

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUPA WINDFARM LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **SUPA WINDFARM LIMITED** (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and notes to the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the “Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended (“Ind AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025, its profit including other comprehensive Income, change in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed, in the context of our audit of the financial statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have not determined any key audit matters.



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is other information included in Board of Directors Annual Report including Annexures to such report but does not include the Ind AS Financial Statements and our Auditor's Report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, change in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other 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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls with respect to Ind AS Financial Statements, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure A'.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended;



VIKASH A. JAIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(i) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
- i) The Company has migrated to an upgraded version of the accounting software from its legacy accounting software on December 23, 2024.

Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the aforesaid softwares, except that audit trail feature was not enabled for direct changes to data in the legacy accounting software when using certain access rights during the period April 1, 2024 to October 17, 2024, as described in Note 25 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the aforesaid accounting softwares where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of previous year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous year.

FOR VIKASH A. JAIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm registration number: 325949E


per **AKASH KUMAR JAIN**
PARTNER
M. NO. 064724



PLACE : MUMBAI
DATE : 14th April, 2025
UDIN : 25064724BMLEAG2141

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUPA WINDFARM LIMITED

(Referred to in our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **SUPA WINDFARM LIMITED ("the Company")**, as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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

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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS 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, 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 31 March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR VIKASH A. JAIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm registration number: 325949E


per **AKASH KUMAR JAIN**
PARTNER
M. NO. 064724



PLACE : MUMBAI
DATE : 14th April, 2025

“ANNEXURE B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under paragraph “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of the Independent Auditors’ Report of even date to the standalone financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2025)

1. According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company does not have fixed Assets, property plant and equipment and immovable property during the period and as at the reporting date and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
2. The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
6. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products of the Company.
7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there is no, undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable were in arrears as at 31st March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



8. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
9. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (a) to (e) of the Order are not applicable.
10. According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
11. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.
12. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as defined under section 406(1) of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
13. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 of Companies act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and accordingly report under clause 3(xiii) in so far it relates to Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
14. According to the information and explanations given by the management, Internal Audit is not conducted during the year since the same is not applicable to the Company.
15. According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
16. According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.
17. According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the company has no cash losses during the financial year, however incurred cash losses of Rs. 5.31 lakhs in immediately preceding financial year.



18. According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, there is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
19. 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, 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 at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

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

20. According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, Provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

FOR VIKASH A. JAIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm registration number: 325949E


per **AKASH KUMAR JAIN**
PARTNER
M. NO. 064724
PLACE : MUMBAI
DATE : 14th April, 2025
UDIN : 25064724BMLEAG2141



Supa Windfarm Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Capital Work-in-Progress	5	-	5.90
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	7	1,020.00	-
(c) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	6	4.48	-
Total Non-current Assets		1,024.48	5.90
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	82.01	1,068.83
(b) Current tax assets (net)	9	0.01	0.01
(c) Other Current Assets	8	0.10	-
Total Current Assets		82.12	1,068.84
TOTAL ASSETS		1,106.60	1,074.74
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	1,100.00	1,100.00
(b) Other Equity	12	(5.00)	(25.80)
Total Equity		1,095.00	1,074.20
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.41	0.37
(b) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	15	11.19	-
(c) Other Current Liabilities	14	-	0.17
Total Current Liabilities		11.60	0.54
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,106.60	1,074.74

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN : U40300MH2015PLC270878

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E

Kasturi Soundararajan
Director
DIN - 03481637

Deepesh K. Nanda
Director
DIN - 03151401

Akash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 064724



Danish Afroz
Chief Financial Officer

Paresh Sahasrabudhe
Chief Executive Officer

Deepanshu Wadhwa
Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April, 2025

Supa Windfarm Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025

	Notes	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
I Other Income	16	44.45	-
II Total Income		44.45	-
Expenses			
Other Expenses	17	12.48	5.31
III Total Expenses		12.48	5.31
IV Profit / Loss Before Tax (II-III)		31.97	(5.31)
V Tax Expense			
Current tax	15	11.19	-
		11.19	-
VI Profit / (Loss) For The Year (IV-V)		20.78	(5.31)
VII Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
VIII Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses)		-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		20.78	(5.31)
X Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 10/- Per Share)			
Basic (₹)	18	0.19	(0.05)
Diluted (₹)	18	0.19	(0.05)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN : U40300MH2015PLC270878

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E

Kasturi Soundararajan
Director
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Deepesh K. Nanda
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Akash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 064724



Danish Afroz
Chief Financial Officer

Pareesh Sahasrabudhe
Chief Executive Officer

Deepanshu Wadhwa
Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April, 2025

Supa Windfarm Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2025

	₹ Lakhs	
	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit / (Loss) before Tax	31.97	(5.31)
<u>Adjustments to reconcile profit / (Loss) before tax to Net Operating Cash flows</u>		
Interest Income	-	-
	(44.45)	-
	(12.48)	(5.31)
<u>Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in Operating Assets:</u>		
Other Current Assets	(0.10)	0.22
<u>Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in Operating Liabilities:</u>		
Trade Payables	0.04	(0.30)
Other Current Liabilities	(0.17)	0.12
Cash flow from / (used in) operations	(12.71)	(5.27)
Income tax paid (net of refund received)	(4.48)	-
Net cash flows from / (used in) Operating Activities	(17.19)	(5.27)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Interest Received	44.45	
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets (including capital advances)	5.92	
Loan given	(1,020.00)	
Net cash flow from / (used in) Investing Activities	(969.63)	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Financing Activities	-	-
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(986.82)	(5.27)
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at April 1, 2024 (Opening Balance)	1,068.83	1,074.11
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2025 (Closing Balance)	82.01	1,068.83

Notes

(I) The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Statement of Cash Flows".

(II) Cash and Cash Equivalents include:

(a) Balance with Banks

(i) in Current Account

82.01

1,068.83

(ii) In Deposits Accounts (with original maturity of three months or less)

-

-

(b) Bank Overdraft

-

-

Total of Cash and Cash Equivalents

82.01

1,068.83

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN : U40300MH2015PLC270878

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
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Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April, 2025

Supa Windfarm Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity For year ended 31st March, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

₹ Lakhs

	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2023	1,10,00,000	1,100.00
Issue of equity share during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	1,10,00,000	1,100.00
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	1,10,00,000	1,100
Issue of equity share during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1,10,00,000	1,100.00

B. Other equity

₹ Lakhs

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2023	(20.49)	(20.49)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(5.31)	(5.31)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	(25.80)	(25.80)
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	(25.80)	(25.80)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	20.78	20.78
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	(5.02)	(5.02)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board,
 CIN : U40300MH2015PLC270878

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E

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 Partner
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Danish Afroz
 Chief Financial Officer

Paresh Sahasrabudhe
 Chief Executive Officer

Deepanshu Wadhwa
 Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 14th April, 2025

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 14th April, 2025



Place: Mumbai
 Date: 14th April, 2025

Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1. Corporate information:

Supa Windfarm Limited (U40300MH2015PLC270878) is incorporated on 10th December, 2015 under the Companies Act. The principal business of the Company is to engage in the business of power generation, including captive power generation and sale of electrical energy. Its registered office is at Tata Power Company Ltd, A Block 34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai-400009.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time) including the relevant provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the rules issued thereunder.

2.2 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair Value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amount of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business. 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 Company has prepared the Financial Statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated.

3. Other Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (₹).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

3.2 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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

3.3 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.



3.4 Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

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.

3.5 Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3.5.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI")

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity investment which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

3.5.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.5.3 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

3.5.4 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet 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 lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

3.6 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

3.6.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

3.6.2 Equity Instruments

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

3.6.3 Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if these are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.6.4 Derecognition

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



3.7 Reclassification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

3.8 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.9 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimates of impairment of assets
- Estimation of current tax and deferred tax expenses
- Estimates related to accrual of revenue recognition
- Estimates and judgements related to the assessment of liquidity risk
- Estimation of classification of operating and finance lease

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

5. Capital Work In Progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
Capital Work In Progress	-	5.90
	-	5.90

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2025

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				₹ Lakhs
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2024

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				₹ Lakhs
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	5.90	-	-	5.90
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note: There is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its costs compared to its original plan.



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
6. Non-current tax Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
Non-current tax assets		
Advance Income-tax (Net)	4.48	-
Total	4.48	-



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

7. Other Financial Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
Non-current		
Loans to Related Parties	1,020.00	
Total	1,020.00	-

8. Other Current Assets

Other Loans and Advances

Advances to Vendors	0.10	-
Total	0.10	-

9. Other Current Tax Assets

Advance Payment of Taxes (Net of Provision)	0.01	0.01
Total	0.01	0.01



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Balances with Banks:		
(i) In Current Accounts	82.01	1,068.83
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the Balance Sheet	82.01	1,068.83
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the Statement of Cash Flows	82.01	1,068.83



11. Equity - Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,50,00,000	1,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
1,50,00,000 fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,50,00,000	1,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Issued				
1,10,00,000 fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	1,10,00,000	1,100.00
Subscribed and Paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	1,10,00,000	1,100.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	1,10,00,000	1,100.00

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

	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	1,10,00,000	1,100.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	1,10,00,000	1,100.00

b. Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be settled in line with the terms of the Share Purchase

c. Shares held by Promoters/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Equity Shares

	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Holding %	Number	₹ Lakhs	Holding %
Promoter						
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	100%	1,10,00,000	1,100	100%
	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	100%	1,10,00,000	1,100	100%

Details of Shares held by Promoters

As at 31st March 2025

S. No.	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	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	1,10,00,000	-	1,10,00,000	100.00%	-

As at 31st March 2024

S. No.	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	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	1,10,00,000	-	1,10,00,000	100.00%	-

d. Details of Shareholders' holding more than 5% of the Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Holding %	Number	₹ Lakhs	Holding %
Equity Shares						
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	100%	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	100%
	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	100%	1,10,00,000	1,100.00	100%



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

12. Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(25.80)	(20.49)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	20.80	(5.31)
Closing Balance	(5.00)	(25.80)
Total Other Equity	(5.00)	(25.80)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings are the Profits / (Losses) of the Company earned / incurred till date net of appropriations.



13. Trade Payables - At Amortised Cost

	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises ("MSE")	-	-
Outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.41	0.37
Total	0.41	0.37

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March,2025

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Others		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	0.41
(ii) Disputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March,2024

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Others		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	0.37
(ii) Disputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Includes provision for expenses, where invoices not received.

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

14. Other Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
Statutory Liabilities	-	0.17
Total	-	0.17



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
15. Tax Liabilities

Accounting Policy

Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

The income tax expense can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Profit before tax	31.98	-
Profit before tax considered for tax working	31.98	-
Income Tax expense calculated at 25.17%	8.05	-
Add/(Less) tax effect on account of: Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3.14	-
Income Tax expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	11.19	-



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

16. Other Income

(a) Interest Income

(i) On Financial Assets held at Amortised Cost

Interest on Bank Deposit
Interest from Inter-corporate Deposits (Refer note 19b)

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
	27.31	-
	17.14	-
	44.45	-



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

17. Other Expenses

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
Other Operation Expenses	6.60	0.56
Consultants' Fees	5.50	4.26
Auditors' Remuneration (Refer note below)	0.24	0.27
Cost of Services Procured	0.14	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	0.22
Total	12.48	5.31

Note:

Payment to the auditors

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs
For Statutory Audit	0.24	0.27
Total	0.24	0.27



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

18. Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
Basic earning per share		
Profit/(Loss) for the year (₹ lakh)	20.78	(5.31)
Net profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (₹ lakh)	20.78	(5.31)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earnings per share (Nos.)	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
Par value per share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	0.19	(0.05)
Diluted earning per share	0.19	(0.05)

Note : The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the period presented.

19. Related Party Disclosures:

Disclosure as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (IND AS-24) "Related Party Disclosures" as notified under the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is as follows:

a) List of the related parties and description of relationship:

Name of the related party	Relationship	Country
The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL)	Ultimate Holding Company	India
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL)	Holding Company	India

b) Details of Transactions / Balances Outstanding:

Particulars	Year	₹ lakh	
		TPCL	TPREL
Transaction during the year			
Receiving of Services	2025	0.15	-
	2024	0.12	-
Interest Income	2025	-	17.14
	2024	-	-
ICD Given	2025	-	1,020.00
	2024	-	-
Balance Outstanding			
Other Payables	2025	0.18	-
	2024	0.12	-
Loan given outstanding (including interest accrued thereon)	2025	-	1,020.00
	2024	-	-

Above related party transaction are in the ordinary course of business and are at arm's length

Previous year's figures are in Italics. Comparative period of the movement is for the period 01st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 and closing balance is for the year ended 31st March, 2024.



Supa Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

20. Code of Social Security -2020

The Code on Social Security 2020 has been notified in the Official Gazette on 29th September, 2020. The Code is not yet effective and related rules are yet to be notified. Impact if any of the change will be assessed and recognized in the period in which said Code becomes effective and the rules framed thereunder are notified.

21. Recent Pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

22. Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

23. Segment Disclosure

The Company has determined its operating segment as generation and selling of solar power, based on the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108- 'Operating Segments', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. All the Company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete information is available for this segment. All non-current assets of the Company are located in India.

24. Significant Events after the Reporting Period

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting year other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

25. Audit Trail

In the current year, the Company has migrated from SAP ECC (legacy accounting software) to an upgraded version (SAP S/4 Hana) on December 23, 2024. The Company has used these accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the upgraded and the legacy accounting software, except that audit trail feature was not enabled for direct changes to data in the legacy accounting software when using certain access rights during the period from April 1, 2024 to October 17, 2024. However stringent control procedures were implemented to effectively restrict direct changes to data during this period. These procedures included thorough reviews of logs and reconciliation of datasets and during the financial year no direct changes were made that impacted financial records. Post October 17, 2024, the audit trail feature is enabled at the database level. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, was noted in respect of the accounting softwares. Additionally, the audit trail of previous year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous year.

26. Previous year comparative

Previous year numbers have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to current year classification.

27. Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 14th April, 2025.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN : U40300MH2015PLC270878

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E

Kasturi Soundararajan
Director
DIN - 03481637

Deepesh K. Nanda
Director
DIN - 03151401

Akash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 064724



Danish Afroz
Chief Financial Officer

Parsh Sahasrabudhe
Chief Executive Officer

Deepanshu Wadhwa
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14th April, 2025

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