



R Sogani & Associates
Chartered Accountants

“Shree Dham”

R-20, Yudhishter Marg, ‘C’-Scheme, Jaipur – 302005

Tel: 2222734, 2220735, 2220736

E-mail: rsa@soganiprofessionals.com

Website: www.soganiprofessionals.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

TO

THE MEMBERS OF

H.G SOLAR PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited (“the Company”) which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the period from 17th February 2024 to 31st March, 2024 and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended (“IND AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its Loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the ‘Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements’ section of our report. We





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are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

On the auditor's report date, we have nothing to report in this regard, as the Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial





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performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in the equity of the Company of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.





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As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.





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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order”), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the ‘Annexure A’ a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the





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Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B” to this report.
- (g) Since, the Company is a Deemed Public Company; therefore, Section 197(16) of the Act is applicable but there is no such transaction during the period, hence no reporting is required under this clause.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial positions.
 - ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii) The Company did not have any derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.





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- iv) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- v) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- vi) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year





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vii) Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated from the date of incorporation of the company i.e. 17th February, 2024 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

Place: Jaipur

Date: 4th May, 2024

For R Sogani & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN:018755C



(Bharat Sonkhiya)

Partner

UDIN: 24403023BKBMPN9473

Membership No.: 403023



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**ANNEXURE - A REFERRED TO IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S
REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF H.G. SOLAR PROJECTS PRIVATE
LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH, 2024**

As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2020 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 we report that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

- (a) (A) The Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, so reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, so Company has not carried out physical verification. Hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable property. Hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company doesn't have any asset to be categorized under Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, so revaluation of assets cannot be done. Hence reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii.

- (a) The Company doesn't have inventory. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits during the year from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, clause (ii)(b) of the order is not applicable on the Company.





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iii. The Company has made investments in companies, but not provided any loan, guarantee or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties, during the year, in respect of which:

(a) According to the information provided to us the Company has made investments, As specified below: -

| S.No | Particular | Investment |
|------|--|-------------|
| 1 | NORANGDESAR SOLAR DEVELOPER PRIVATE LIMITED (49% Shareholding) | Rs. 0.05 Mn |
| 2 | RASISAR SOLAR DEVELOPER PRIVATE LIMITED (49% Shareholding) | Rs 0.05 Mn |

(b) In our opinion, the investments made during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not granted any loans to other parties, not provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, during the year. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable on the Company.

iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 in respect of investments made, as applicable. Since Company has not provided any loan, guarantee and security covered under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, so the provision of this section is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The Company is not required to maintain cost records. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





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vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities.

In respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months, reporting is not applicable, since the Company is incorporated on 17th February, 2024.

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

ix. In respect of repayment of dues: Company has not taken any loan or borrowings, hence reporting under clause ix is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally convertible) and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies





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(Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) Whistler Blower Mechanism is not applicable to Company as per section 177 read with rule 7 of Companies Rule 2014. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of Order is not applicable.

- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards. Since section 177 is not applicable to the Company, hence no reporting is required.
- xiv. The Company is not required to have internal audit system as per section 138 of Company Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.15 million during the current financial year covered by our audit and Company is incorporated on 17 February 2024, hence reporting for the cash losses of immediately preceding financial year is not applicable.
- xviii. Company is incorporated in the FY 2023-24 and we are appointed as First Statutory Auditor of the Company. Hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying





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the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, however, state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- xx. The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- xxi. The Reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

Place: Jaipur

Date: 4th May, 2024

For R Sogani & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 018755C



(Bharat Sonkhiya)

Partner

Membership No.: 403023

UDIN: 24403023BKBMPN9473



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**ANNEXURE - B REFERRED TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S
REPORT ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF H.G.
SOLAR PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st
MARCH, 2024.**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-
section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of H.G. SOLAR PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business including adherence to respective Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit





in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those





policies and procedures that:

- 1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- 2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- 3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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





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Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has in all material respects judging by the nature and quantum of transactions appearing in the Standalone Financial Statements an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Jaipur

Date: 4th May, 2024

For R Sogani & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 018755C

(Bharat Sonkhiya)

Partner

UDIN: 24403023BKBMPN9473

Membership No.: 403023

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

(Wholly Owned Subsidiary of H.G. Infra Engineering Limited)

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET as at 31-Mar-2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million)

| Particulars | Notes | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Non-Current Assets | | |
| Investment | 3 ✓ | 0.10 |
| Deferred Tax Assets (Net) | 8 ✓ | 0.05 |
| | | 0.15 ✓ |
| Current Assets | | |
| Financial Assets | | |
| (i) Cash and Cash Equivalents | 4 ✓ | 1.35 |
| | | 1.35 |
| Total Assets | | 1.50 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | |
| EQUITY | | |
| Equity Share Capital | 5 ✓ | 1.50 |
| Other Equity | 6 ✓ | (0.15) |
| | | 1.35 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | |
| (i) Other Financial Liabilities | 7 ✓ | 0.14 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 9 ✓ | 0.01 |
| | | 0.15 |
| Total Equity and Liabilities | | 1.50 |

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **R Sogani & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No.018755C


Bharat Sonkhiya
Partner
M.No.403023



Place: Jaipur

Date: 04-May-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

CIN: U35105RJ2024PTC092760


Vijendra Singh
Director
DIN.01688452


Harendra Singh
Director
DIN.00402458



Place: Jaipur

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

(Wholly Owned Subsidiary of H.G. Infra Engineering Limited)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million)

| Particulars | 3M Mar-2024 | FY 2023-24 |
|---|-------------|------------|
| INCOME | | |
| Total Income | - | - |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Other Expenses | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Total Expenses | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Profit Before Tax | (0.20) | (0.20) |
| Tax Expenses | | |
| Income Tax | - | - |
| Deferred Tax | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| Profit for the period | (0.15) | (0.15) |
| Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax) | - | - |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the period | (0.15) | (0.15) |
| Earnings Per Share* | | |
| (Nominal Value of Share Rs.10 Each) | | |
| Basic (Rs.) | (1.00) | (1.00) |
| Diluted (Rs.) | (1.00) | (1.00) |

As per our report of even date attached

For **R Sogani & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No.018755C

Bharat Sonkhiya

Partner

M.No.403023

Place: Jaipur

Date: 04-May-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

CIN: U35105RJ2024PTC092760

Vijendra Singh

Director

DIN.01688452

Harendra Singh

Director

DIN.00402458

Place: Jaipur



H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

(Wholly Owned Subsidiary of H.G. Infra Engineering Limited)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million)

| Particulars | 3M Mar-2024 | 3M Dec-2023 | 3M Mar-2023 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2022-23 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Total Income | - | - | - | - | - |
| EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Other Expenses | 0.20 | - | - | 0.20 | - |
| Total Expenses | 0.20 | - | - | 0.20 | - |
| Profit Before Tax | (0.20) | - | - | (0.20) | - |
| Tax Expenses | | | | | |
| Income Tax | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deferred Tax | (0.05) | - | - | (0.05) | - |
| | (0.05) | - | - | (0.05) | - |
| Profit for the period | (0.15) | - | - | (0.15) | - |
| Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the period | (0.15) | - | - | (0.15) | - |
| Earnings Per Share* | | | | | |
| (Nominal Value of Share Rs.10 Each) | | | | | |
| Basic (Rs.) | (1.00) | - | - | (1.00) | - |
| Diluted (Rs.) | (1.00) | - | - | (1.00) | - |

As per our report of even date attached

For **R Sogani & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No. 018755C

Bharat Sonkhiya

Partner

M.No.403023

Place: Jaipur

Date: 04-May-2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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CIN: U35105RJ2024PTC092760

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DIN.00402458

Place: Jaipur



H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

(Wholly Owned Subsidiary of H.G. Infra Engineering Limited)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million)

| Particulars | Notes | FY 2023-24 |
|--|-------|------------|
| INCOME | | |
| Total Income | | - |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Other Expenses | 10 | 0.20 |
| Total Expenses | | 0.20 |
| Profit Before Tax | | (0.20) |
| Tax Expenses | 11 | |
| Current Tax | | - |
| Deferred Tax | | (0.05) |
| | | (0.05) |
| Profit for the period | | (0.15) |
| Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of Tax) | | - |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the period | | (0.15) |
| Earnings Per Share | 17 | |
| (Nominal Value of Share Rs.10 Each) | | |
| Basic and Diluted (Rs.) | | (1.00) |
| Diluted (Rs.) | | (1.00) |

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **R Sogani & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No.018755C

Bharat Sonkhiya

Partner

M.No.403023

Place: Jaipur

Date: 04-May-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

CIN: U35105RJ2024PTC092760

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Harendra Singh

Director

DIN.00402458

Place: Jaipur



H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

(Wholly Owned Subsidiary of H.G. Infra Engineering Limited)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million)

| Particulars | FY 2023-24 |
|--|---------------|
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | |
| Profit before tax | (0.20) |
| | (0.20) |
| Working Capital Adjustments: | |
| Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities | 0.14 |
| Cash Generated from Operating Activities | (0.05) |
| Income tax paid (net) | - |
| Net Cash Generated from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A) | (0.05) |
| Cash Flow from Investing Activities | |
| Investment in Subsidiaries | (0.10) |
| Net Cash Generated from/ (used in) Investing Activities (B) | (0.10) |
| Cash Flow from Financing Activities | |
| Proceeds from issue of share capital | 1.50 |
| Net Cash Generated from/ (used in) Financing Activities (C) | 1.50 |
| Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C) | 1.35 |
| Opening Balance Cash and Cash Equivalents | - |
| Balance Cash and Cash Equivalents at period end | 1.35 |

Notes:

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

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents Comprises of:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Balance with Banks: | |
| - Current Accounts | 1.35 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 1.35 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents in Statement of Cash Flow | 1.35 |

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **R Sogani & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No. 018755C

Bharat Sonkhiya

Partner

M.No.403023

Place: Jaipur

Date: 04-May-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

CIN: U35105RJ2024PTC092760

Vijendra Singh

Director

DIN.01688452

Harendra Singh

Director

DIN.00402458

Place: Jaipur



H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

(Wholly Owned Subsidiary of H.G. Infra Engineering Limited)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million)

A Equity Share Capital

| Particulars | No. Of Shares | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| Balance at the beginning of the reporting period | - | - |
| Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | - | - |
| Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period | - | - |
| Changes in equity share capital during the period | 1,50,000 | 1.50 |
| Balance at the end of the reporting period | 1,50,000 | 1.50 |

B Other Equity

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|---|-------------------|
| Retained Earnings | |
| Balance at the beginning of the reporting period | - |
| Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors | - |
| Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | (0.15) |
| Dividends | - |
| Transfer to retained earnings | - |
| Any other changes | - |
| Balance at the end of the reporting period | (0.15) |
| Total Other Equity | (0.15) |

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For R Sogani & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No.018755C

Bharat Sonkhiya

Partner

M.No.403023

Place: Jaipur

Date: 04-May-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

CIN: U35105RJ2024PTC092760

Vijendra Singh

Director

DIN.01688452

Harendra Singh

Director

DIN.00402458

Place: Jaipur



H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

(Wholly Owned Subsidiary of H.G. Infra Engineering Limited)

STANDALONE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

Corporate and General Information

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited ("The Company") is a Private Limited Company registered under the Company Act 2013. Its registered office is at 15, Panchwati Colony, Ratanada, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) -342001 India. The Company was incorporated on 17-Feb-2024.

The Company is a Subsidiary Company promoted by H.G. Infra Engineering Limited (HGIEL) to carry on, manage, supervise and control the business of transmitting, supplying, generating, distributing and dealing in electricity and all forms of energy and power generated by any solar source. To carry on the business of generating, accumulating, distributing and supplying solar energy for its own use or for sale to governments, State electricity boards, intermediaries in power transmission/distribution, companies, industrial units or other type of users/consumers of energy.

The Company, together with its subsidiaries currently has multiple power projects located at various locations. No such plant installed and commissioned as on 31st Mar 2024. The Company, together with its subsidiaries sells power generated from these projects under a combination of long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA).

These financial statements were authorized to be issued by the board of directors on 04-May-2024.

Note 1: Material Accounting Policy Information

This note provides a list of the Material Accounting Policy Information adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

A Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

a) Certain financial assets and financial liabilities measure at fair value;

(iii) The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR). The figures have been presented in INR Millions, unless otherwise disclosed

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Managing Director of the Company has been identified as CODM and he assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. Refer Note 23 for segment information.

Operating cycle

Assets and liabilities are classified as current if it is expected to realize or settle within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

B Revenue recognition

(i) Power Purchase Agreement

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price as specified in the contract with the customer. It excludes taxes or other amounts collected from the customer in its capacity as an agent.

Revenue from operation and maintenance activities are recognised at an amount for which it has right to consideration (i.e. right to invoice) from the customers that corresponds directly with the value of the performance completed to the date.

Variable consideration

The nature of the company's contracts gives rise to several types of variable consideration, including claims, unpriced change orders, award and incentive fees, change in law, liquidated damages and penalties. The company recognizes revenue for variable consideration when it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. The company estimates the amount of revenue to be recognized on variable consideration using the expected value (i.e., the sum of a probability-weighted amount) or the most likely amount method, whichever is expected to better predict the amount.

The Company's claim for extra work, incentives and escalation in rates relating to execution of contracts are recognized as revenue in the year in which said claims are finally accepted by the clients. Claims under arbitration/ disputes are accounted as income based on final award. Expenses on arbitration are accounted as incurred.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

Revenues are shown net of Goods & Service Tax, applicable discounts and allowances.



STANDALONE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

(ii) Revenue from power supply

The Company's contracts in form of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) entered with State Distribution Companies (customers) for the sale of electricity generally include one performance obligation. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of electricity, net of discounts, incentives / disincentives, if any, should be recognised at the point in time when electricity is transmitted to the customers.

(iii) Sale of goods

The Company's contract with customers for the sale of goods generally include one performance obligation. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of goods.

(iv) Revenue from Services rendered is recognised when the work is performed as per the terms of agreement.

(v) Interest income on which IND AS-109 is applicable

Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial assets; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liabilities.

(vi) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

(vii) Late Payment Surcharge and interest on late payment for power supply are recognized on reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection or otherwise based on actual collection, whichever is earlier.

(viii) Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets, the cost of assets are presented at gross value and grants thereon are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

(ix) Other income

All other income is accounted on accrual basis when no significant uncertainty exist regarding the amount that will be received.

C Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences.

(i) Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

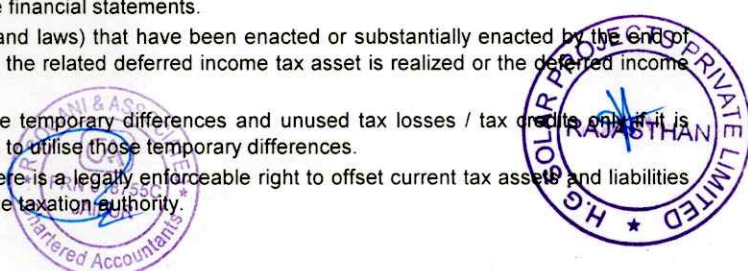
(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses / tax credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.



STANDALONE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

D Leases

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by Company, which does not have recent third party financing, and makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

E Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

F Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

G Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets:

Classification

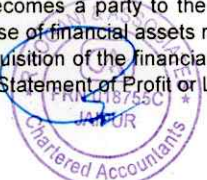
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- (i) those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed of in the Statement of Profit or Loss.



STANDALONE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at:

- (i) amortized cost

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instrument in only one category as below:

- (i) **Amortized Cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains / (losses). Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 14 details how the company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables (Including contract assets) only, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires lifetime ECL to be recognised as loss allowance.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- (i) the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- (ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Income Recognition

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue/origination of the financial liability.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

I Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

J Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.



STANDALONE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, rates and residual value

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the Straight Line Method (SLM) over the estimated useful lives of the assets, based on technical evaluation done by management's expert, which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The useful life, residual value and the depreciation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

K Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

L Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Borrowings Costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of Qualifying Assets as defined in IND AS-23 "Borrowings costs" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India are Capitalised as the costs of the assets.

Capitalisation of Interest on borrowings related to construction or Development projects is ceased when substantially all the activities that are necessary to make the assets ready for their intended use are complete or when delay occurs outside the normal course of the business.

M Provisions, contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets are disclosed, where the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

N Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

O Claims

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts are disclosed under contingent liabilities. Claims made by the company are recognised as and when the same is approved by the respective authorities with whom the claim is lodged.

P Employee Benefits

a) Post Employment Benefit Plans



STANDALONE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

Defined Contribution Plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

The Company recognizes contribution payable as expenditure when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

b) Defined Benefit Plans

The employee's Gratuity Fund Scheme managed by a trust is a defined benefit plan. The present value of defined benefit obligations is ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method as per the requirement of Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits. The liability / (asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet is the present value of the defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets (for funded plans), together with adjustments for unrecognized past service costs. Measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the year in which they occur. Measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years.

c) Other Long Term Employee Benefits (Unfunded)

Long Service Award

The present value of obligation against long-term employee benefits is ascertained by an independent actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method as per the requirement of Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits. All actuarial gains and losses and past service cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as applicable in the year in which they occur.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences which are not expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employee renders the related service are recognised based on actuarial valuation at the present value of the obligation as on the reporting date.

The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting year that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustment and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Q Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in statement of profit and loss.

R Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

S Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of the company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

T Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.



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STANDALONE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

Note 2: Critical estimates and judgements

Preparation of the financial statements requires use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgements or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

(i) Estimation of useful life of Property, plant and equipment

The company estimates the useful life of the Property, plant and equipment as mentioned in Note 1(J) above, which is based on the expected technical obsolescence of such assets. However, the actual useful life may be shorter or longer than the life estimated, depending on technical innovations and competitor actions.

(ii) Estimation of fair value of level 3 financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Refer note 13 on fair value measurements where the assumptions and methods to perform the same are stated.

(i) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognized revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable.

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.



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(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million)

3 Investment

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|---|----------------------|
| Non Current Investment | |
| Investments in subsidiary (unquoted Investments - cost) | |
| (i) Rasisar Solar Developer Private Limited (49%) | 0.05 |
| (ii) Norangdesar Solar Developer Private Limited (49%) | 0.05 |
| Total | 0.10 |

Note :- H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited has the substantive rights to receive the remaining 51% share holding of both companies mentioned above according to terms and conditions mentioned in MOU signed between the companies.

Note:-The Company has invested to companies mentioned in Note No. 3 in compliance of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has not provided any loan, guarantee and security covered under section 186 and accordingly, the disclosure requirement to that extent does not apply to the company.

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Balances with Banks | |
| In current accounts | 1.35 |
| Total | 1.35 |

5 Equity Share Capital

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|--|----------------------|
| Authorised | |
| 30,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each (PY Nil Equity Shares) | 30.00 |
| Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up | |
| 1,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each (PY Nil Equity Shares) | 1.50 |
| Total | 1.50 |

Movement of Equity Share Capital outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 | |
|--|-------------------|--------|
| | Nos of Shares | Amount |
| Balance at the beginning of the reporting period | - | - |
| Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors | - | - |
| Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period | - | - |
| Changes in equity share capital during the period | 1,50,000 | 1.50 |
| Balance at the end of the reporting period | 1,50,000 | 1.50 |

Particulars of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 | |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| | Nos of Shares | % of Total |
| Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up held by | | |
| HG Infra Engineering Limited (Holding Company) | 1,50,000 | 100.00% |

* Including 1 equity share held by nominee shareholder.



Shareholding of Promoters

| Name of Promoter | No of Shares | % of Total Share | % Change During Period |
|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| As at 31-Mar-2024 | | | |
| HG Infra Engineering Limited (Holding Company) | 1,50,000 | 100.00% | 0.00% |
| Total | 1,50,000 | 100.00% | 0.00% |

Terms & Rights attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid.

Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares.

No calls is being unpaid by the directors.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

As per the records of the company, including its registers of shareholders/ member and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Company has not issued any bonus share and buy back of the shares during the Financial Year.



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6 Other Equity

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|--|----------------------|
| Retained Earnings | |
| Balance at the beginning of the reporting period | - |
| Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors | - |
| Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | (0.15) |
| Dividends | - |
| Transfer to retained earnings | - |
| Any other changes | - |
| Balance at the end of the reporting period | (0.15) |
| Total Other Equity | (0.15) |

Note: Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Company Act, 2013. No dividends are declared or paid by the company during the year.

7 Other Financial Liabilities

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|--|----------------------|
| Current | |
| Other payables | 0.14 |
| Total Other Current Financial Liabilities | 0.14 |

8 Deferred Tax Liabilities and (Assets)

A Deferred tax liabilities and (assets) at period end

| Particulars | FY 2023-24 |
|--|---------------|
| Deferred tax liability | |
| Temporary difference of loan processing fees | - |
| | - |
| Deferred tax assets | |
| Temporary difference of preliminary expenses | (0.01) |
| Temporary difference of carried forward losses | (0.04) |
| | (0.05) |
| Net Deferred Tax (Assets)/ Liabilities | (0.05) |

B Movement in temporary differences:

| Particulars | Balance as at Start of the period | Recognised in P&L during the period | Recognised in OCI during the period | Balance as at end of the period |
|--|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities | | | | |
| Temporary difference of loan processing fees | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - |
| Deferred tax assets | | | | |
| Temporary difference of preliminary expenses | - | (0.05) | - | (0.05) |
| Temporary difference of carried forward losses | - | (0.04) | - | (0.05) |
| | - | (0.05) | - | (0.05) |
| Net Deferred Tax (Assets)/ Liabilities | - | (0.05) | - | (0.05) |

9 Other Liabilities

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|--|----------------------|
| Current | |
| Statutory Liabilities | 0.01 |
| Total Other Current Liabilities | 0.01 |



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10 Other Expenses

| Particulars | FY 2023-24 |
|--|-------------|
| Legal and professional charges | 0.02 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 0.15 |
| Payment to auditors (refer note below) | 0.03 |
| Total | 0.20 |

(a) Payment to Auditors

| Particulars | FY 2023-24 |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Statutory audit fees | 0.03 |
| Total | 0.03 |

11 Disclosure Pursuant to Ind AS-12 (Income Tax)

A Income Tax (Income)/ Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

| Particulars | FY 2023-24 |
|---|---------------|
| Current tax | |
| Current tax on profit for the year | - |
| Deferred tax | |
| Origination and reversal of temporary differences (Refer note 8) | (0.05) |
| Income tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss | (0.05) |

B Reconciliation of effective tax rate

| Particulars | FY 2023-24 |
|---|---------------|
| Profit before tax | (0.20) |
| Income tax expenses calculated @ 25.17% | (0.05) |
| Effect of disallowed deduction under Income Tax Act | - |
| Tax Expenses | (0.05) |

The company has opted for reduced rates prescribed under section 115 BAA of the Income tax Act. Consequent to this, the Company has recognised provision for taxation at the rate prescribed in the said Section.



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12 Related Party Transactions

A Related Parties with whom the Company had transactions during the period

(a) Holding Company:

H.G. Infra Engineering Limited

(b) Subsidiary Company:

Norangdesar Solar Developer Private Limited

Rasisar Solar Developer Private Limited

(c) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Mr Vijendra Singh - Director

Mr Harendra Singh - Director

Mr Girishpal Singh - Relative of Director

B Related Party Transactions with Holding Company and KMPs

The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or those which might reasonably be expected to be available, in respect of similar transactions with non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

The aggregate value of the Company's transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence is as follows:

Transaction with related party:

| Nature of Transaction | Amount FY 2023-24 |
|---|----------------------|
| Investment in Subsidiary Company | |
| (i) Norangdesar Solar Developer Private Limited | 0.05 |
| (ii) Rasisar Solar Developer Private Limited | 0.05 |
| Share Capital Issued | |
| (i) H.G. Infra Engineering Limited | 1.50 |
| Rent Paid | |
| (i) Girishpal Singh | 0.01 |
| Sitting Fees | |
| (i) Mr Vijendra Singh | 0.05 |
| (ii) Mr Harendra Singh | 0.05 |

Outstanding balances:

| Nature of Transaction | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|---|----------------------|
| Investment in Subsidiary Company | |
| (i) Norangdesar Solar Developer Private Limited | 0.05 |
| (ii) Rasisar Solar Developer Private Limited | 0.05 |
| Other Payable | |
| (i) Girishpal Singh | 0.01 |
| Sitting Fees Payable | |
| (i) Mr Vijendra Singh | 0.05 |
| (ii) Mr Harendra Singh | 0.05 |

Note- No amount pertaining to related parties have been written off/ written back during the period



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13 Fair Value Measurements

A Accounting Classification and Fair Values

| Particulars | FVTPL | FVOCI | Amortised Cost | Total | Fair Value | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Level-1 Quoted Price in Active Markets | Level-2 Significant Observable Inputs | Level-3 Significant Observable Inputs | Total |
| As at 31-Mar-2024 | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | | 1.35 | 1.35 | | | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Total Financial Assets | - | - | 1.35 | 1.35 | - | - | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Other financial liabilities | | | 0.14 | 0.14 | | | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Total Financial Liabilities | - | - | 0.14 | 0.14 | - | - | 0.14 | 0.14 |

Note:

- i) The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values due to the current and short term nature of such balances and no material differences in the values.

B Measurement of fair values (Levels 1,2 and 3)

Level:1

It includes investment in equity shares and mutual fund that has a quoted price and which are actively traded on the stock exchange. It has been valued using the closing price as at the reporting period on the stock exchange.

Level:2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level:3

These instruments are valued based on significant unobservable inputs whereby future cash flows are discounted using appropriate discount rate.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

14 Financial Instruments Risk Management Objective and Policies

The Company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors oversee compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework. The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of cash & cash equivalents and other receivables.

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet the obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily deposits with banks.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Finally, the Company's exposure to credit risk on its operating activities has led to no major reconsideration of the Expected Credit Losses on customers at end of March, 2024.

ii) 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.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

| Particulars | Carrying Amount | Contractual Cash Flows | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Total | Less than 1 year | 1-5 years | More than 5 years |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities as at 31-Mar-2024 | | | | | |
| Other current financial liabilities | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | - | - |
| Total | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | - | - |

iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial investments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is not exposed to market risk during the Financial Year.

(a) Currency Risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (Rs). The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

(b) Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to any price risk.

(c) 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 interest risk arises to the Company mainly from long term borrowings with variable rates. The Company measures risk through sensitivity analysis. Currently, lending by commercial banks is at variable rates only, which is the inherent business risk. The Company is not exposed to any Interest rate risk.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk due to variable interest rate borrowings is as follows:



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| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|---|----------------------|
| Term loan from banks - variable rate borrowings | - |

Sensitivity analysis based on average outstanding term loan borrowings:

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|--|----------------------|
| Increase or decrease in interest rate by 100 basis point* | - |
| * Profit will increase in case of decrease in interest rate and vice versa | |

15 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Company manages the capital structure by balanced mix of debt and equity. The Company's capital structure is influenced by the changes in regulatory framework, government policies, available options of financing and the impact of the same on the liquidity position.

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|--|----------------------|
| Total borrowings | - |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalents | (1.35) |
| Adjusted Net Debts | (1.35) |
| Equity share capital | 1.50 |
| Instrument entirely equity in nature | - |
| Other equity | (0.15) |
| Total Equity | 1.35 |
| Adjusted Net Debt to Equity Ratio | (1.00) |

16 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|---|----------------------|
| Contingent Liabilities | - |
| The Company has no contingent or conditional Liabilities of any kind arising from or in connection with any transaction or a line of business by the Company. | |

17 Earning Per Share

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|--|----------------------|
| Face value per equity share (in Rs) | 10.00 |
| (a) Profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders (In Mn) | (0.15) |
| (b) Number of equity shares at the beginning of the period | - |
| (c) Equity shares issued during the period | 1,50,000 |
| (d) Number of equity shares at the end of the period | 1,50,000 |
| (e) Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic EPS | 1,50,000 |
| (f) Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS | 1,50,000 |
| Earnings Per Shares (in Rs) | |
| Basic and diluted earning per share (a/e) | (1.00) |
| Diluted earning per share (a/f) | (1.00) |

Note:

Weighted average number of equity shares is the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year adjusted by the number of equity shares issued during the year multiplied by the time weighting factor. The time weighting factor is the number of days for which the specific share are outstanding as a proportion of total number of days during the year/ period.

Company has not issued any Dilutive Potential Equity shares that would convert into Equity Shares

18 Foreign Currency Transactions

| Particulars | As at 31-Mar-2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Expenditure in foreign currency | - |
| (ii) CIF value of import | - |
| (iii) FOB value of export | - |
| (iv) Earnings in foreign exchange | - |
| (v) Remittance in foreign exchange | - |

19 Disclosure for Ind AS-116 "Leases"

Total amount of lease payments towards short term leases is Rs. 0.01 Mn and shown as expense in the profit & Loss statement.

20 Disclosure Pursuant to Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits"

Disclosure under Ind AS-19 is not applicable on the company.

21 Impairment of Financial Assets

The credit risk on the financial assets has not increased since the initial recognition, therefore company measure the loss allowance for the financial assets at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses. Since the financial assets are expected to be realised within the contractual period of the invoice raised.

22 The Company was incorporated on 17th Feb, 2024. The accounts has been prepared from 17th Feb, 2024 to 31st Mar, 2024. Being the first financial statement of the company there is no previous year figures.

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23 Segment Reporting

Basis for Segmentation

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS-108 'Segment Reporting', the Company is primarily engaged in a business of energy and power generated by any solar source and has no other primary reportable segments. The Managing Director of the Company allocates the resources and assesses the performance of the Company, thus he is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM monitors the operating results of the business as single segment, hence no separate segment needs to be disclosed.

Information About Geographical Areas

As the Company operates in India only, hence no separate geographical segment is disclosed.

Information About Major Customers

There is no revenue derived during the Financial Year.

24 Ratio

| Particulars | Items Considered for Numerator and Denominator | As at 31-Mar-2024 | As at 31-Mar-2023 | Variation | Reasons |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Current Ratio | Current Assets / Current Liabilities | 9.00 | NA | NA | |
| Debt-Equity Ratio | Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity | NA | NA | NA | |
| Debt Service Coverage Ratio | (Profit After Tax + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + other adjustments) / (Debt Principal + Interest) | NA | NA | NA | |
| Return on Equity Ratio | (Profit After Tax - Preference Dividend, if any) / Average Shareholder's Equity | (0.11) | NA | NA | |
| Inventory Turnover Ratio | Cost of Goods Sold OR Sales / Average Inventory | NA | NA | NA | |
| Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio | Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables | NA | NA | NA | |
| Trade Payable Turnover Ratio | Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables | NA | NA | NA | |
| Net Capital Turnover Ratio | Net Sales / Average Working Capital | - | NA | NA | |
| Net Profit Ratio | Net Profit / Net Sales | 0.00% | NA | NA | |
| Return on Capital Employed | Profit Before Interest & Taxes / Capital Employed (Net Worth of Shareholders + Borrowings + DTL) | -14.81% | NA | NA | |
| Return of Investment | Income on Investment / Investment | NA | NA | NA | |

25 Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 04-May-2024 there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

26 Other Notes

- The Company does not have any transaction to which the provision of Ind AS-2 relating to "Valuation of Inventories" applies.
- In the opinion of the Board, the current assets, loans & advances, have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet.
- There were no litigation pending against the company which could be materially impact its financial position as at the end of the year.
- The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

27 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

- Details of benami property held**
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- Borrowing secured against current assets**
The Company has not taken any borrowings from banks/ FI as on date.
- Willful defaulter**
None of the entities in the Company has been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- Relationship with struck off companies**
The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.
- Compliance with number of layers of companies**
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- 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.
- Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium**
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiariesThe 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 group shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- Undisclosed income**



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STANDALONE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the period ended 31-Mar-2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Million)

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.

(ix) **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.

(x) **Valuation of PP&E, 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.

(xi) **Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR)**

CSR is not applicable on the Company, so disclosure is not required.

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **R Sogani & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No.018755C

Bharat Sonkhiya

Partner

M.No.403023

Place: Jaipur

Date: 04-May-2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H.G. Solar Projects Private Limited

CIN: U35105RJ2024PTC092760

Vijendra Singh

Director

DIN.01688432

Harendra Singh

Director

DIN.00402458

Place: Jaipur

