Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Venwind Refex Power Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Venwind Refex Power Limited ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31st 2025, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of Key audit matters as per SA 701 is not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

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

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

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

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

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

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we enclose in the Annexure – B, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

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CHENNAI-14
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2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" to this report; Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

(g) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable; and

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position

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

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

iv. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts,

i. 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 person or entity, including foreign entities 'Intermediaries', with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company 'Ultimate Beneficiaries' or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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ii. No funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities 'Funding Parties', with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party 'Ultimate Beneficiaries' or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

iii. Based on audit procedures carried out by us, that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends during the period and accordingly reporting on the compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable for the period under consideration.

vi. The company has accounting software for maintenance of its books of account for the financial period ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated 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. Since the company was incorporated during the FY 24-25, the requirement relating to preservation of audit trail is not applicable.

For **A B C D & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S/ S000188

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Tarun R - Partner
Membership No: 249206
Place: Chennai
Date: 15-04-2025
UDIN: 25249206BMONYC9443

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the members of Venwind Refex Power Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Venwind Refex Power Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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. 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, 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 judgement, 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

For **A B C D & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S/ S000188

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Tarun R - Partner
Membership No: 249206
Place: Chennai,
Date: 15-04-2025
UDIN: 25249206BMONYC9443

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the members of Venwind Refex Power Limited of even date)

1. Fixed assets:
    a) In our opinion and according to the information and Explanation given to us, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
    b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company was incorporated during the year and has formulated a program for physical verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to cover all the assets once in a three years, which we consider reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Since the Company was incorporated during the year, physical verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets was not due during the reporting period.
    c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, we report that, the Company does not hold any freehold land as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.
    d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right of-use assets) and intangible assets during the period.
    e) No proceedings have been initiated during the period or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

2. Inventories:
    a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company was incorporated during the financial year 2024-25 and has not commenced trading activities as on March 31, 2025; accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order regarding inventories are not applicable.
    b) The Company has a sanctioned working capital limit in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. However, the Company has not drawn any amount from the aforesaid limit sanctioned and accordingly, we were informed that it is not bound to file quarterly returns or statements with such banks or financial institutions. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

3.
    a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted, the company has made an investment in equity shares of its wholly owned subsidiary during the period.

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FRN016415S
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

b) The Company has a subsidiary , however , no loans or advances in the nature of loans , guarantee , or security were given during the period or were outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

c) The company has not provided any loans, guarantees, or securities to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties during the period. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

d) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

e) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.

4. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, the company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 regarding to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

6. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the central government under sub-section (1) of the section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the activities prescribed. However, the company has not commenced operations and has no turnover during the financial year, Accordingly, the requirement to maintain cost records and the reporting under clause(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

7. In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Good and Service tax (GST), Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, Good and Service tax (GST) outstanding on account of any dispute.

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

9.

a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period.

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b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not obtained any term loans during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long-term purposes.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit procedure, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable.

10.

a) In our opinion and according to the Information and explanation given to us, the company has raised monies by way of issue of debt instruments such as Optionally Convertible Debentures during the period, and the funds so raised have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made private placement of Optionally Convertible Debenture during the period and the requirements of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

11.

a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by any person has been noticed or reported during the period. Accordingly, clause(xi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) No report under subsection (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in form ADT-4 as prescribed under the rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014 with the central government, during the and up to the date of this report.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14.

a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

b) The company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit.

15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of section 192 and clause(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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16.

a) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause(xvi) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) and it does not have any other companies in the Group as a CIC. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi)(c) and (d) of the of the Order are not applicable

17. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.214.49 (in Lakhs) in the current financial period.

18. The Company was incorporated during the year and there has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the financial period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause (xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the 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 of directors and management plans, there are no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is 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 facts up to the date of audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

20. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, section 135 of the Companies act is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting under clause3(xx)(a) and (b) of the order is not applicable for the period.

21. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **A B C D & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S/ S000188

A B C D & CO LLP * CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Tarun R - Partner
Membership No: 249206
Place: Chennai,
Date: 15-04-2025.
UDIN: 25249206BMONYC9443

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED
CIN: U27101TN2024PLC175572
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

(Rs. In 'Lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-25
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	203.21
Capital Work In Progress	5	235.21
Intangible Under Development	6	754.52
Financial Assets		
Investments	7	10.00
Other Financial assets	8	126.44
Other Non -Current Assets	9	25.16
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	29	84.50
CURRENT ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	1,057.92
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,358.76
Other Financial assets	12	650.00
Other Current Assets	13	656.17
Total Assets		**6,161.87**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity Share Capital	14	10.00
Other Equity	15	100.84
LIABILITIES		
Non-Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Long term Borrowings	16	417.12
Long term Provisions	17	1.19
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Short Term Borrowings	18	3,725.32
Trade Payables Due to	19	
Micro and Small Enterprises		40.46
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		56.06
Other Financial Liabilities	20	105.80
Short Term Provisions	21	0.03
Other Current Liabilities	22	1,705.05
Total Equity and Liabilities		**6,161.87**

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-45

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S/ S000188

ABCD & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S

Tarun R - Partner
Membership No: 249206
Place: Chennai
Date: 15.04.2025

For VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

Anil Jain
Director
DIN: 00181960
Place: Chennai

Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07544757
Place: Chennai

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED
CIN: U27101TN2024PLC175572
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2025 (December 2024 to March 2025)

(Rs. In 'Lakhs)

		For the Period Ended 31-Mar-25
INCOME		
Revenue From Operations		-
Other Income	23	17.22
Total Income		**17.22**
EXPENSES		
Employee Benefit Expenses	24	58.21
Finance Costs	25	37.17
Depreciation / Amortisation Expenses	26	4.90
Other Expenses	27	137.46
Total expenses		**237.74**
Profit / (Loss) Before tax and exceptional items		**(220.52)**
Add /(Less): Exceptional items		-
Profit / (Loss) Before tax		**(220.52)**
Less: Tax Expenses	28	
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax	29	(56.99)
Profit / (Loss) for the period		**(163.52)**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges	30	(105.80)
Income Tax on above	30	27.51
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(241.81)**
Earnings per equity share (of face value of Rs. 10 each)		
Basic *(in Rs.)*	31	(163.52)
Diluted *(in Rs.)*		(163.52)
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share		
Basic		1,00,000
Diluted		60,67,000

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-45

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S/ S000188

ABCD & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S

Tarun R - Partner
Membership No: 249206
Place: Chennai
Date: 15.04.2025

For VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

Anil Jain
Director
DIN: 00181960
Place: Chennai

Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07544757
Place: Chennai

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED
CIN: U27101TN2024PLC175572
Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2025 (December 2024 to March 2025)

(Rs. In 'Lakhs)

Particulars	**For the period ended 31 March 2025**
A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(220.52)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation	4.90
Interest income	(17.22)
Interest expense	37.17
Provisions for employee benefits	1.23
Operating Profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**(194.44)**
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets :	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities :	
Other Current Assets	(664.33)
Trade Payables	96.52
Other Financial Assets	(126.44)
Other Current Liabilities	1,705.05
Cash flow from / (used) in operations	**816.36**
Net Cash flow from / (used) in operations	**816.36**
B. Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(208.11)
Capital Work in Progress	(235.21)
Intangible Asset under Development	(754.52)
Fixed Deposits and Other short term deposits	(3,008.76)
Investment in Subsidiary Company	(10.00)
Interest Received	0.23
Net cash flow from / (used) investing activities	**(4,216.37)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities	
Issue of Share Capital	10.00
Issue of Optionally Convertible Debenture	596.70
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Borrowings	3,887.08
Interest Paid	(35.86)
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities	**4,457.92**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**1,057.92**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,057.92
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	**1,057.92**
Cash on hand	-
Balance with banks in current account	1,057.92
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance sheet	**1,057.92**

Notes

The cash flow statement is prepared under Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-45

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S/ S000188

ABCD & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S

Tarun R - Partner
Membership No: 249206
Place: Chennai
Date: 15.04.2025

For VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

Anil Jain
Director
DIN: 00181960
Place: Chennai

Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07544757
Place: Chennai

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED
CIN: U27101TN2024PLC175572
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2025 (December 2024 to March 2025)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Equity shares INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Issue of equity shares	1,00,000	10.00
As at 31st March 2025	**1,00,000**	**10.00**

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Items of Other Comprehensive income - Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Equity Component of FI	Total equity attributable to equity holders
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(163.52)	-	-	(163.52)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(78.29)	-	(78.29)
Optionally Convertible Debenture	-	-	342.65	342.65
As at 31 March 2025	**(163.52)**	**(78.29)**	**342.65**	**100.84**

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-45

As per our report of even date
For A B C D & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S/ S000188

ABCD & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S

Tarun R - Partner
Membership No: 249206
Place: Chennai
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Anil Jain
Director
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VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED *

Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07544757
Place: Chennai

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED
CIN: U27101TN2024PLC175572
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025(December 2024 to March 2025)

1. Corporate Information

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED was incorporated on 20th December 2024 having its registered office in Chennai, registered under the Companies Act, 2013. The company will focus on trading, manufacturing, production, assembly, distribution, and marketing of energy assets, including their components and related equipment. It will also provide consulting, engineering, and engineering, procurement and construction services, alongside managing and operating power plants based on wind energy sources.

2. Basis of Preparation

a. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)] and other relevant provisions of the Act.
Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. Details of the Company's Material accounting policies are included in Note 3.

b. Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value; and
- share-based payments measured at fair value.

c. Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

d. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

e. Use of estimates

In preparing these financial statements, Management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.
Judgements are made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements and the same is disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.
Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment are reviewed on an on-going basis and the same is disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

f. Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and /or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:
- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

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- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e.as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices);
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3. Material Accounting Policies

a. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are rendered to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

b. Property, plant and equipment

i. Tangible

Tangible property, plant and equipment (PPE) acquired by the Company are reported at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The acquisition cost includes any cost attributable for bringing an asset to its working condition net of tax/duty credits availed, which comprises of purchase consideration and other directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use. PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

ii. Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciable amount for tangible property, plant and equipment is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial period end to reflect expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial period end with the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Depreciation for additions to/deductions on owned assets is calculated pro rata to the remaining period of use. Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of thc asset is allocated over its remaining useful life. All capital assets with individual value less than Rs. 5,000 are depreciated fully in the period in which they are purchased. Depreciation is calculated on Straight line method using the following useful lives estimated by management.

Assets	**Useful Years**
Office Equipment	5
Vehicles	8
Computers	3

iii. Impairment of assets

Upon an observed trigger or at the end of each accounting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property and intangible asset to determine whether there is any indication that the asset have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the PPE, investment property and intangible assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use.

iv. De-recognition of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset

An item of PPE and intangible assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED *

ABCD & CO LLP * CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

d. Income Taxes

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. The Company measures its tax balances for uncertain tax positions either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously within the same jurisdiction.

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

e. Provisions, and Contingencies

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources or an obligation for which the future outcome cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provision for onerous contracts i.e., contacts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event, based on reliable estimate of such obligation.

f. Earnings Per Share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing: - the profit attributable to owners of the Company - by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial period, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the period and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED ★

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- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.
- potentially issuable equity shares, that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share, are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share when they are anti-dilutive for the period presented.

g. Cash Flow Statements

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

h. Financial Instruments:

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow.
For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset.

i. Derivatives

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for the effective portion of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, which is initially recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss, or is adjusted against the cost of the related non-financial asset or non-financial liability if the hedged forecast transaction results in such recognition

j. Cash Flow Hedge

The Company Designates Foreign exchange futures contract as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Measurement

<u>Debt Instruments</u>

i) Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss and recognised under other income/ other expenses. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

iv) Equity Instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments are recognized in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

v) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL, as applicable, as the case may be. The amount of ECLs (or reversals, if any) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the profit or loss.

vi) Financial Liabilities

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

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination, which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

vii) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial Asset

A financial asset is derecognized only when

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

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

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

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Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Financial Liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

k. Inventories

Inventories (raw material - components including assemblies and sub assemblies) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory includes cost of purchases and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

l. Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflects company's unconditional right to consideration (that is, payment is due only on the passage of time). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is conditional only upon passage of time. Revenue in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset as only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as contract liabilities which is disclosed as deferred revenue.

Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

m. Trade Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. The amounts are usually unsecured. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

n. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in Statement of profit and loss under other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the date of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Company does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach

o. Exceptional items

When an item of income or expense within Statement of profit and loss from ordinary activity is of such size, nature or incidence that its disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the period, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed as exceptional items.

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED *

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(Rs. In 'Lakhs)

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Tangible Assets

Description	Computers	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block				
Additions During the period	7.98	2.37	197.75	**208.11**
Deletions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**7.98**	**2.37**	**197.75**	**208.11**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Charge for the period	0.13	0.01	4.76	**4.90**
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**0.13**	**0.01**	**4.76**	**4.90**
Net Block				
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**7.86**	**2.37**	**192.99**	**203.21**

5. Capital Work in Progress

CWIP	Amount in CWIP For a Period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-
Projects in Progress	235.21	-	-	-	**235.21**
Balance as at 31st March 2025	235.21	-	-	-	**235.21**

6. Intangible Under Development

Description	Know-How	Total
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions During the period	754.52	754.52
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**754.52**	**754.52**

	As at 31-Mar-25
7. Investments	
In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies	
Unquoted, fully paid up	
Venwind Refex Power Services Limited	10.00
Total	**10.00**
8. Other Financial Assets – Non Current	
Unsecured	
- Security Deposit	126.44
Total	**126.44**
9. Other Non - Current Assets	
Rental Advance	1.60
Prepaid Expenses - Security Deposit	23.56
Total	**25.16**

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

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(Rs. in Lakhs)

c. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares	31 March 2025	
	Number	**(% of total shares)**
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid held by		
Refex Industries Limited	67,000	67.00%
Windspire Energy Ventures Private Limited	8,250	8.25%
Enerscape Power Ventures Private Limited	8,250	8.25%
Anvrishaa Advisory Private Limited	8,250	8.25%
Amplicity Global Enterprises Private Limited	8,250	8.25%
	1,00,000	**100%**

d. Particulars of shareholding of Promoters	31 March 2025	
	Number	**(% of total shares)**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid held by		
Refex Industries Limited	67,000	67.00%

	As at 31-Mar-25
15. Other Equity	
Retained Earnings	(163.52)
Items of other comprehensive income	(78.29)
Equity component of optionally convertible Debentures	342.65
Total	**100.84**
RETAINED EARNINGS	
A. Opening Balance	-
Add : Surplus/(Loss) during the period	(163.52)
Closing Balance	**(163.52)**
Total	**(163.52)**
Other Comprehensive Income	
B. Opening Balance	-
Cash Flow Hedging	(78.29)
Closing Balance	**(78.29)**
EQUITY COMPONENT OF COMPOUND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT	
C. Opening balance	-
Add: Shares / debentures issued during the period	596.70
Less: Liability component of Optionally convertible Debentures	(254.05)
Closing Balance	**342.65**
Total	**100.84**

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

ABCD & CO LLP CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

The Compound Financial instruments relates to Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCD) issued by Company.

	As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	**Amount**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up	59,67,000	596.70
	59,67,000	**596.70**

	As at 31 March 2025	
a. Reconciliation of the Debentures outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period	**Number**	**Amount**
Optionally convertibe debenture		
At the commencement of the year	-	-
Debentures issued during the period	59,67,000	596.70
At the end of the period	**59,67,000**	**596.70**

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Debentures

0.01 % Optionally convertible debentures were issued in the month of March 2025 (59,67,000 debentures @ Rs. 10) pursuant to the debenture holder's agreement. Optionally convertible debentures are convertible into equity share of par value Rs.10/- in the ratio of 1:1.

These debentures are convertible into equity shares of the Company at the option of debenture holders after a period of 9 years from the allotment and upto completion of 9 years 11 months from the date of allotment. The holders of these debentures are entitled to an interest of 0.01% on par value of debentures. The debenture holders are entitled to one vote per debenture on any resolutions of the Company directly involving their rights.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

c. Particular of debenture holder holding more than 5% debenture of Class of debentures	As at 31st March 2025	
Refex Industries Limited	30,00,000	50.28%
Windspire Energy Ventures Private Limited	7,41,750	12.43%
Enerscape Power Ventures Private Limited	7,41,750	12.43%
Anvrishaa Advisory Private Limited	7,41,750	12.43%
Amplicity Global Enterprises Private Limited	7,41,750	12.43%
Total	**59,67,000**	**100.00%**

	As at 31-Mar-25
16. Borrowings- Long Term	
SECURED	
(a) Borrowings from Banks	
Vehicles - Commercial	182.58
Less: Current Maturities of Long term Borrwings	(20.82)
Total	**161.76**
(b) Liability Component of FI	
Liability component of Optionally Convertible Debentures	255.36
Total	**417.12**

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ABCD & CO LLP CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

The Compound Financial instruments relates to Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCD) issued by Company.

	As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	**Amount**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up	59,67,000	596.70
	59,67,000	**596.70**

a.Reconciliation of the Debentures outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period	**As at 31 March 2025**	
	Number	**Amount**
Optionally convertibe debenture		
At the commencement of the year	-	-
Debentures issued during the period	59,67,000	596.70
At the end of the period	**59,67,000**	**596.70**

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Debentures

0.01 % Optionally convertible debentures were issued in the month of March 2025 (59,67,000 debentures @ Rs. 10) pursuant to the debenture holder's agreement. Optionally convertible debentures are convertible into equity share of par value Rs.10/- in the ratio of 1:1.

These debentures are convertible into equity shares of the Company at the option of debenture holders after a period of 9 years from the allotment and upto completion of 9 years 11 months from the date of allotment. The holders of these debentures are entitled to an interest of 0.01% on par value of debentures. The debenture holders are entitled to one vote per debenture on any resolutions of the Company directly involving their rights.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

c. Particular of debenture holder holding more than 5% debenture of Class of debentures	**As at 31st March 2025**	
Refex Industries Limited	30,00,000	50.28%
Windspire Energy Ventures Private Limited	7,41,750	12.43%
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Amplicity Global Enterprises Private Limited	7,41,750	12.43%
Total	**59,67,000**	**100.00%**

	As at 31-Mar-25
16. Borrowings- Long Term	
SECURED	
(a) Borrowings from Banks	
Vehicles - Commercial	182.58
Less: Current Maturities of Long term Borrwings	(20.82)
Total	161.76
(b) Liability Component of FI	
Liability component of Optionally Convertible Debentures*	255.36
Total	**417.12**

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
	As at 31-Mar-25
17. Long term Provision	
Provision for Employee Benefits:-	
- Leave Encashment	1.19
	1.19
18. Short Term Borrowings	
Loan from Related Party	3,697.00
Loan from Others includes Credit Card Balances	7.49
Current maturities on longterm borrowings	20.82
Total	**3,725.32**

(Loan from related party carries an interest of 9% per annum on the outstanding amount)

19. Trade Payables Due to	
Micro and Small Enterprise	40.46
Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	56.06
Total	**96.52**

Ageing of Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March 2025					
(i) MSME	40.46	-	-	-	40.46
(ii)Others than MSME	56.06	-	-	-	56.06
Total	**96.52**	-	-	-	**96.52**

20. Other Financial Current Liabilities	
Derivative Liabilities	105.80
Total	**105.80**
21. Short term Provision	
Provision for Employee benefits	0.03
Total	**0.03**
22. Other Current Liabilities	
Provision for Expenses	28.53
Statutory Liabilities	63.35
Advance from customers	1,610.27
Other current liabilities	2.90
Total	**1,705.05**

	For the period ended 31-Mar-25
23. Other Income	
Interest from Fixed Deposits	17.04
Interest from Security Deposits	0.18
Total	**17.22**

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

ABCD & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	For the period ended 31-Mar-25
24. Employee Benefit Expenses	
Salary and Bonus	54.79
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	2.57
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.85
Total	**58.21**
25. Finance Cost	
Interest Expenses	37.10
Interest on ICD	*33.56*
Interest on Liability Component of CFI	*1.32*
Interest on Vehicle Loan	*2.22*
Other Borrowing Cost	0.07
Total	**37.17**
26. Depreciation and Amortization	
Depreciation / Amortisation for the period	
- Tangible Assets	4.90
Total	**4.90**
27. Other expenses	
Rates and taxes	1.88
Legal , Professional & Expert Engagement Fees	71.70
Repairs and maintenances	0.26
Rent	11.48
Food , Accommodation & Travelling Expenses	28.03
Advertisement and Publicity	0.65
Insurance	0.38
License Fees	1.03
General Expenses	7.56
Payment to Auditors	0.45
Printing and stationery	0.60
Bank Charges	13.44
Total	**137.46**
Payment to Auditors	
Statutory Audit	0.45
	0.45
28. Tax Expenses	
Current Tax	-
Deffered Tax	56.99
Total Income Tax expenses recognised in the current period	**56.99**

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ABCD & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S

(Rs. in Lakhs)

29. Deferred Tax expenses

FY 24-25	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit & Loss account / Reclassified from Deferred Tax	Changes through OCI	Closing Balance
A, Deferred Tax Asset in relation to:				
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	27.51	27.51
Property plant and Equipment	-	(3.04)	-	(3.04)
Unused Tax Losses	-	60.04	-	60.04
Net Deferred Tax Assets: (B-A)	-	***56.99***	**27.51**	***84.50***

30. Hedge Accounting

FY 24-25	Fair Value Changes through OCI	Income Tax impact	Cash flow hedge reserve Balance
A. Cash flow Hedging			
Derivatives Financial Instruments	105.80	-27.51	78.29

31. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	As at 31-Mar-25
a. Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	1,00,000
Equivalent shares - Optionally convertible Debenture	59,67,000
b. weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	**60,67,000**
Diluted Earnings	
Net Profit / (Loss) After Tax	(163.52)
Add: Interest on Financial Liability - OCD	1.32
Total Dilutive Earnings	**(162.21)**
Earnings per equity share (of face value of Rs. 10 each)	
Basic *(in Rs.)*	**(163.52)**
Diluted *(in Rs.)* *	**(163.52)**

* As the company has incurred loss during the period ended 31 March 2025, dilutive effect on weighted average number of shares would have an anti-dilutive impact and hence, not considered in Diluted EPS computation.

32. Related Party Transactions

A. List of Related Parties[1]

Name of the related party and nature of relationship

Nature of Relationship	Name of the Related Party
Ultimate Holding Company	Sherisha Technolgies Private Limited
Holding Company	Refex Industries Limited
Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Venwind Refex Power Service Limited
Directors	Anil Jain
	Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
	Uthayakumar Lalitha
	Sahil Singla
	Sachin Navtosh Jha

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

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(Rs. in 'Lakhs)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

All transactions with related parties are conducted at arm's length price under normal terms of business and all amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

B. Transactions with Related Parties

Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	For the period ended March 31, 2025
Unsecured Loan	Refex Industries Limited	3,697.00
Interest Expense on ICD	Refex Industries Limited	33.56
Interest on OCD	Refex Industries Limited	0.00

(The interest on Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) is less than ₹5,000. As the financial statements are presented in lakhs, this amount has been rounded off to zero.)

C. Balance as an 31st March 2025

Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured Loan	Refex Indsutries Limited	3,697.00

33. Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The management has identified certain enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company, and which qualify under the definition of 'Micro and Small Enterprises' as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the Act"). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31st March 2025 have been made in the financial statements based on information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	40.46
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting period	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-

34. Fair Value Measurements

A. Financial Instrument by Category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			Fair value hierarchy		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets						
Investments	-	-	10.00	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,057.92	-	-	-
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,358.76	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	650.00	126.44	650.00	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	-	**650.00**	**3,553.11**	**650.00**	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings (Current & Non-current)	-	-	4,142.43	-	-	-
Trade Payable	-	-	96.52	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	105.80	-	105.80	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	**105.80**	**4,238.95**	**105.80**	-	-

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Fair value hierarchy

Level I - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level I that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., Derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Accordingly, these are classified as level 3 of fair value hierarchy.

B. Financial risk management

The Company business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, foreign currency risks and credit risk. The Company's management has the overall responsibility for establishing and governing the Company risk management framework. The management is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company risk management policies. The Company risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set and monitor appropriate risk limits and controls, periodically review the changes in market conditions and reflect the changes in the policy accordingly. The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Board of directors of the Company.

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from Company's trade receivables and other financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure which is as follows:

	Carrying amount As at 31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	1,057.92
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	2,358.76
Other Financial Assets	776.44
	4,193.11

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk.

Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash equivalents.

This comprises of deposit with banks. The company limits its exposure to credit risks arising from these financial assets and there is no collateral held against these because counter parties are banks. Banks have high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies.

Other Financial Assets

The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of margin money placed with brokers for hedging purposes and security deposits given against lease arrangements. While margin money is also subject to market risk due to price fluctuations in the underlying hedging instruments, the associated credit risk arises from the potential non-performance by the brokers. Security deposits are provided as per the terms of lease agreements and are refundable upon compliance by the counterparties. The Company mitigates such risks by engaging with reputed and financially sound counterparties, including long-standing suppliers, and by assessing the financial credibility of new counterparties before placement

ii. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligation, associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding. Having regards to the nature of the business wherein the Company is able to generate fixed cash flows over a period of time and to optimize the cost of funding, the Company, from time to time, funds its long -term investment from short-term sources. The short-term borrowings can be roll forward or, if required, can be refinanced from long term borrowings. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

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(Rs. in 'Lakhs)

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2025.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2 years and above	Total
Borrowings	3,725.32	22.70	394.42	4,142.43
Trade Payables	96.52	-	-	96.52
Other Financial Liabilities	105.80	-	-	105.80
Total	**3,927.63**	**22.70**	**394.42**	**4,344.75**

iii. Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from procurement of materials and technical services from foreign vendors. To manage this risk, the Company has entered into foreign exchange futures contracts. These contracts are designated as cash flow hedges in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments. The effective portion of the hedge is recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the forecasted transaction affects earnings.

The Company continues to monitor currency risk closely and applies appropriate hedging strategies as part of its risk management framework.

35. Capital Management

The Company's objectives of capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the return to shareholders, issue/ buyback shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity as below.

- Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components attributable to the equity holders
- Net debt includes borrowings (non-current and current), trade payables and other financial liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and margin money deposits with banks

	As at 31st March
Borrowings	
Long term and Short Term Borrowings	4,142.43
Less: Current maturities of Long term Borrowings	(20.82)
Less: Cash and Cash equivalants	(3,416.68)
Adjusted Net Debt	**704.93**
Total Equity	110.84
Adjusted Net Equity	**110.84**
Adjusted Net debt to Adjusted equity Ratio	6.36

In order to achieve the objective of maximize shareholders value, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Any significant breach in meeting the financial covenants would allow the bank to call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of above-mentioned interest-bearing borrowing. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the current period.

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(Rs. in 'Lakhs)

36. Employee Benefit Expenses

a. Leave Encashment

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, made at the end of each financial period. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss. The Company presents the accumulated leave liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

Movement in defined benefit obligations

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025
Present value of obligation	1.23
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(1.23)**
Effect of assets ceiling , if any	-
Net Asset / (Liabilities)	**(1.23)**

Expenses recognized in income statement

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025
Present value of obligation as at Beginning	-
Present value of obligation as at end	1.23
Benefit Payment	-
Actual return on plan assets	-
Transfer In/(out)	-
Expenses recognized in income statement	**1.23**

37. Hedge Accounting – Cash Flow Hedge

a. Hedging Strategy and Risk Management Objectives.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on a highly probable forecast purchase transaction denominated in USD, expected to occur by the end of April 2025. To hedge this risk, the Company entered into a USD-INR futures contract on a recognized stock exchange in March 2025 with expiry in April 2025.

The objective of this hedging relationship is to manage the variability in functional currency cash flows (INR) arising from adverse movements in the USD-INR exchange rate.

b. Detail of Hedging Instruments

Particulars	Amount
Type of Instrument	USD-INR
Purpose of Hedge	Forecast foreign curreny purchase
Hedge Classification	Cash Flow Hedge under IndAs-109

c. Accounting and Fair Value

Particulars	Amount
Initial Margin (with Exchange Broker)	650.00
Fair Value of Future Contract - Gain/(loss)	(105.80)
Recognised in OCI - Effective - Gain/(loss)	(78.29)
Deferred Tax Income/(Expenses)	27.51
Recognised in profit & loss - Ineffective	-

d. Movement in Cash Flow Hedging Reserve

Particulars	Amount
At the beginning of the year	-
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period (Net)	(78.29)
Amount reclassified to profit or loss during the period	-
Net amount recognized in OCI	**(78.29)**

(Rs. in 'Lakhs)

38. Expenditure in Foreign Currency on:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Expenditure in Foreign Currency on:	
Advance to supplier - during the financial period on account of payment for Know how	754.52
Advance to supplier - during the financial period on account of Material Purchase	417.24
Travelling expenses	6.97
Total	**1,178.72**

39. Financial Ratios*

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March 2025
a) Current ratio	Current Asset	Current Liability	0.84
b) Debt-Equity ratio	Total Liabilities (Debt)	Shareholders Equity	37.37
c) Debt service coverage ratio[1]	EBITDA	Principal + Interest	NA
d) Return on equity ratio	Net Profit	Shareholders Equity	-218%
e) Inventory turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Inventory	NA
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivables	NA
g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payables	NA
h) Net capital turnover ratio	Turnover	Working Capital	NA
i) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Turnover	NA
j) Return on capital employed	EBIT	Capital Employed	-39%
k) Return on investment	Income generated from Investment	Time Weighted Average Investment	NA

*As this company is incorporated in Current Financial Year i.e. 2024-25, comparison with previous reporting period is not possible.

[1.]Debt service Coverage Ratio has not been computed as Earning available for debt service are negative for current period.

40. Segment Reporting

Based on the information reported for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance, there are no reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108-'Operating Segments', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

41. Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standard under Companies Act, 2013 (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the Period ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

In order to simplify numerical data and enhance the clarity of our presentations, we have rounded figures to the nearest thousands as per the requirement of Ind AS Schedule III Amendments. While this approach helps to make data easier to interpret, it can sometimes result in a total mismatch between individual figures and their sum when rounded.

42. Additional regulatory information

a) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder.

b) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has Rs. 3,100 (In Lakhs) borrowing limits sanctioned from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets but not utilized during the financial year 24-25.

c) Wilful defaulter

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

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ABCD & CO LLP CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

d) Relationship with struck off companies

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

e) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction of number of layers) Rules, 2017.

f) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

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

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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

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

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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

g) Undisclosed income

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

h) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

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

i) Valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible asset and investment property

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

j) Other regulatory information Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

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

43. The Company has a process whereby periodically all long-term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the period-end, the company has reviewed all such contracts and confirmed that no provision is required to be created under any law / accounting standard towards any foreseeable losses.

44. Audit trail point

The Company has accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial period ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Since the company was incorporated during the FY 24-25, the requirement relating to preservation of audit trail is not applicable.

45. As the company has been incorporated current financial year 24-25, No previous year comparison practicable.

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements :1-45

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S/ S000188

ABCD & CO LLP CHENNAI-14 FRN016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Tarun R - Partner
Membership No: 249206
Place: Chennai
Date: 15.04.2025

For VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

VENWIND REFEX POWER LIMITED

Anil Jain
Director
DIN: 00181960
Place: Chennai

Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07544757
Place: Chennai