LODHA
& CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

6, Karim Chambers, 40, Ambalal Doshi Marg
(Hamam Street), Fort, Mumbai- 400 001
Telephone : 0091-22-22691414/40021415
: 0091-22-40021140/40021414
Email : mumbai@lodhaco.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of
Teq Green Power XXIV Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Teq Green Power XXIV Private Limited**("the Company"), which comprises of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flowsfor the year ended March 31, 2026, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act)in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with 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, 2026,and its losses, changes in equity and its cash flowsfor the year ended March 31, 2026.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*Section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of thefinancial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and theCode 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 preparation of other information.The Other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report,but does not include the financial statement and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do 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 the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

Regd. Office : 19, Esplanade Mansions, 14 Government Place East, Kolkata 700069, West Bengal, India.
Lodha & Co (Registration No. 301051E) a Partnership Firm was converted into Lodha & Co LLP
(Registration No. 301051E/E300284) a Limited Liability Partnership with effect from December 27, 2023
Kolkata Mumbai New Delhi Chennai Hyderabad Jaipur

Based on the work we have performed, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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, the 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 theFinancial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether thefinancial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i)

LODHA & CO LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial control 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 the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity'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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among othermatters, 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.

Other Matter

Opening balances have been considered based on the audited financial statements issued by the predecessor auditor, NAVRATN& CO LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. N500107), who expressed an unmodified opinion vide audit report dated April 21, 2025.

Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. Pursuant to 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 Act, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and records except for the matters stated in the paragraph h (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

c) The Balance sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are inagreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a Directors in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure "B".

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, during the period, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors.

h) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph vi below on reporting under Rule 11(g), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position– Refer Note. 13 to the financial statements.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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.

LODHA & CO LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

b) 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 received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, 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 have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contains any material misstatement. Refer note 22 (vii) to the financial statements.

v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend for the year ended March 31, 2026.Accordingly, reporting under Rule 11 (f) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software during the period April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the audit trail feature at the application level has operated for the period April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. However, in the absence of an independent auditor's System and Organisation Controls report covering the audit trail requirement, at the database level, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature at the database of the said software was enabled and operated for the period April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature been tampered with.

The Company migrated to a new accounting software from January 1, 2026, which has the audit trail feature and the same has operated from January 1, 2026, throughout the remaining period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of the accounting software for the period for which the audit trail feature was operating.

LODHA & CO. LLP
MUMBAI-01
Chartered Accountants

Additionally, the audit trail that was enabled and operated for the year ended March 31, 2025 at the application levelhas been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention. However, in the absence of the independent auditor's System and Organisation Controls report covering the audit trail requirement at the database level, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention for the year ended March 31, 2025. Refer note 25 to the financial statements.

For**LODHA&CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051 E/E300284

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

N. Kishore Bafna
Partner
Membership No. 07642
UDIN:26007642BVNEGN8061

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 06, 2026

Annexure "A" referred to in "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the members of Teq Green Power XXIV Private Limitedfor the year ended March 31, 2026:

On the basis of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we state that:

i) a) The Company does not have any Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and accordingly, reporting requirements of Clause 3(i)(a), (b), (c) & (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records of the Company, neither any proceedings have been initiated during the period nor are pending as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended, and Rules made thereunder and hence, reporting under Clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ii) a) The Company does not hold any inventory and accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the period, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Accordingly, the reporting requirements of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, the Company has not granted any loans or given any guarantees or provided any securities or made any investments to/in the parties covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, no deposits within the meaning of directives issued by RBI (Reserve Bank of India) and Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules framed thereunder have been accepted by the Company. Accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

LODHA & CO. LLP
MUMBAI-01
Chartered Accountants

vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, custom duty, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues during the period with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31,2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues mentioned in clause 3 (vii) (a) which have been not deposited on account of any dispute.

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, there were no transactions relating previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, the Company has not taken any loan or other borrowings from any lender during the period and accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books and records, the Company has not taken any term loan during the period and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the period and accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not raised any funds on a short-term basis and accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence, reporting under Clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period and accordingly, reporting requirements of clause 3(x) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi) a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.

b) Since no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period and hence reporting under Clause 3 (xi)(b) is not applicable to the Company.

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

c) Provisions of whistle blower complaints are not applicable to the Company and hence, reporting under Clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Refer Note 16 to the financial statements.

xiv) Being an unlisted public limited company, having turnover less than rupees two hundred crore, paid up share capital less than rupees fifty crore, outstanding deposit less than rupees twenty five crore and having borrowings from banks or public financial institutions less than rupees one hundred crore at any point of time during the immediately preceding financial year, provision of Section 138 of the Act relating to appointment of internal auditor is not applicable.Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non- cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as per the provisions of Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting requirements under clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi) a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities which require a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

d) There is one registered Core Investment Company (CIC) and four unregistered CICs forming part of the Group.

xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of INR235.23thousands during the current financial year and INR 505.91thousands in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and there are no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing as at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spent any amount towards CSR under Section 135 of the Act for the year. Hence, reporting under Clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For**LODHA &CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051 E/E300284

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

N. Kishore Bafna
Partner
Membership No. 07642
UDIN: 26007642BVNEGN8061

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 06, 2026

Annexure "B" referred to in "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the members of Teq Green Power XXIV Private Limitedfor the year ended March 31, 2026:

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Teq Green Power XXIV Private Limited**("the Company") as of March 31, 2026in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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 component 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 company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' 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 deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. 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 over financial reporting 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 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

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

dispositions of the assets of the company; (2)provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has broadly, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For**LODHA &CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No.– 301051 E/E300284

LODHA & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI-01 ★ Chartered Accountants

N. Kishore Bafna
Partner
Membership No. 07642
UDIN:26007642BVNEGN8061

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 06, 2026

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427483
BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2026
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Assets			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	9,371.56	9,855.10
Total current assets		**9,371.56**	**9,855.10**
Total assets		**9,371.56**	**9,855.10**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	4	10,000.00	10,000.00
Other equity	5	(761.14)	(525.91)
Total equity		9,238.86	9,474.09
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
total oustanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	7	-	94.50
total oustanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	7	121.50	60.30
(ii) Other financial liabilities	8	-	203.47
Other current liabilities	9	11.20	22.74
Total current liabilities		**132.70**	**381.01**
Total Equity & liabilities		**9,371.56**	**9,855.10**

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 301051E/E300284

N. Kishore Bafna
Partner
M No. 007642

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

Ashok Pundalik Shintre
Director
DIN : 10133558

Place : Pune
Date : May 06, 2026

Yogesh Tukaram Pawar
Director
DIN: 11383303

Place : Pune
Date : May 06, 2026

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427483
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	10	-	14.41
Other expenses	11	235.23	491.50
Total expenses		235.23	505.91
Loss before tax for the year/period		(235.23)	(505.91)
Tax Expense/(credit)			
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	6	-	-
Total tax expense/(credit)		-	-
Loss after tax for the year/period		(235.23)	(505.91)
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period		(235.23)	(505.91)
Earning per share (EPS)			
Basic earnings per share of INR 10 each	12	**(0.24)**	**(0.51)**
Diluted earnings per share of INR 10 each	12	**(0.24)**	**(0.51)**

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 301051E/E300284

N. Kishore Bafna
Partner
M No. 007642

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2026

LODHA & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI-01 ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

Ashok Pundalik Shintre
Director
DIN : 10133558

Place : Pune
Date : May 06, 2026

Yogesh Tukaram Pawar
Director
DIN: 11383303

Place : Pune
Date : May 06, 2026

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427483
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax for the year/period	**(235.23)**	**(505.91)**
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(235.23)**	**(505.91)**
Changes in working capital:		
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(33.30)	154.80
(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities	(11.54)	22.74
(Decrease) / Increase in other current financial liabilities	(203.47)	203.47
Cash flows used in operations	**(483.54)**	**(124.90)**
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	-	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities (A)	**(483.54)**	**(124.90)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	10,000.00
Payment transaction cost on issuance of equity share capital	-	(20.00)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities (C)	-	**9,980.00**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(483.54)**	**9,855.10**
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of year/period	9,855.10	-
Cash & cash equivalents at the ending of year/period	**9,371.56**	**9,855.10**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	9,371.56	9,855.10
Cash and cash equivalents at year/period end (refer note 3)	**9,371.56**	**9,855.10**

Notes :
1) The Statement of Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) on " Statement of Cash Flows" referred to Section 133 of Companies Act 2013.

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 301051E/E300284

N. Kishore Baina
Partner
M No. 007642

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

Ashok Pundalik Shintre
Director
DIN : 10133558

Place : Pune
Date : May 06, 2026

Yogesh Tukaram Pawar
Director
DIN: 11383303

Place : Pune
Date : May 06, 2026

LODHA & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI-01 ★ Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U35105DL2024FTC427483
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total equity
At 1 April 2025	10,000.00	(525.91)	9,474.09
Loss for the year	-	(235.23)	(235.23)
At 31 March 2026	**10,000.00**	**(761.14)**	**9,238.86**

Particulars	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total equity
Balance at the incorporation of year - At 28th February 2024	10,000.00	-	10,000.00
Share issue expenses pertaining to issue of equity shares (Note 5)	-	(20.00)	(20.00)
Loss for the period	-	(505.91)	(505.91)
At 31 March 2025	**10,000.00**	**(525.91)**	**9,474.09**

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 301051E/E300284

N. Kishore Bafna
Partner
M No. 007642

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

Ashok Pundalik Shintre
Director
DIN : 10133558

Place : Pune
Date : May 06, 2026

Yogesh Tukaram Pawar
Director
DIN: 11383303

Place : Pune
Date : May 06, 2026

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

1. **Corporate information**

TEQ Green Power XXIV Private Limited (the 'Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India and has its registered office at 208, Square One Mall, 2nd Floor District Centre, Saket (South Delhi), South Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi, India, 110017 with CIN U35105DL2024FTC427483. The Company was incorporated on 28th February 2024 as a private limited company in India.The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of O2 Power SG PTE. LTD. The Company is in the business of carrying out generation of power through non-conventional and renewable energy sources.

The principal activity of the company is in the business of carrying out generation of power through non-conventional and renewable energy sources.
The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on May 06, 2026.

2 **Summary of significant accounting policies**

2.1 **Basis of preparation and presentation**

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March , 2026 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values
i) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments, note: 16)

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The Directors consider that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt over this assumption. They have formed a judgement that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and not less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in INR, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest thousands unless, when otherwise indicated.

2.2 **Adoption of new and amended standards**

The company has adopted all relevant, new and revised financial reporting standards effective for annual financial period beginning on or after 01 April 2025.

2.3 **Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these Financial Statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the period presented. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.

2.4 **Current versus non-current classification**

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

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

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

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

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

2.5 Operating cycle

The Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.6 Fair value measurement

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

• In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
• In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company management determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Company management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by Company management.

The management decodes after discussion with external valuers about valuation technique and inputs to use for each case. At each reporting date, the Company's management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Company management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

2.7 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

a. Current income tax

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

b. **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credit and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

An item is recognized as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably.

a. Recognitions

i. Initial measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") except freehold land is stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price net of refundable taxes and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, if the recognition criteria are met.

ii. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits for its intended use from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to note II regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and provisions for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

b. **Depreciation, estimated useful lives and residual value**

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment so as to expense the cost less residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Plant and equipment	30 years

The residual value of all fully depreciated assets is retained at Re. 1 - each to identify the assets in the Property, Plant and Equipment Register.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

c Derecognition

The carrying value of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

d. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects under development and are carried at cost. The cost of capital work-in-progress is presented separately in the balance sheet.

2.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.10 Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in INR (Indian Rupees), which is also the functional and presentation currency of the company

a. Transactions and balances

Initially all foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of transaction in case qualifies for recognition. . However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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

The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure as at the balance sheet date.

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.12 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

a. A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by occurrence and non occurrence of one and more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company; or

b A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

ii) The amount of obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets are dislcosed in the financial statement of the company by way of notes to account when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the financial statement of the company by way of notes to account, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

2.13 Financial instruments (including impairment)

a. **Financial assets**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition).

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for financial assets that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition).

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for financial assets other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in the 'Other income'

De-recognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether a financial asset or a company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises credit loss allowance at lifetime expected credit loss model for trade receivables.

b. **Financial liabilities**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at FVTPL) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs'.

LODHA & CO. LLP
MUMBAI-01
Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

Non-refundable fees and related direct costs associated with the origination of borrowings are deferred and netted against borrowings and recognised using effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, payable for capital goods, retention money and other payables. These liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost.

2.14 Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholder of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

2.16 Segment reporting

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the board of directors (Chief Operating Decision Maker, CODM) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

2.17 Equity Share Capital

Incremental cost directly attributable to the issue of equity share are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with IND AS 12.

2.18 Rounding Off

All amount disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands with two decimals as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Page intentionally left blank

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

LODHA & CO. LLP
MUMBAI-01
Chartered Accountants

2.19 **Recent accounting pronouncements:**

"The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, from time to time. In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

Ind AS 1 – Breach of a material covenant: Amendment issued to remove the carve-out allowing classification of loans as non-current on breach of covenants when lender agrees after reporting date to and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment effective from 1 April 2026

Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: The amendment requires enhanced disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements have been introduced to improve transparency about cash flows and liabilities.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes: The amendment incorporates a temporary mandatory relief from accounting for deferred taxes arises from legislation implementing Pillar Two legislation and Pillar Two income taxes.

Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: The Amendment addressing situations where currencies are not exchangeable have been notified.

"The Company has reviewed the above amendments and based on its evaluation, has determined that these amendments do not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company"

2.20 **Standard issued but not yet effective:**

Ind AS 118 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") has issued an Exposure Draft on Ind AS 118 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which is intended to replace Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. Ind AS 118 aims to introduce a new structure for the statement of profit and loss, enhanced aggregation and disaggregation requirements and improved disclosures to provide more relevant information about an entity's financial performance.

The standard has not yet been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") and, accordingly, is not effective for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company will evaluate the impact of Ind AS 118 on its financial statements once the standard is notified and becomes effective.

Page intentionally left blank

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	9,371.56	9,855.10
Total	9,371.56	9,855.10

4 Equity share capital

Authorised share capital
(Equity Shares of INR 10 each)

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the reporting period - 28th February 2024	10,00,000	10,000.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year/period	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	10,00,000	10,000.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year/period	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	10,00,000	10,000.00

Issued share capital
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the reporting period - 28th February 2024	10,00,000	10,000.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year/period	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	10,00,000	10,000.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year/period	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	10,00,000	10,000.00

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the beginning of the year/period	10,00,000	10,000.00	10,00,000	10,000.00
Issued during the year/period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year/period	10,00,000	10,000.00	10,00,000	10,000.00

(b) Terms/ rights attached to shares
Equity shares
The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
Name of the shareholder	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
O2 Power SG Pte. Ltd. (along with its nominees)	10,00,000	10,000.00	10,00,000	10,000.00
	10,00,000	10,000.00	10,00,000	10,000.00

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
Name of the shareholder	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
O2 Power SG Pte. Ltd. (along with its nominees)	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%
	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

(e) Details of shares held by the promoters:

Shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	O2 Power SG Pte Ltd (along with its nominees)	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	100%	0%
Total		10,00,000	-	10,00,000	100%	0%

Shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	O2 Power SG Pte Ltd (along with its nominees)	-	10,00,000	10,00,000	100%	100%
Total		-	10,00,000	10,00,000	100%	100%

(f) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year

5 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(525.91)	-
Loss for the period	(235.23)	(505.91)
Share issue expenses pertaining to issue of equity shares	-	(20.00)
Total	(761.14)	(525.91)

Nature and purpose

Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the company as dividends considering the requirements of the companies Act, 2013

6 Income tax

This note provides an analysis of the Company's income tax expense and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax (income)/expense	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
(Loss) before income tax	(235.23)	(505.91)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17% (2024-25 : 25.17%)	(59.20)	(127.34)
Tax effect of:		
On account of permanent difference	59.20	127.34
Income tax expense	-	-

Note :-

The Company follows Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes", notified by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time. The company has recognised deferred tax assets on carried forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent of deferred tax liabilities and based on management's assessment of the probability of availability of future taxable profits against which such deferred tax assets can be utilised.

7 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME) (refer note 20)	-	94.50
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	121.50	60.30
Total	121.50	154.80

LODHA & CO. LLP
MUMBAI-01
Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Trade payables	121.50	154.80
Trade payables to related parties	-	-

As at 31 March 2026

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	121.50	-	-	-	-	121.50
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	121.50	-	-	-	-	121.50

As at 31 March 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	94.50	-	-	-	-	94.50
Other	60.30	-	-	-	-	60.30
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	154.80	-	-	-	-	154.80

Notes:-
(i)Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 90 day terms

8 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Others Payable	-	-	-	203.47
Total	-	-	-	203.47

9 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Statutory dues	-	11.20	-	22.74
Total	-	11.20	-	22.74

Page intentionally left blank

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

10 Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
Bank charges	-	14.41
	-	14.41

11 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
Rates and taxes	-	225.30
Auditor's remuneration (refer note (i) below)	168.00	75.00
Legal & professional fees	59.34	191.20
Subscription Fee	7.89	-
	235.23	491.50
(i) Details of auditor's remuneration (inclusive of GST)		
Statutory audit fee	168.00	75.00

12 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Diluted earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(235.23)	(505.91)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS* (In Thousands)	1.000	1.000

** The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury share transactions during the year.*

Basic earning per share	(0.24)	(0.51)
Diluted earning per share	(0.24)	(0.51)

Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares for basic earning per share.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
Equity shares of face value of INR 10 per Share		
Opening	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00
Shares issued during the year/period	-	-
Shares at the end of the year/period	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00
Weighted average number of Shares	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00

LODHA & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI-01 ★ Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

13 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(A) Contingent liabilities

There are no legal cases and contingent liabilities which have material financial implications on the Company as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(B) Commitments

The Company have not any capital commitements as on 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025

14 The Company is in the business of carrying out generation of power through non-conventional and renewable energy sources accordingly there are no separate reportable segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 – "Operating Segment"

15 Events after the reporting period

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period.

16 Related party disclosures :

(a) Related party and nature of the related party relationship with whom transactions have taken place during the period:

Ultimate Holding Company	JSW Energy Limited (w.e.f 09 April 2025) O2 Power Pooling Pte Ltd (till 08 April 2025)
Intermediatory Holding Company	JSW Neo Energy Limited (w.e.f 09 April 2025) O2 Power Midco Holdings Pte Ltd (till 08 April 2025)
Holding Company	O2 Power SG Pte Ltd
Entities under common control	O2 Power Private Limited O2 Renewable Energy XXIV Private Limited
Key Managerial Persons	Vineet Kumar Singh (Director) (w.e.f February 28, 2024) Ashok Pundalik Shintre (Director) (w.e.f April 21, 2025) Yogesh Tukaram Pawar (Director) (w.e.f. November 14, 2025) Mahesh Akuskar (Director) (w.e.f July 28,2025 till November 14, 2025) Vinamra Singh (Director) (w.e.f February 28, 2024 till July 28, 2025)

(b) Related party transactions during the year/period

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
Expenses paid on behalf of company		
O2 Power Private Limited	34.86	209.70
O2 Renewable Energy XXIV Private Limited	4.28	-
Issuance of Equity Shares		
O2 Power SG Pte Ltd	-	10,000.00

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Payable To Related Party		
O2 Power Private Limited	-	203.47

Notes:

(i) During the year, the Company has neither written off/written back nor made any provision against any debts/receivables/payables/Advances of related parties, except as disclosed above.

(ii) Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the Auditors.

(iii) Related party transactions have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.

(iv) Sale and purchase transactions among the related parties are in the ordinary course of business based on normal commercial terms, conditions, market rates and memorandum of understanding signed with the related parties. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.

17 Financial instruments

(A) This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, their carrying amounts and their fair values are set out below:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,371.56	9,855.10	9,371.56	9,855.10
	9,371.56	**9,855.10**	**9,371.56**	**9,855.10**
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost				
Trade payables	121.50	154.80	121.50	154.80
Other financial liabilities	-	203.47	-	203.47
	121.50	**358.27**	**121.50**	**358.27**

The management has assessed that fair value of financial assets such as cash and cash equivalent, trade receivable (current), bank balances, other than cash and cash equivalent, trade payable, other current financial liabilities and other current financial assets approximate their carrying amount largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

(B) Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted price in active market. This category consist of quoted equity share and debt based open ended mutual funds.

Level 2 Valuation techniques with observable input. This level of hierarchy includes item measured using inputs other than quoted price included within Level 1 that are observable for such items, either directly or indirectly. This level of hierarchy consists of debt based close ended mutual fund investments and over the counter (OTC) derivative contracts.

Level 3 Valuation techniques with unobservable inputs. This level of hierarchy includes items measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable input). Fair value determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instruments nor based on available market data. The main item in this category are unquoted equity instruments.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of company's financial assets and liabilities

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,371.56	-	-	9,371.56
	9,371.56	**-**	**-**	**9,371.56**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade payables	121.50	-	-	121.50
	121.50	**-**	**-**	**121.50**

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,855.10	-	-	9,855.10
	9,855.10	-	-	9,855.10
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	154.80	-	-	154.80
Other financial liabilities	203.47	-	-	203.47
	358.27	-	-	358.27

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during year ended 31 March 2026

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

18 Capital management policies and objectives

The primary objective of the Company capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The company manage its capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debts. The company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.

19 Financial risk objective and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations/projects. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred as market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity Risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

A Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

B Credit risk:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of its customer. The entire trade receivables and unbilled revenue balances as at the reporting date are receivable from a single customer, which is not a related party. Accordingly, there is a concentration of credit risk in respect of such customer balances.

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company continuously monitors the creditworthiness and recoverability of dues from the customer and, based on the assessment performed, management considers the credit risk on such balances to be appropriately managed.

C Liquidity risk:

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of various types of borrowings.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows:

Particulars	Up to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2026				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	121.50	-	-	121.50
	121.50	**-**	**-**	**121.50**
As at 31 March 2025				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	154.80	-	-	154.80
Other financial liabilities	203.47	-	-	203.47
	358.27	**-**	**-**	**358.27**

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

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, the disclosure in respect to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end.	-	94.50
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years.	-	-

The disclosure in respect of the amount payable to enterprises which have provided goods and services to the company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made in the Financial statement as at 31 March 2026 to the extent of information received and available with the company. On the basis of such information, no interest is payable to any micro, small and medium enterprises.

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

21 Financial ratios

Ratio	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period from 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2025	Change	Remark
				Ratio	Ratio		
Current ratio	Times	Current assets	Current liabilities	70.62	25.87	173.03%	Change is primarily due to decrease in other payables during the year
Debt-equity ratio	Times	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total equity	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note 2
Debt service coverage ratio	Times	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation and interest [Profit/loss after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Interest expense (including capitalised) + Principal repayment (including prepayments)	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note 2
Return on equity ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	(2.51%)	(5.34%)	(52.88%)	Change is due to decrease in losses during the year on account of decrease in other expenses
Inventory turnover ratio	Times	Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note 2
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note 2
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Purchases + other expenses	Average trade payables	1.70	8.15	(79.11%)	Change is due to decrease in expenses and decrease in average trade payables as compared to previous year
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note 2
Net profit ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note 2
Return on capital employed	Percentage	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation interest and tax Profit/loss before tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs	Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings]	(2.55%)	(5.19%)	(50.92%)	Change is due to decrease in losses during the year on account of decrease in other expenses
Return on investment	Percentage	Earnings before interest and tax Profit/loss before tax + Finance costs	Total Assets	(2.51%)	(4.99%)	(49.67%)	Change is due to decrease in losses during the year on account of decrease in other expenses

Notes:

A. Changes less than 25% does not required explanation.

B. The company does not have any borrowings, commercial operations and inventory. Hence, certain ratios are not applicable and no meaningful information can be derived from the ratios

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

22 **Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III**

(i) 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.

(ii) The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

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

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

(v) The Company has not made investment in any other company.

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

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

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

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

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

(xi)The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

23 **Previous year figures**
The previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification/disclosure.

24 **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**
The Company does not exceed the limits prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, provisions of section 135 is not applicable.

25 The Company has used Microsoft Dynamics Business Central for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2026. There was feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility with software Business Central, and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company's database is maintained by third party service provider and an Independent Service Auditor's System and Organisation Controls (SOC) reports covering the audit trail controls at the database level was not available.

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number 301051E E300284

N. Kishore Bafna
Partner
M No. 007642

Place Mumbai
Date May 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED

Ashok Pundalik Shintre	Yogesh Tukaram Pawar
Director	Director
DIN 10133558	DIN 11383303
Place Pune	Place Pune
Date May 06, 2026	Date May 06, 2026

LODHA & CO. LLP MUMBAI-01 Chartered Accountants

TEQ GREEN POWER XXIV PRIVATE LIMITED