	-	81.68	81.68
Other financial assets (Refer note 9)	-	-	175.29	175.29	-	-	175.29	175.29
Total	-	-	343.84	343.84	-	-	343.84	343.84
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings (Refer note 13)	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
Trade payables (Refer note 14)	-	-	23.33	23.33	-	-	23.33	23.33
Other financial liabilities (Refer note 15)	-	-	4.20	4.20	-	-	4.20	4.20
Total	-	-	27.58	27.58	-	-	27.58	27.58
As at March 31, 2024								
As at March 31, 2024	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Investments in equity shares (Refer note 5)	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	0.15	0.15
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7)	-	-	0.59	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59
Loans (Refer note 8)	-	-	3.91	3.91	-	-	3.91	3.91
Other financial assets (Refer note 9)	-	-	38.10	38.10	-	-	38.10	38.10
Total	-	-	42.75	42.75	-	-	42.75	42.75
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings (Refer note 13)	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
Trade payables (Refer note 14)	-	-	21.74	21.74	-	-	21.74	21.74
Other financial liabilities (Refer note 15)	-	-	4.16	4.16	-	-	4.16	4.16
Total	-	-	25.95	25.95	-	-	25.95	25.95

B. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values

- 1) The carrying value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, borrowings, lease liabilities, other financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost approximates to their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- 2) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities measured are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used does not reflect significant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortized cost approximates to their fair value.

C. The following is the basis of categorizing the financial instruments measured at fair value into Level 1 to Level 3:

Level 1: This level includes financial assets and liabilities that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: This level includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3: This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

D. There were no transfers between any levels for fair value measurements.



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36 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital 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 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 includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Borrowings (Refer note 13)	0.05	0.05
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7)	(4.59)	(0.59)
Net Debt	(4.54)	(0.54)
Equity share capital	0.10	0.10
Other equity	10.83	2.26
Total Capital	10.93	2.36
Capital and net debt	6.39	1.82
Capital gearing ratio	NA	NA

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.



37 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's management monitors and manages key financial risk relating to the operations of the Company by analyzing exposures by degree & magnitude of risk. The risks include market risk (including interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's board of directors have the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk mitigation measures to monitor risks and adherence to those measures. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

A. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

i. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest-bearing liabilities and assets. The Company manages its interest rate risk by monitoring the movements in the market interest rates closely.

The sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments not hedged against interest rate fluctuations at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate non-current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

A 100 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Particulars	Total Exposure to the company		Impact on profit after tax	
	Period ended	As at	Period ended	Period ended
	December 31, 2024	31 March 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial Assets	343.84	42.74	-	-
Financial Liabilities	27.58	25.95	-	-

B. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits (if any) with banks and other financial assets. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

i. Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits

The company maintains its cash and cash equivalents and term deposits (if any) with reputed banks. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.



C. 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's 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, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds through equity infusion and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Particulars	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at December 31, 2024					
Borrowings (Refer note 13)	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.05
Trade payables (Refer note 14)	23.33	23.33	-	-	23.33
Other financial liabilities (Refer note 15)	4.20	4.20	-	-	4.20
	27.58	27.58	-	-	27.58
As at March 31, 2024					
Borrowings (Refer note 13)	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.05
Trade payables (Refer note 14)	21.74	21.74	-	-	21.74
Other financial liabilities (Refer note 15)	4.16	4.16	-	-	4.16
	25.95	25.95	-	-	25.95



Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

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38 Other statutory information

i Details of benami property held

No proceeding has been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

ii Title deeds of Immovable Property not held in the name of the Company

There are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the company) title deeds of which are not held in the name of the company.

iii Willful defaulter

The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any lender.

iv Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

v Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

vi Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of 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.

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

- a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

vii Undisclosed Income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

viii Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

ix Valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

x Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.



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xi Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act, 2013 for the above transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

xii The Company has not advanced any fund to intermediaries for further advancing to other person on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries for the year ended December 31, 2024.

xiii The Company have 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.

xiv The Company have 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

For T A M S & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration no. 038010N/N500416

Mohan Soni



Mohan Soni

Partner

Membership no. 095882

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Saatvik Cleantech EPC Private Limited (Formerly known as S Cleantech Power Private Limited)

Neelesh Garg

Neelesh Garg

Additional Director

DIN: 07282824

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025

Manik Garg

Manik Garg

Additional Director

DIN: 08290827

Place: Gurugram

Date: February 25, 2025