Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED,
MAHAPE, THANE (MH)

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED** *("the Company")*, which comprise the **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 Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the " financial statements").

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 the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the profit including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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 period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion there on, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no such key Audit Matters to be reported.

Unit No. 2010, C-Wing, Akshar Business Park, Sector – 25, Vashi, Navi Mumbai – 400706
+91 98297 53254 | Email: ravi@ravimansaka.com

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and financial statements 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.

If, based on the work we have performed, 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 and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the 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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of financial statements

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

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We 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.

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.

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.

Unit No. 2010, C-Wing, Akshar Business Park, Sector – 25, Vashi, Navi Mumbai – 400706
+91 98297 53254 | Email: ravi@ravimansaka.com

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A** "a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 of the aforesaid financial statements.

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.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian 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 March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 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 of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls.

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:

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. There are no pending litigations on the Company's financial position in its 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.

i) a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) contain any material mis-statement.

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

k) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software having audit trail (edit log) feature enabled throughout the 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.

For Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No.: 015023C

(CA Ravi Mansaka)
Partner
M. No. 410816

UDIN: 26410816NKOWHV6249
Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2026

Unit No. 2010, C-Wing, Akshar Business Park, Sector – 25, Vashi, Navi Mumbai – 400706
+91 98297 53254 | Email: ravi@ravimansaka.com

ANNEXURES REFERRED IN THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2026

Annexure A to the Auditor's Report

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

i) In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property and intangible assets:

(a) (A) The Company does not have any Property, plant and equipment as on the reporting date; hence, this sub-clause is not applicable on the Company.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets as on the reporting date; hence, this sub-clause is not applicable on the Company.

(b) The Company does not have any Property, plant and equipment as on the reporting date; hence, this sub-clause is not applicable on the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any immovable property, hence, the Clause 3(1)(c) is not applicable on the Company.

(d) The Company does not have any Property, plant and equipment as on the reporting date; hence, this sub-clause is not applicable on the Company.

(e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii) In respect of its inventories:

(a) Company does not have any inventory; hence this clause is not applicable;

(b) Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets during the financial year.

iii) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advance in nature of loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has no loans, investments, guarantees or security where provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are to be complied with.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any relevant provisions of the Act and the rules made there under, accordingly, clause (v) of the order is not applicable on the company.

vi) To the best of our knowledge and belief, the provisions relating to maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act is not applicable on the Company during the current financial year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end 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 disputed dues of Income Tax or Sales Tax or Service Tax, or duty of customs or duty of excise or VAT or Goods and Service Tax, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, there were no such unrecorded transaction in the books of account which were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no borrowings or loans during the year. Accordingly, para 3(ix) is not applicable on the Company.

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

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

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

b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii)i of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed u/s 133 of the Act. Further, Section 177 of the Act, is not applicable on the Company.

xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company is not required to have internal audit system, hence the clause 3(xiv)(b) is not applicable on 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 any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him, hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the order does not arise.

xvi) a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance Activities during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

c) The Company is not a core investment company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the order is not applicable.

d) According to information and explanations given to us during the course of audit, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii) The current financial year is the first year of the Company after its incorporation. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.78 Lacs in the current financial year as no production or selling activities were started upto the end of the current financial year.

xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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 Company as and when they fall due.

xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

xxi) The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No.: 015023C

(CA Ravi Mansaka)
Partner
M. No. 410816

UDIN: 26410816NKOWHV6249
Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED

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 **PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company') as of **March 31, 2026** in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period 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 the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing issued by the 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. 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 wit h 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management and directors of the Company; and
3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 **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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matter

The Company is in the process of further strengthening and formalizing certain aspects of its internal financial control framework, including documentation of process-level controls, standard operating procedures and monitoring controls, commensurate with its increased scale of operations and regulatory requirements applicable to listed entities. However, based on the audit procedures performed and subject to the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, no material weakness has come to our notice which would have a material impact on the financial reporting of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date.

For Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No.: 015023C

Mansaka Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants NAVI MUMBAI FRN 015023C

(CA Ravi Mansaka)
Partner
M. No. 410816

UDIN: 26410816NKOWHV6249
Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2026

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") was incorporated on 19th August, 2025 under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company promoted by Prostarm Info Systems Limited ("Holding Company"), having varied experience in the field of Power Electronics with the primary objective to provide power back up and power conditioning solutions to critical loads like ATMs, Banks, Financial Services & Insurance institutions, Corporates, Academic Institutes, Hospitals/ Diagnostic centres, Railways, Engineering, Oil & Gas, Power, Airport, Defense and other companies in PSU and private sector. The company is set to engage in business to provide support services as Battery Energy Storage System developer for Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects, including installation, integration , commissioning, and ongoing maintenance on Build-Own- Operate & Transfer (BOOT)/Build-Own-Operate (BOO) basis and to integrate BESS with renewable or conventional energy source to ensure reliable and continuous power supply.

The company has its registered office located at Plot No. El 79 Electronic, Zone TTC, MIDC, Mahape, Thane, Maharashtra, India, 400710.

The Company is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of M/s Prostarm Info System Limited which holds 100% shareholding of the Company at the end of the reporting period.

The financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on **May 18, 2026.**

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

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

a) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments), if any,

b) Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets, if any and

c) Equity settled Share Based Payments, if any

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, (as amended from time to time) and Presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of Schedule III to Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as amended from time to time.

b. Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value as described below and defined benefit plans which have been measured at actuarial valuation as required by relevant Ind AS.

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

c. **Current v/s Non-Current Classification**

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company considers its operating cycle to be within one year.

d. **Functional and Presentation Currency**

These Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee ("`") which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rupees has been rounded to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
CA INDIA
Chartered Accountants

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has applied following accounting policies to all periods presented in the Financial Statement.

a) Property, Plant and Equipment [PPE]

(i) Definition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

(A) are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and

(B) are expected to be used during more than one period.

(ii) Recognition & Initial Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, attributable borrowing cost and any other directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use. It also includes the present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning and removing of an asset and restoring the site after its use, if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

(iii) Subsequent Measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Assets in the course of development or construction and freehold land are not depreciated.

Other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the statements of profit and loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalized if the recognition criteria are met when significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a written down value basis over its expected useful life of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on PPE sold, discarded or demolished during the year, if any, is being provided pro-rata up to the date on which such PPE are sold, discarded or demolished.

Mensala Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Leasehold land & building and improvements are amortized on the basis of duration and other terms of lease.

When parts of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment if any, have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major components) and are depreciated over the useful life respectively.

Right-of-use Assets (Land & Building under operating Lease) if any, is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of respective lease term.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed at the end of each financial year considering the physical condition of the PPE and benchmarking analysis or whenever there are indicators for review of residual value and useful life.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised in accordance with this Ind AS when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory. It is estimated that spares having a value of more than Rs. 2 lacs are assumed to qualify for the definition of property plant equipment. Life of the spares has been considered to be 18 months. Residual value of 5% has been considered for all the spares capitalised. The residual value of such spares is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when they are consumed.

(iv) De-recognition

PPE are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of de-recognition.

Since the company is newly incorporated and commercial operation not commenced, hence this policy not applicable.

b) Capital Work-in-Progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised when the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until the period of commissioning has been completed.

Since the company is newly incorporated and commercial operation not commenced yet, hence this policy not applicable.

c) Intangible Assets

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement & Amortization

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
CA INDIA
NAVI MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The Company currently does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful life. Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

(iii) De-recognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Since the company is newly incorporated and commercial operation not commenced yet, hence this policy not applicable.

d) Investment Properties

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement & Amortization

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has experience in the category of the investment property being valued.

Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any, subsequently. Depreciation is provided from the date the assets are put to use, on written down value method as per the useful life of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013

Depreciation on Investment Properties sold, discarded or demolished during the year, if any, is being provided pro-rata up to the date on which such Investment Properties are sold, discarded or demolished.

Leasehold land & Building and improvements are amortised on the basis of duration and other terms of lease.

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Navi Mumbai
Chartered Accountants

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Investment Properties are reviewed at the end of each financial year considering the physical condition of the Investment Properties and benchmarking analysis or whenever there are indicators for review of residual value and useful life.

(iii) De-recognition

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of de-recognition.

Since the company is newly incorporated and commercial operation not commenced yet, hence this policy not applicable.

e) Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from contract with customer is recognised, when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

(ii) Company generally follows mercantile system of accounting and recognizes significant items of incomes on accrual basis. The revenues have been duly recognized in accordance with the provisions of Indian Accounting Standard – 115. Certain expenditure items, which are not material in nature, are accounted for upon receipt of supporting documents/invoices.

(iii) Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing Goods & Service Tax (GST) and other applicable indirect taxes.

(iv) Goods & Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the services by the service provider on behalf of the Government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

(v) Unbilled income represents the value of services rendered but not yet been invoiced on the reporting date due to contractual terms.

f) Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest is accounted on accrual basis on overdue receivables.

g) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established.

h) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) **Company as a lessee**

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

Right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost comprising the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, initial direct costs incurred and estimated costs to dismantle or restore the underlying asset, if any.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of future lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Lease liabilities are remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from change in an index or rate, change in estimate of amount expected to be payable under residual value guarantee, or where the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

Lease payments relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) **Company as a lessor**

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising therefrom is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which benefit derived from the use of the leased asset is diminished.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Lease deposits received are recognised initially at fair value. The difference between the fair value and nominal value of the deposits is recognised as deferred lease income and amortised over the lease term. Subsequent unwinding of discount is recognised as finance cost using the effective interest rate method.

Manaska Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
NAVI MUMBAI

i) Cash & 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 at banks, cash in hand and short-term deposits, as defined above.

j) Taxation

(i) Current income 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 profit or loss is recognised outside profit or 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.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

Manasa Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(iii) **Goods & Service Tax**

Goods & Service tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included, the net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

k) **Inventories**

Finished Goods

Finished goods are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a portion of manufacturing overhead based on normal operating capacity.Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Finished Goods are measured at First In First Out basis.

Raw Materials, WIP and Stores & Spares

Raw materials, components, stores and spares and work-in progress are valued at lower or cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, components, stores and spares is determined on FIFO basis. Cost of Work in Progress is measured at First In First Out Basis.

Capital spares that meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalised and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Stock-in-Trade

Inventories being stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Cost of these inventories are determined on First in First Out basis.

l) **Employee Benefits**

(i) **Short-term employee benefits**

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, performance incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur in next twelve months. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

Compensated absences:

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
NAVI MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Compensated absences accruing to employees and which can be carried to future periods but where there are restrictions on availment or encashment or where the availment or encashment is not expected to occur wholly in the next twelve months, the liability on account of the benefit is determined actuarially using the projected unit credit method.

(ii) **Post-employment benefits –**

(a) **Defined benefit plans – Gratuity**

The Company has a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan"). The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to employees who have completed five years or more of service at retirement, disability or termination of employment, being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and number of years of employment with Company. Presently the Company's gratuity plan is unfunded.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets if any. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets if any. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

(b) **Defined Contribution Plans – Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance**

Provident Fund, Pension Fund & Employee State Insurance (ESI) are defined contribution schemes as per applicable rules/statute and contribution made to the Provident Fund Trust, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and Employee State Insurance Fund respectively are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) **Long-term Employee Benefits:-**

Long-term employee benefits Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the obligation as at the Balance Sheet date.

Manaka Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

m) Earning Per Share

i) Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

ii) Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) Provisions and Contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.

Provisions represent liabilities to the Company for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

o) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals

Manaska Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

p) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the management. Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Company to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation. The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of the performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

Since the company is newly incorporated and commercial operation not commenced, hence this policy not applicable.

q) 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.

Since the company is newly incorporated and commercial operation not commenced and the company has not borrowed any fund for assets acquisition, hence this policy not applicable.

r) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of Balance Sheet there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

Since the company is newly incorporated and commercial operation not commenced. hence this policy not applicable.

s) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
NAVI MUMBAI
FRN
Chartered Accountants

intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is treated as deferred income and released to the statement of profit and loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to statement of profit and loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

Since the company is newly incorporated and commercial operation not commenced, The company has not received any grant from the government, hence this policy not applicable.

t) 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.

(A) Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is described below –

a. Financial Assets (Debt instruments) at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are

Mansaka Ravi & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants NAVI MUMBAI recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

b. Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

c. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated its investments in debt instruments as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

(iii) De-recognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' 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 rights 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

Maneka Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants 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.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Trade Receivables

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

In other words, trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less expected credit loss, if any.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

Mansaka Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- **Financial assets measured as at amortised cost:** ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- **Debt instruments measured at FVTPL:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. The change in fair value is taken to the statement of Profit and Loss.
- **Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

(B) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial Recognition & Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of profit and loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss.

However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (hereinafter referred as EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are de-recognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Buyers Credit

The Company enters into arrangements whereby financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. The financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled up to twelve months (for raw materials) and up to 36 months (for project materials). Where these arrangements are for raw materials with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as operational buyers' credit (under Trade and other payables). Where these arrangements are for project materials with a maturity up to 36 months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are classified as projects buyers' credit within borrowings in the statement of financial position.

(iv) Financial liabilities – De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised 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.

(v) 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. For more information on financial instruments Refer Note No. 27.

u) Investment in Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates:

Subsidiary: A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the Company the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.

Associate: Associate entities are entities, over which an investor exercises significant influence but not control. Significant influence is defined as power to participate in the financial or operating policy decisions of the investee but not control over the policies.

Company assumes that holding of 20% or more of the voting power of the investee (whether directly or indirectly) gives rise to significant influence, unless contrary evidences exist.

Joint arrangement: A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

v) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Initial Recognition

In the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

(iii) Exchange Differences

All exchange differences are included in the statement of profit and loss except any exchange differences on monetary items designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

w) Dividend Distribution

Dividend Distribution / Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in equity.

x) Prior Period Items

Errors of material amounts relating to prior period(s) are disclosed by a note with nature of prior period errors, amount of correction of each such prior period presented retrospectively in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet, to the extent practicable along with change in basic and diluted earnings per share. However where retrospective restatement is not practicable for a particular period then the circumstances that lead to the existence of that condition and the description of how and from where the error is corrected are disclosed in Notes on Accounts.

y) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the 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 amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

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 and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are elaborated in Note No. 4A.

4A. CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in India requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting year end. Although these estimates and associated assumptions are based upon historical experiences and various other factors besides management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Any revision in the accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known/ materialise.

Significant judgments and key sources of estimation in applying accounting policies are as follows:

a) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.

Maneesha Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

b) **Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has determined that it can recognise deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward as it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note No. 19.

4B. RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS

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.

In terms of our attached report of even date

For Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 015023C

(CA Ravi Mansaka)
Partner
Membership No. 410816
UDIN: 26410816NKOWHV6249

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: 18th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prostarm Bihar Bess Private Limited

Ram Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01739245

Tapan Ghose
Director
DIN: 01739231

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Plot No.. EL 79, Electronic Zone, TTC, MIDC, Mahape, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Maharashtra, India, 400710
Email: cs@prostarm.com, Website: www.prostarm.com, Tel: +91 22 45280500
CIN: U27200MH2025PTC454666

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Capital Work-in-Progress	-	-
Investment Property	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Intangible Assets under Development	-	-
Right-of-Use Assets	-	-
Financial Assets	-	-
(i) Trade Receivables	-	-
(ii) Investments	-	-
(iii) Other financial assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	0.20
Other non-current assets	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**0.20**
Current Assets		
Inventories	-	
Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	4.72
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-
(vi) Others financial assets	-	-
Current Tax Asset (Net)	-	-
Other Current Assets	6	0.00
Total Current Assets		**4.72**
Total Assets		**4.92**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	7	5.00
Other Equity	8	-0.58
Total Equity		**4.42**

Manisha Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026
LIABILITIES		
Non-Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	-	-
(ia) Lease Liabilities	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Deferred tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**-**
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	-	-
(ia) Lease Liabilities	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	-	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	9	0.50
Other Current Liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		**0.50**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**4.92**

The accompanying Notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
As per our separate report of even date attached

For Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :- 015023C

(CA Ravi Mansaka)
Partner
M. No. 410816
UDIN: 26410816NKOWHV6249

Place : Navi Mumbai
Dated : May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Prostarm Bihar Bess

(Tapan Ghose)
Director
DIN:- 01739231

(Ram Agarwal)
Director
DIN:- 01739245

Mansaka Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants NAVI MUMBAI FRN 015023C

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Plot No.. EL 79, Electronic Zone, TTC, MIDC, Mahape, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Maharashtra, India, 400710
Email: cs@prostarm.com, Website: www.prostarm.com, Tel: +91 22 45280500
CIN: U27200MH2025PTC454666

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 19, 2025 TO MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ In Lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
I.	Revenue from operations	10	-
II.	Other Income	11	-
III.	**Total Income (I +II)**		-
IV.	**Expenses:**		
	Cost of Material Consumed	12	-
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	13	-
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade	14	-
	Employee benefit expenses	15	-
	Finance Costs	16	-
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	17	-
	Other Expenses	18	0.78
	Total Expenses		**0.78**
V.	**Profit (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)**		**-0.78**
VI.	Exceptional Items		-
VII.	**Profit (Loss) Before Taxes (V-VI)**		**-0.78**
VIII.	**Tax expense:**		
	(1) Current tax	19	-
	(2) Deferred tax	19	-0.20
IX.	**Profit/(Loss) for the period (VII-VIII)**		**-0.58**
X.	**Other Comprehensive Income**		
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
	Fair value gain loss on Investments		-
	Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit obligation	-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	19	-
	(iii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
	(iv) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
	Other Comprehensive Income (X)		-
XI.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X)**		**-0.58**

Mansaka Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

Particulars		Notes	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
XII	**Earning per equity share:**		
	(1) Basic (In ₹)	20	-1.89
	(2) Diluted (In ₹)	20	-1.89

The accompanying Notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
As per our separate report of even date attached

For Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :- 015023C

(CA Ravi Mansaka)
Partner
M. No. 410816
UDIN: 26410816NKOWHV6249

Place : Navi Mumbai
Dated : May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prostarm Bihar Bess Private Limited

(Tapan Ghose)	**(Ram Agarwal)**
Director	**Director**
DIN:- 01739231	**DIN:- 01739245**

PROSTARM

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Plot No.. EL 79, Electronic Zone, TTC, MIDC, Mahape, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Maharashtra, India, 400710
Email: cs@prostarm.com, Website: www.prostarm.com, Tel: +91 22 45280500
CIN: U27200MH2025PTC454666

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 19, 2025 TO MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
A	**Cash Flow From Operating Activities**	
	Net Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	-0.78
	Adjustments For :	
	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	-
	Interest Expenses	-
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	-0.78
	Adjustments For :	
	Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	-
	Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	0.00
	(Decrease)/Increase in Trade payables	-
	(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	0.50
	Cash Generated From Operations	-0.28
	Less: Direct Taxes Paid net of refund (including TDS)	-
	Net Cash flow From Operating Activities	-0.28
B	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**	
	Addition in Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)	-
	Addition in Intangible Assets	-
	Net Cash (Used) In/From Investing Activities	0.00
C	**Cash Flow From Financing Activities**	
	Proceeds from Subscription of Initial Share Capital	5.00
	(Decrease)/Increase in Borrowings	-
	Interest paid on Borrowings	-
	Net Cash (Used) In/From Financing Activities	5.00
D	**Net Change In Cash & Cash Equivalents(A+B+C)**	4.72
E	**Cash & Cash Equivalents at beginning of the period**	-
F	**Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the period**	4.72

Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents	As at March 31, 2026
Cash on Hand	-
In Term Deposits with maturity less than 3 months at inception	-
Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	4.72
Cheques, Drafts on Hand	-

Note:1 The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".
Note:2: There are no cash flows from financial activities, therefore, reconciliation thereof is not provided herein.

The accompanying Notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
As per our separate report of even date attached

For Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :- 015023C

(CA Ravi Mansaka)
Partner
M. No. 410816
UDIN:26410816NKOWHV6249
Place : Navi Mumbai
Dated : May 18, 2026

Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Navi Mumbai
FRN 015023C
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prostarm Bihar Bess Private Limited

(Tapan Ghose)
Director
DIN:- 0173[illegible]

(Ram Agarwal)
Director
DIN:- 01739245

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Plot No.. EL 79, Electronic Zone, TTC, MIDC, Mahape, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Maharashtra, India, 400710
Email: cs@prostarm.com, Website: www.prostarm.com, Tel: +91 22 45280500
CIN: U27200MH2025PTC454666

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

A. **Equity Share Capital**

Current reporting period as at March 31, 2026

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current reporting period	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
	-	-	5.00	5.00

B **Other Equity**

Current reporting period as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Reserves & Surpluses		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Security Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year		-0.58	-	-0.58
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	-	-0.58	-	-0.58

The accompanying Notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
As per our separate report of even date attached

For Mansaka Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :- 015023C

(CA Ravi Mansaka)
Partner
M. No. 410816
UDIN: 26410816NKOWHV6249
Place : Navi Mumbai
Dated : May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prostarm Bihar Bess Private Limited

(Tapan Ghose)
Director
DIN:- 01739[illegible]

(Ram Agarwal)
Director
DIN:- 01739245

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

5 **CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balance with Banks	
In Current Accounts	4.72
Cheques, Drafts on Hand	-
Cash on Hand	-
Total	**4.72**

6 **OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balances with Revenue Authorities	0.00
Other Receivables	-
Total	**0.00**

Manasa Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

7 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
AUTHORISED	
1,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	15.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP	
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	5.00
Total	**5.00**

7.1 The details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares are as follows:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026	
	Nos.	%
Prostarm Info Systems Limited	50000^	100%

Note : ^ One share is hold by Mr. Ram Agarwal in his capacity as a nominee of Prostarm Info System Limited.

7.2 Shareholding of Promoters

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2026	
	Nos.	%
Prostarm Info Systems Limited	50,000	100.00%
Total	**50,000**	**100.00%**

7.3 Rights, preference and restrictions attached to Equity Shares

(i) The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. All equity shares, in present and in future, rank pari passu with the existing equity shares of the company and each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

(ii) The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(iii) 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 in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iv) The company did not have outstanding calls unpaid by the directors and officers of the Company and also did not have any amount of forfeited shares .

(v) The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares without payment being received in cash except bonus shares and nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

7.4 Reconciliation of the Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Equity Shares at incorporation	50,000
Add: Issued Bonus Shares	-
Less: Shares Cancelled	-
Equity Shares at the end of the Period	**50000**

Manasko Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

8 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Retained Earnings	
As per Last Balance Sheet	-
Adjustments:	
Add: Profit For the Period	-0.58
Total of Retained Earnings	**-0.58**
Other Comprehensive Income Reserve	
As per Last Balance Sheet	-
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	0.00
Total of Other Comprehensive Reserves	**0.00**
Total of Other Equity	**-0.58**

Nature of Reserves

a) **Retained Earnings** represent the undistributed profits of the Company.

b) **Other Comprehensive Income Reserve** represent the balance in equity for items to be accounted in Other Comprehensive Income(OCI) . OCI is classified into i). Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss ii). Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss.

9 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Audit Fees Payable	0.50
Total	**0.50**

Manaka Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

10 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Sale of Products	-
Total Revenue from Operations	**-**

11 OTHER INCOMES

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest Incomes:	-
Other Non-Operating Incomes	-
Total	**-**

12 COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Inventory at the Commencement of the Year	-
Add: Purchases made during the year	-
Less: Inventory at the End of the Year	-
Net Cost of Materials Consumed	**-**

13 PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Purchases made during the Year	-
Less: Inter-Branch Purchases	-
Net Purchases of Stock-In-Trade	**-**

14 CHANGE-IN-INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WIP AND STOCK-IN-TRADE

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Inventory at the Beginning of the Year	**-**
Traded Goods	-
Finished Goods	-
Inventory at the End of the Year	**-**
Traded Goods	-
Finished Goods	-
Change-in-Inventory During the Year	**-**

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

15 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Salary and Wages (Including Bonus)	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	-
Total	-

16 FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest Expense	-
Other Borrowing Cost	-
Total	-

17 DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION EXP

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Depreciation on PPE	-
Total	-

18 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Bank Charges	0.00
Government Fees Paid	0.09
Printing & Stationery	0.01
Professional & Consultancy Charges	0.68
Other Misc. Expenses	0.01
Total	**0.78**

18.1 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
a) Auditors	0.45
b) for taxation matters	0.05
c) for other services	-
d) for company law matters	-
e) for reimbursement of expenses	-
Total	**0.50**

Manasa Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants INDIA NAVI MUMBAI

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

19 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
a) Statement of Profit or Loss for the Period	
Current Tax :	
Current tax on profit for the period	-
Charge/Credit in respect of current tax for earlier year	-
Total Current Tax	**-**
Deferred Tax :	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-0.20
Charge in respect of deferred tax for earlier year	-
Charge in respect of increase/(decrease) in tax rate	-
Total Deferred Tax :	**-0.20**
Total Tax Expense / (Credit) for the Period	**-0.20**
b) Statement of Comprehensive income for the Period	
Deferred tax (Credit) / charge on :	
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligations	-
Charge in respect of deferred tax for earlier year	-
Charge in respect of increase/(decrease) in tax rate	-
Total	**-**

(A) A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profits / (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Accounting Profits / (loss) before tax	-0.78
Statutory income tax rate (%)'	25.17
Tax at Indian statutory income tax rate	-0.20
Tax effect of the amounts which are not	0.20
Permanent Disallowances	-
Changes in deferred tax balances due to	-
Total Income-tax Expense / (Credit)	**0.00**
Effective income tax rate (%)	0.00%

Note: 1- Company has adopted the the option permitted under section 115BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961of the lower effective corporate tax rate of 25.17% (including surcharge and cess). Accordingly, the Company has recognized the Provision for Income Tax based on the rates prescribed in the aforesaid section.

Hanesha Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

(B) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities as at the reporting period ended on 31st March, 2026 are as under:

Particulars	As at 19th August, 2025	Charged / (Credited) to P&L	Charged / (Credited) to OCI	As at 31st March, 2026
Deferred Tax Assets :				
Provision of doubtful debts and advances	-		-	-
Provision of Gratuity (Employee Benefits)	-	-	-	-
Carry forward of Business Losses	-	0.13	-	0.13
Temporary Disallowances under IT Act	-	0.07	-	0.07
Property, Plant & Equipment	-		-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-
Fair Valuation of Investments	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.00**	**-0.20**	**0.00**	**-0.20**

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

20 EARNING PER SHARE

Particulars	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
A. Nos. of Equity Shares outsanding at end of period	50000
B. Weighted Average number of Equity Shares for Basic EPS	30822
C. Weighted Average number of Equity Shares for Diluted EPS	30822
D. Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	-0.58
E. Earning per Share	
Basic Earning Per Share (In ₹)	-1.89
Diluted Earning Per Share (In ₹)	-1.89
F. Nominal Value of Shares (In ₹)	10.00

Mamatha Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(₹ in Lakhs)*

In accordance with the requirements of IND AS 24, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exits and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are reported as under:

A. Name of related parties and description of relation:

(i) Entities where control exist

Name of Company	Nature of Relationship
Prostarm Info Systems Limited	Holding Company

(ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) & Dircectors

Designation	Name
Director	Mr. Tapan Ghose
Director	Mr. Ram Agarwal
Director	Mr. Vikas Shyamsunder Agarwal

B. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties as at reporting dates. This assessment is undertaken each financial period through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. There are no commitments with related parties.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant period:

Transaction Type / Party	For the Period from August 19, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Equity share capital issued during incorporation	
Prostarm Info Systems Limited	5.00
Ram Agarwal	0.00
Receipt of Advance	
Prostarm Info Systems Limited	0.01

The receivables from and payables to related parties as at reporting dates are set out below:

Related Party	As at March 31, 2026
Payable To	
Prostarm Info Systems Limited	-
Receivable From	
Prostarm Info Systems Limited	-

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis, Credit ratings	The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers and related party. The Company operates majorly with AMCs with high credit ratings resulting in limited credit risk on trade receivables.
Liquidity risk	Liabilities	Rolling cash flow	The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring
Market risk	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	The Company has very limited exposure to the financial risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

There is no material credit, liquidity and market risk exposure as at the reporting date as company has not commenced commercial operations.

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

23 RATIO ANALYSIS

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	Variance	Reasons for Variance
	Rs.	Rs.	%	
(a) Current Ratio	**9.44**	**NA**	**NA**	Company has not commenced operations during the year.
- Current Assets	4.72	-		
- Current Liabilities	0.50	-		
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	No Borrowing During the Year
- Total Debt	-	-		
- Shareholders Equity	-	-		
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	No Borrowing During the Year
-Earnings available for debt service	-	-		
-Debt Service	-	-		
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	**-0.13**	**NA**	**NA**	Company Incorporated during the year
- Net Profits after taxes	-0.58	-		
- Average Shareholder's Equity	4.42	-		
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	Company has not commenced operations during the year.
- Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	-	-		
- Average Inventory	-	-		
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	Company has not commenced operations during the year.
- Net Credit sales	-	-		
- Average Trade Debtors / Accounts receivable	-	-		
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	Company has not commenced operations during the year.
- Net Credit Purchases	-	-		
- Avergae Trade Payables	-	-		
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	Company has not commenced operations during the year.
- Net Sales	-	-		
- Average Working Capital	-	-		
(i) Net profit ratio,	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	Company has not commenced operations during the year.
- Net profit	-	-		
- Net Sales	-	-		
(j) Return on Capital employed,	**-0.18**	**NA**	**NA**	Company Incorporated during the year
- Earnings Before Interest and tax	-0.78	-		
- Capital employed	4.42	-		
(k) Return on investment.	-	-		Company has not commenced operations during the year.
- Earnings on Investment				
- Average Investment	-	-		

Note: The Company was incorporated during the current financial year and has not commenced commercial operations. Accordingly, certain ratios prescribed under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable for the period ended 31st March, 2026.

Manasks Ravi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

24 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maximise the shareholders value . The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and borrowed funds.. The Company's policy is to use short term and longterm borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Net debt are long term and short term debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash and cash equivalents) and short-term investments. Equity comprises share capital and free reserves. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Share Capital	5.00
Free Reserves	-0.58
Equity (A)	**4.42**
Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.72
Short Term Investments	-
Total Cash (B)	**4.72**
Short-term Borrowings	-
Long-Term Borrowings	-
Total Debt (C)	**-**
Net Debt (D=(C-B))	**-4.72**
Net Debt to Equity Ratio (E=D/A)	**(1.07)**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets terms and conditions attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements

25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a orderly transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables.

Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts. The fair values for loans, security deposits and investment in preference shares were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.

They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counter party credit risk.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

Fair value measurement hierarchy:

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Level	Carrying Values		Fair Values	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial Assets					
At Amortized Cost					
Trade Receivables		-	-	-	-
Cash & Bank Balances		4.72	-	4.72	-
Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	Level 3	-	-	-	-
At FVPTL					
Other Unquoted Equity Instruments	Level 3	-	-	-	-
Other Investments	Level 1	-	-	-	-
Loans	Level 3	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	Level 3	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
At Amortized Cost					
Borrowings		-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-
Trade Payables		-	-	-	-
At FVPTL					
Other Financial Liabilities		-	-	-	-

Mansata Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD

26 **OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION**

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

(ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency

(iii) 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 (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) 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.

(iv) 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

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

(v) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period 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).

(vi) The Company is in compliance with number of layers of companies, as prescribed under clause (87)of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(vii) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and ROU Assets during the year, hence, regulatory information disclosure is not applicable for the Company.

(viii) The Company has not revalued its Intangible Assets during the year, hence, regulatory information disclosure is not applicable for the Company.

(ix) Additional Regulatory Information pursuant to amendment in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 dated 24.03.2021 has been given to the extent applicable to the Company.

(x) The Company does not have any relationship/transaction with Struck off Companies and has not entered into any transactions with struck off companies in the current and previous reporting period.

(xi) The Company has not entered into or implemented any Scheme of Arrangement under Sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the period ended 31st March, 2026. Accordingly, this disclosure is not applicable.

(xii) The Company does not own any immovable property as at the reporting dates. Accordingly, disclosures relating to title deeds of immovable properties held in the name of the Company are not applicable.

(xiii) The Company has not availed any borrowings or loans from banks, financial institutions or any other parties for the period ended 31st March, 2026. Accordingly, there is no default in repayment of principal or interest and no charge or satisfaction of charge is required to be registered with the Registrar of Companies.

(xiv) The Company is not declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender during the any reporting period.

(xv) The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company for the period ended 31st March, 2026.

(xvi) The Company has not entered into any foreign currency transactions during the year ended 31st March, 2026. Accordingly, there are no foreign currency earnings or expenditure during the year.

(xvii) The Company has not commenced commercial operations for the period ended 31st March, 2026. Accordingly, disclosure requirements relating to segment reporting are not applicable to the Company.

(xviii) The Company has not granted any loans, advances in the nature of loans, guarantees or securities to directors, Key Managerial Personnel or other related parties for the period ended 31st March, 2026.

(xix) The disclosure requirements under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to loans, guarantees, securities and investments are not applicable to the Company for the period ended 31st March, 2026.

27 **MISCELLANEOUS:**

(i) The Company was incorporated during the current financial year. Accordingly, previous year figures are not available for comparison.

(ii) Balance of trade payables, trade receivables and loans and advances, if any are subject to confirmation/reconciliation and resultant adjustment(s) thereof.

(iii) Absolute amounts less than Rs.500 are appearing in the Financial Statements as "0.00" due to presentation in Lakhs.

Mansaka Ravi & Associates Chartered Accountants

PROSTARM BIHAR BESS PVT LTD