

Dewan P N Chopra & Co

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of I-Fox Windtechnik India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of I-Fox Windtechnik India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

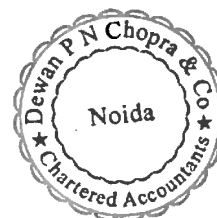
We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, and Shareholder's Information (herein referred to as "the Reports") but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 statement that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

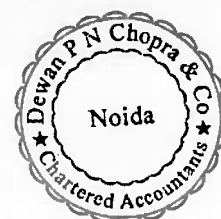
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal controls over financial reporting system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events



or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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.

Other Matter

Incoming auditor to audit comparative information for adjustments to transition to Ind AS

1. The statutory audit was conducted via making arrangements to provide requisite documents/information through an electronic medium. The Company has made available the following information/ records/ documents/ explanations to us through e-mail and remote secure network of the Company: -

a) Scanned copies of necessary records/documents deeds, certificates and the related records made available electronically through e-mail or remote secure network of the Company; and

b) By way of enquiries through video conferencing, dialogues and discussions over the phone, e-mails, and similar communication channels.

It has also been represented by the management that the data and information provided electronically for the purpose of our audit are correct, complete, reliable and are directly generated from the accounting system of the Company, extracted from the records and files, without any further manual modifications so as to maintain its integrity, authenticity, readability and completeness. In addition, based on our review of the various internal audit reports/inspection reports/other reports (as applicable), nothing has come to our knowledge that makes us believe that such an audit procedure would not be adequate.

Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

3. 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 it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with in this Report are in agreement with the books of the account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(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 the financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

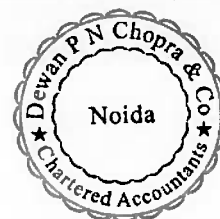
(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or



entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material misstatement.

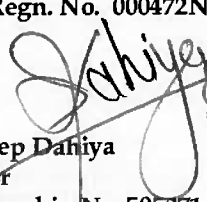
v. There is no dividend declared or paid during the year by the company.

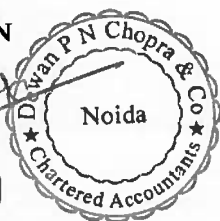
vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software to maintain its books of account. This software has a feature that records audit trail (edit log) facility, however, the feature was not enabled during the period from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 for any of the transactions recorded in the respective software.

Further, the feature of recording audit trail (Audit Log) Facility was also not enabled at the transaction level and database layer to log any direct data changes for all software other than the accounting software used for financial information.

Since the audit trail facility was not enabled and operated for the accounting software during the period from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025, we are unable to comment on instances of tampering with the audit trail feature or on its preservation by the Company as per statutory requirements for record retention.

For Dewan P N Chopra & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 000472N


Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN: 25505371BMHZGD2851
Date: May 29, 2025
Place: Noida



ANNEXURE-ATO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph - 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date.)

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view of the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given by the management and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of the audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that: -

- (i) (a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and the situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The management has physically verified the property, plant and equipment at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

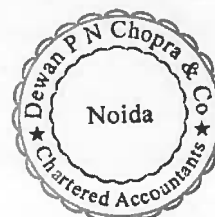
(c) There are no immovable properties held in the name of the Company. Hence, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The company is not revaluing its property, plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year, hence paragraph 3 (1) (d) is not applicable to the company.

(e) Based on the management representation, there are no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, hence the paragraph 3 (1) (e) is not applicable on the company.
- (ii) (a) On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records and in our opinion, the management has physically verified the inventory at reasonable intervals, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management are appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory have been found by the management.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records, during the year the company has made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

(a) Based on the examination of the books of accounts and records of the company, during the year the company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity details of the same have been given below:



(Figures in Lakh)

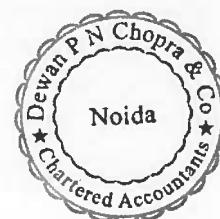
Particulars	Guarantees	Investment	Loans (in Lakh)	Advances in the nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
- Promoter	-	-	-	-
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above cases: -				
- Promoter	-	-	-	-
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	416.16	-

(b) Based on the examination of the books of accounts and records of the company, 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.

(c) Based on the examination of the books of accounts and records of the company, the loans are repayable on demand and there is no stipulation of schedule of repayment of principal and repayment of interest accordingly, we are unable to specific comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and interest.

(d) Based on the information provided by the management, the loans are repayable on demand and, hence paragraph 3(iii)(d) & (e) are not applicable.

(f) Based on the examination of the books of accounts and records of the company, the company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. The details of the same are given below: -



(Figures in Lakhs)

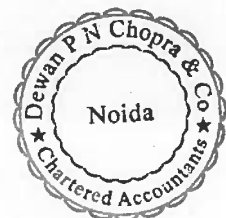
	All Parties	Promoters	Related parties
The aggregate amount of loans/ advances in nature of loans			
- Repayable on demand (A)	416.16		416.16
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)			
Total (A+B)	416.16		416.16
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loans to the total loans	100.00%		100.00%

- (iv) In our opinion, with respect to loans, investments, guarantees, and security provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act have been complied with.
- (v) The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposited; hence paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge, the company is not required to maintain cost records under the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended and prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax.

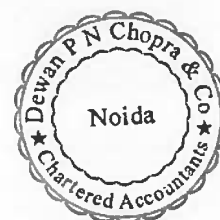
On the basis of our examination of the records of the company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value-added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, to the extent applicable to it.

In our opinion, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value-added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except as mentioned below in the table:

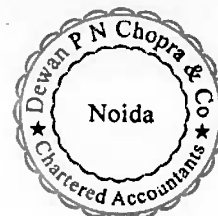
Name of the Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (In Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Date of payment	Remarks, if any
State Act	Professional Tax	8,16,310	Upto August - 2024	-	-



- (b) On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records, the company does not have the dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records, there are no transactions that are there which is not recorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), hence clause 3 (viii) is not applicable to the company.
- (ix) (a) On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records and in our opinion, there is no default in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- (d) The Company has not taken any short-term loan during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) In our opinion, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the company during the year.



- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company. Hence, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Based on our examination of the records of the Company and in our opinion, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Act.
- (b) The company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the company.
- (xvi) (a) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- (b) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not conducted any non-banking financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration from the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not a Core Investment company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and accordingly there is no requirement to fulfill the criteria of a CIC.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is not more than one CIC as part of the group. However, one more group company meets the criteria for CIC company but the same is already registered as an "NBFC-Investment & Credit Company", accordingly not considered here for reporting the number of CICs in the group.
- (xvii) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Nil and Rs 15.66 Lakh during the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations are given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, and other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.



- (xx) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, section 135 of the Act is applicable to the Company, hence, paragraph 3(xx) of the order is not applicable.

For Dewan P N Chopra & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 000472N

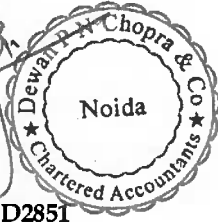
Sandeep Dahiya
Partner

Membership No. 505371

UDIN: 25505371BMHZGD2851

Date: May 29, 2025

Place: Noida



ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF I-Fox Windtechnik India Private Limited

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

We have audited the internal controls over the financial reporting of I-Fox Windtechnik India Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the 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 were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

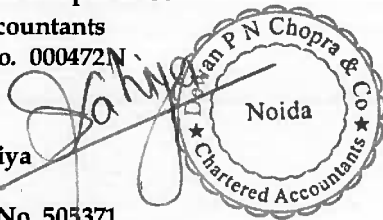
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 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 Dewan P N Chopra & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN: 25505371BMHZGD2851
Date: May 29, 2025
Place: Noida



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	373.24	202.02
(b) Intangible assets	5	0.04	0.04
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Other non-current financial assets	6	345.97	246.09
Total Non-current assets		719.25	448.15
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	1,005.09	758.17
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	1,387.79	645.25
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	12.71
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above		205.86	-
(iv) Loans	10	416.16	416.16
(v) Other current financial assets	6	177.30	106.57
(c) Other current assets	11	140.38	212.85
(d) Income tax assets (net)	12	83.98	59.45
Total Current assets		3,416.56	2,211.16
Total Assets		4,135.81	2,659.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	9.00	9.00
(b) Other equity	14	1,391.08	969.70
Total equity		1,400.08	978.70
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	4.72	8.23
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities	16	23.68	11.17
(c) Provisions	17	24.17	23.24
Total Non-current liabilities		52.57	42.64
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	1,081.38	1,000.56
(ii) Trade payables	19		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro		1,151.30	399.30
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	274.25	135.22
(b) Other current liabilities	21	67.64	100.29
(c) Provisions	17	3.13	2.60
(d) Current tax liabilities	22	105.47	-
Total current liabilities		2,683.17	1,637.97
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,135.81	2,659.31

The accompanying notes (1 to 47) are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Dewan P N Chopra & Co

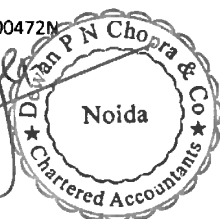
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya

Partner

Membership No. 505371



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gurusamy Sokkalingam
 Director & CEO
 DIN : 02775702

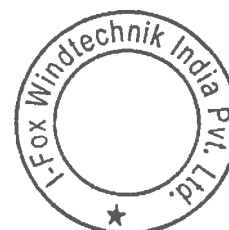
S K Mathusudhana
 Chairman & Director
 DIN: 10055982

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Notes	For year ended 31 March 2025	For year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue			
a) Revenue from operations	23	4,010.39	2,572.41
b) Other income	24	215.23	130.11
Total revenue		4,225.62	2,702.52
Expenses			
a) O&M Expense	25	1,835.63	1,201.93
b) Employee benefit expenses	26	977.72	932.30
c) Finance costs	27	144.05	69.94
d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	65.09	30.75
e) Other expenses	29	634.78	586.16
Total expenses		3,657.27	2,821.08
Profit before tax		568.35	(118.56)
Tax expense			
a) Current Tax	33	141.52	-
b) Deferred tax assets/liabilities	33	10.54	4.38
c) Taxation pertaining to earlier years		-	(64.36)
Total tax expense		152.06	(59.98)
Profit for the year		416.29	(58.58)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a) Remeasurement profit/(loss) on defined benefit plans		7.07	-
Income tax relating to remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans		(1.97)	-
Other comprehensive profit for the year		5.10	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year		421.38	(58.58)
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and diluted	32	4,625.40	(650.90)

The accompanying notes (1 to 47) are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Dewan P N Chopra & Co

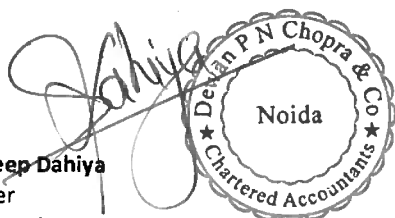
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya

Partner

Membership No. 505371



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gurusamy Sokkalingam

Director & CEO

DIN : 02775702

S K Mathusudhana

Chairman & Director

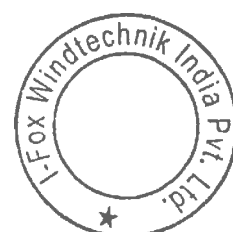
DIN: 10055982

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025

Place : Noida

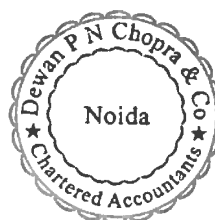
Date : 29/05/2025



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2025	For year ended 31 March 2024
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from continuing operations	421.38	(58.58)
Adjustments for:		
Tax expense	12.51	(55.07)
Finance costs	144.05	69.94
Depreciation and amortisation expense	65.09	30.75
Interest income	(69.30)	(49.94)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	573.73	(62.90)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	(742.54)	(56.14)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(246.92)	(19.05)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other financial assets	(170.61)	(239.72)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other assets	47.94	(24.22)
(Increase)/Decrease in Borrowings		-
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	752.00	98.46
Increase/(Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	91.39	44.64
Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities	(32.65)	10.13
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	1.46	25.84
Cash generated from operations	273.79	(222.96)
Income taxes paid	105.47	(226.17)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	379.26	(449.13)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including changes in capital work-in-progress, capital creditors and capital advance)	(236.31)	(51.27)
Investment in FDR	(205.86)	-
Inter corporate deposits given	-	(106.57)
Interest income	69.30	49.94
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(372.87)	(107.90)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(3.51)	(1.81)
Proceeds from/(repayment of) short term loans	121.38	626.37
ICD Repaid	(40.56)	
Finance costs	(96.41)	(54.85)
Net cash generated from financing activities	(19.10)	569.71
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(12.71)	12.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12.71	0.03
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(0.00)	12.71



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Current borrowings	Non Current borrowings	Equity Share Capital
Opening Balance	997.19	11.60	9.00
Cash Flows	80.82	(3.51)	-
Interest Expense	127.29	1.00	-
Interest Paid	(127.29)	(1.00)	-
Closing Balance	1,078.01	8.09	9.00

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Current borrowings	Non Current borrowings	Equity Share Capital
Opening Balance	370.82	13.41	9.00
Cash Flows	626.37	(1.81)	-
Interest Expense	57.36	1.26	-
Interest Paid	(57.36)	(1.26)	-
Closing Balance	997.19	11.60	9.00

The accompanying notes (1 to 47) are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

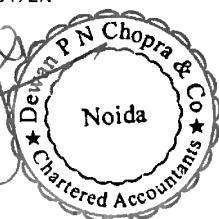
For Dewan P N Chopra & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya
Partner

Membership No. 505371



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gurusamy Sockalingam
Director & CEO
DIN : 02775702

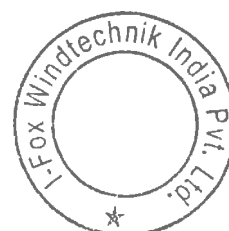
S K Mathusudhana
Chairman & Director
DIN: 10055982

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539
Statement of changes in equity for year ended 31 March 2025

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at 31 March 2025

(₹ in Lakh)

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Issued during the year	Bought Back during the year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
9.00	-	-	9.00

Balance as at 31 March 2024

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Issued during the year	Bought Back during the year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
9.00	-	-	9.00

B. Other equity

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 1st April 2023	1,028.28	-	1,028.28
Add/(Less): Profit/(Loss) for the year	(58.58)	-	(58.58)
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	969.70	-	969.70
Add/(Less): Profit/(Loss) for the year	421.38	-	421.38
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,391.08	-	1,391.08

The accompanying notes (1 to 47) are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Dewan P N Chopra & Co

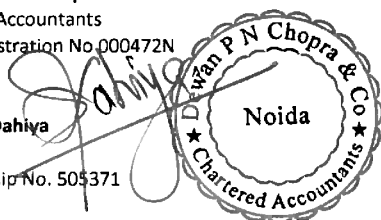
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.000472N

Sandeep Dahiya

Partner

Membership No. 505371



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

[Signature]

Gurusamy Sokkalingam

Director & CEO

DIN : 02775702

[Signature]

S K Mathusudhana

Chairman & Director

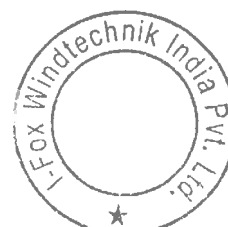
DIN: 10055982

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Company Information

I-Fox Windtechnik India Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated in India. The Company is engaged in the business of providing Operations and Maintenance ("O&M") services of WTGs. The Company is a subsidiary of Inox Green Energy Services Limited (formerly known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited) which is a subsidiary of Inox Wind Limited and its ultimate holding company is Inox Leasing and Finance Limited. The area of operations of the Company is within India.

The Company's registered office is located at Shed No -12, Sidco Industrial Estate Four Road, Gudimangalam, Udumalpet Tirupur Coimbatore Tamil Nadu-642201, India.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company (also called standalone financial statements) and comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 are the first financials with comparatives, prepared under Ind AS. For all previous periods including the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rule, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (hereinafter referred to as 'Previous GAAP') used for its statutory reporting requirement in India.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2021 being the date of transition to Ind AS.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

These Financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

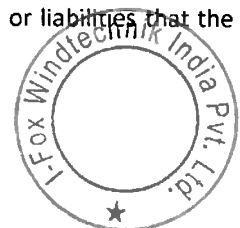
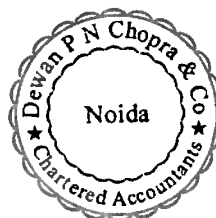
These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the material accounting policies.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Levels 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;



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months.

These Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 29th May , 2025.

3. Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Business combinations

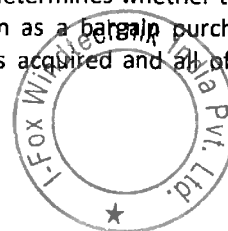
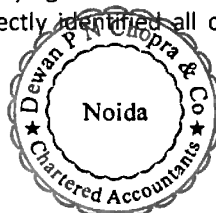
Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange of control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- assets (or disposal Group) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

In case of a bargain purchase, before recognising a gain in respect thereof, the Company determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. Thereafter, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

liabilities assumed and recognises any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment. The Company then reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts that Ind AS requires for the purposes of calculating the bargain purchase. If the gain remains after this reassessment and review, the Company recognises it in other comprehensive income and accumulates the same in equity as capital reserve. This gain is attributed to the acquirer. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the Company recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing (as described above), directly in equity as capital reserve.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Ind AS.

When the consideration transferred by the Company in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill or capital reserve, as the case may be. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at fair value at subsequent reporting dates with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that has previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

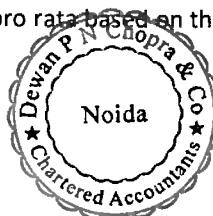
If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognized to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

3.2 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see Note 3.1 above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

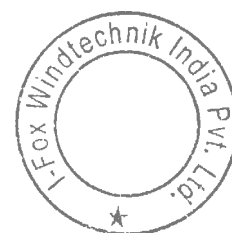
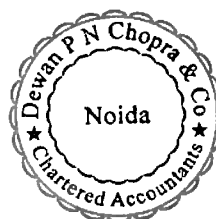
- Revenue from services rendered is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date and when the costs incurred for the transactions and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably, as under:
 - Revenue from operations and maintenance and common infrastructure facilities contracts is recognized over the period of the contract, on a straight-line basis w.e.f signing of contracts.
 - Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.
 - Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.
 - Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers. Revenue from subsidiaries is recognized based on transaction price which is at arm's length. Contract assets are recognized when there is the excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts.
- Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only the act of invoicing is pending) when there is an unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.
- Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognized when there are billings in excess of revenues.
- The billing schedules agreed upon with customers include periodic performance-based payments and/or milestone-based progress payments. Invoices are payable within the contractually agreed credit period.
- In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.
- Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specifications and requirements. The Company reviews modifications to the contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or the transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Use of significant judgments in revenue recognition

- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or the existence of an enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

3.3.1 Other income

- Interest income from a financial asset is recognized on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate which exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Insurance claims are recognized to the extent there is a reasonable certainty of the realizability of the claim amount.
- Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

3.4 Leases

Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

3.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.6 Employee benefits

3.6.1 Retirement benefit costs

Recognition and measurement of defined contribution plans:

Payments to defined contribution benefit plans viz. government-administered provident funds and pension schemes are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

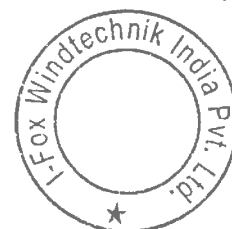
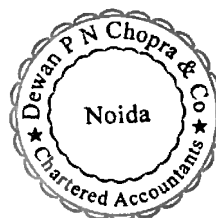
Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans:

For a defined benefit plan, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit plan at the start of the reporting period, taking account of any change in the net defined benefit plan during the year as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

3.6.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave, bonus etc. in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

3.7 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

3.7.1 Current tax

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

3.7.2 Deferred tax

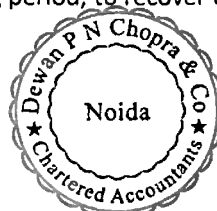
Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which the benefits of the temporary differences can be utilised and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

3.7.3 Presentation of current and deferred tax :

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In the case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

3.8 Property, plant and equipment

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) that qualifies as an asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, as reduced by accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The Company identifies and determines the cost of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment separately if the part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of that item of property, plant and equipment and has a useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining item.

Cost comprises the purchase price/cost of construction, including non-refundable taxes or levies and any expenses attributable to bringing the PPE to its working condition for its intended use. Project pre-operative expenses and expenditures incurred during the construction period are capitalized to various eligible PPE. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying PPE are capitalised.

Spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Costs in nature of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

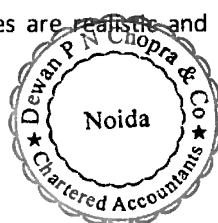
The cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

Depreciation is recognized to write off the cost of PPE (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 are considered the minimum lives. If the management's estimate of the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition of the asset or of the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than that envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/remaining useful life. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

PPE is depreciated over its estimated useful lives, determined as under:

- Freehold land is not depreciated.
- On other items of PPE, based on useful life as per Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect a fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

3.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated recognized and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated recognized and impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets as above.

An intangible asset is recognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is recognized.

Estimated useful lives of intangible assets

The estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

- Software 6 years

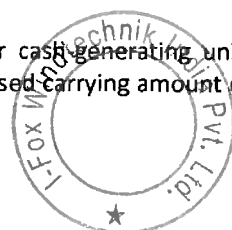
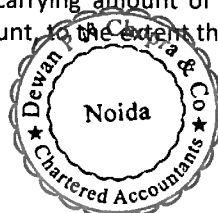
3.10 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets (other than goodwill) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If it is not possible to measure fair value less cost of disposal because there is no basis for making a reliable estimate of the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place between market participants at the measurement dates under market conditions, the asset's value in use is used as the recoverable amount.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of the cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using a weighted average cost basis.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.

Cost of work-in-progress includes the cost of materials, conversion costs, an appropriate share of fixed and variable overheads and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The net realisable value represents 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.

3.12 Provisions and Contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated.

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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

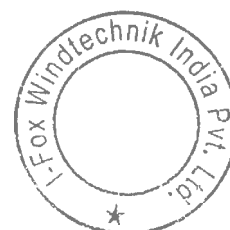
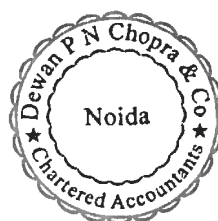
A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably.

When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of the subsequent period, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amounts that would be recognized in accordance with Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortisation recognized in accordance with Ind AS 18 Revenue, if any.

3.13 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company member becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and are recognized immediately in profit or loss.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

A] Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognized at fair value, in the case of financial assets which are recognized at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

b) Effective interest method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

c) Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

- i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and
- ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, certain investments and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

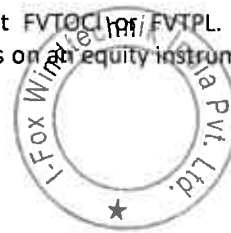
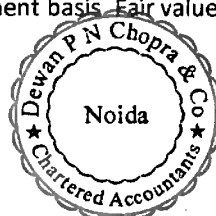
The amortized cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

ii. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) 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.

Investments in equity instruments, classified under financial assets, are initially measured at fair value. The Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such an election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

are recognized as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVTOCI.

The Company does not have any financial assets in this category.

iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognized as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs:

- i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;
- ii. The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;
- iii. The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);
- iv. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability.

The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

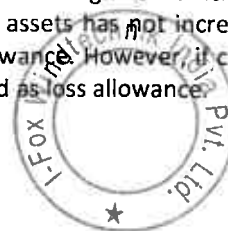
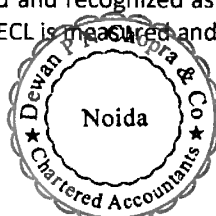
e) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies the expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

- i. Trade receivables
- ii. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)
- iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

In the case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as a loss allowance.

In the case of other assets (listed as ii and iii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as a loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on a 12-month ECL.

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

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

ECL is measured in a manner that reflects unbiased and probability-weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses'/'Other income'

B] Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the 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.

i. Equity instruments:-

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

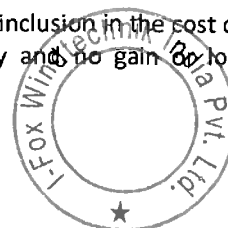
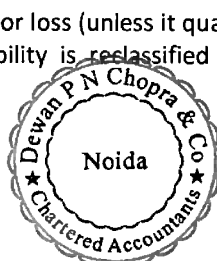
Repurchase of the entity's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

ii. Compound financial instruments:-

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise of convertible debentures denominated in INR that can be converted to equity shares at the option of the holder. The debentures will be converted into equity shares at the fair value on the date of conversion.

The fair value of the liability component of a compound financial instrument is determined using a market interest rate of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. This value is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption of the debentures. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the instrument net of derivatives if any. The equity component is recognized and included in shareholder's equity (net of deferred tax) and is not subsequently re-measured. The derivative component is recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss (unless it qualifies for inclusion in the cost of an asset). In case of conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

iii. Financial Liabilities:-

a) Initial recognition and measurement :

Financial liabilities are recognized when a Company member becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

b) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL other than the derivative instrument.

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

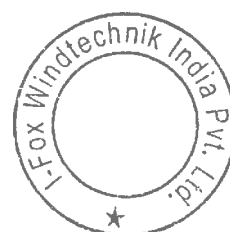
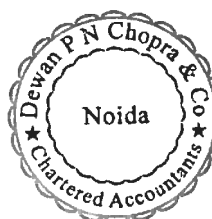
3.14 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

3.15 Recent Accounting Pronouncement

- Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS 117 - Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and lease back transactions, applicable from April 1, 2024. The Company has assessed that there is no significant impact on its financial statements.
- On May 7, 2025, MCA notifies the amendments to Ind AS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. These amendments aim to provide clearer guidance on assessing currency exchangeability and estimating exchange rates when currencies are not readily exchangeable. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025. The Company has assessed that there is no significant impact on its financial statements.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

3.16 Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

In application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the Directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimations and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.17 Following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a) Useful lives of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) & intangible assets:

The Company has adopted the useful lives of PPE as described in Notes 3.8 & 3.9 above. The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of PPE & intangible assets at the end of each reporting period.

b) Fair value measurements and valuation processes

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above.

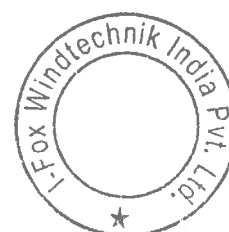
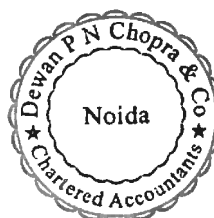
For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period and discloses the same.

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involves various judgements and assumptions. Where necessary, the Company engages third-party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair values of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 31.

c) Other assumptions and estimation uncertainties, included in respective notes are as under:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets is based on estimates of taxable profits in future years. The Company prepares detailed cash flow and profitability projections, which are reviewed by the board of directors of the Company. The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgments are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions – see Note 29.
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations and other long-term employee benefits: key actuarial assumptions.
- Assessment of the status of various legal cases/claims and other disputes where the Company does not expect any material outflow of resources and hence these are reflected as contingent liabilities. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.
- Impairment of financial assets – see Note 31



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

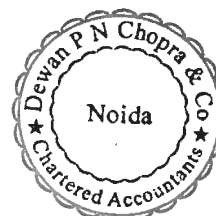
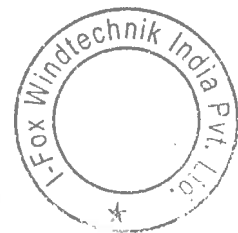
4 : Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Carrying amount of :		
Plant & equipment	230.71	88.00
Data Processing Equipments	56.87	21.27
Office equipments	13.27	15.95
Furniture and fixtures	12.98	14.73
Vehicles	59.41	62.08
Total	373.24	202.02

Note: Assets mortgaged/pledged as security for borrowings are as under:

Carrying amounts of:	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024
Vehicles	59.41	62.08
Total	59.41	62.08



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

4 : Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Plant & equipment	Data Processing Equipments	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Cost or deemed cost:						
Balance as at 1st April 2023	89.19	22.05	9.80	15.53	92.90	229.48
Additions	25.61	10.21	10.62	2.34	2.50	51.27
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	114.80	32.26	20.42	17.87	95.40	280.75
Additions	181.19	45.72	-	-	9.40	236.31
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	295.99	77.98	20.42	17.87	104.80	517.06
Accumulated Depreciation:						
Balance as at 1st April 2023	16.46	5.94	2.50	1.61	21.47	47.98
Depreciation for the year	10.33	5.05	1.97	1.54	11.86	30.75
Balance as at 31st March 2024	26.79	10.99	4.47	3.15	33.33	78.73
Depreciation for the year	38.49	10.12	2.68	1.74	12.06	65.09
Balance as at 31st March 2025	65.28	21.11	7.15	4.89	45.39	143.82

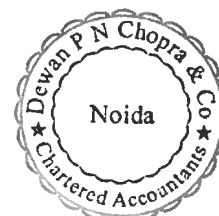
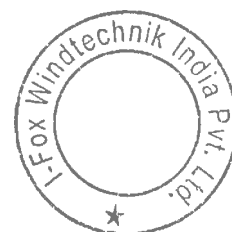
Net carrying amount	Plant & equipment	Data Processing Equipments	Office equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
As at 31 March 2024	88.00	21.27	15.95	14.73	62.08	202.02
As at 31 March 2025	230.71	56.87	13.27	12.98	59.41	373.24

5 : Intangible Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Carrying amounts of:		
Software	0.04	0.04
Total	0.04	0.04

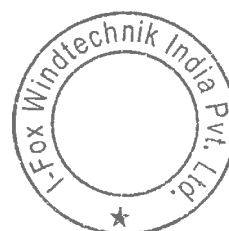
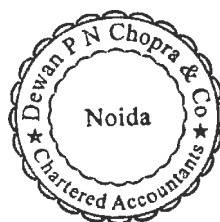
Details of Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Intangible assets		
Balance as at 1st April 2023	0.80	0.80
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.80	0.80
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.80	0.80
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at 1st April 2023	0.76	0.76
Amortisation expense for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.76	0.76
Amortisation expense for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.76	0.76
Net Carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2025	0.04	0.04
As at 31 March 2024	0.04	0.04



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
6: Other financial assets		
<u>Non-current</u>		
Security deposits	345.97	246.09
Total	345.97	246.09
<u>Current</u>		
Unbilled revenue	177.30	106.57
Total	177.30	106.57
7: Inventories		
Raw Materials	1,005.09	758.17
Total	1,005.09	758.17
<i>(For details of assets pledge refer note 18)</i>		
8: Trade receivables		
(Unsecured)		
<u>Current</u>		
Considered good- Unsecured	1,387.79	645.25
Considered doubtful- Unsecured	39.35	13.57
	1427.14	658.82
Less: Allowances for expected credit losses	39.35	13.57
Total	1,387.79	645.25
<i>(For Ageing, refer Note 30 and for details of assets pledge refer note 18)</i>		
9: Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
in Current accounts		12.71
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	205.86	
Total	205.86	12.71
10: Loans		
<u>Current</u>		
Loans	416.16	416.16
Add: Interest accrued	90.01	44.95
	506.17	461.11
Less: Interest accrued disclosed in note no. 20	-90.01	-44.95
Total	416.16	416.16



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
-------------	------------------------	------------------------

Loans or advances granted to promoters, directors or KMPs:

As at 31 March 2025

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoter	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	416.16	100%

As at 31 March 2024

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoter	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	416.16	100%

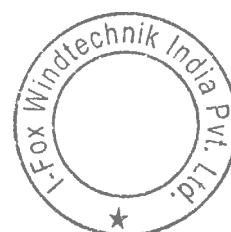
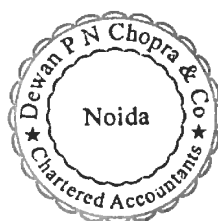
11: Other assets

Current

Balances with government authorities	15.08	141.39
Advance to suppliers	30.55	23.96
Advance to Employees	0.34	0.00
Prepaid expenses	4.40	2.55
Other assets	90.01	44.95
Total	140.38	212.85

12: Income tax Assets

Income tax Assets	83.98	59.45
Total	83.98	59.45



13: Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorised capital		
10,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each (31 March 2024: 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
9000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each (31 March 2024: 9000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	9.00	9.00
	9.00	9.00

Terms / rights attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 per share. All these shares have the same rights and preferences with respect to payment of dividend, repayment of capital and voting. On winding up of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ in lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Equity share capital				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	9,000	9.00	9,000	9.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Bought Back	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	9,000	9.00	9,000	9.00

(b) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Inox Green Energy Services Ltd	4,590	51.00%	4,590	51%
Sokkalingam Gurusamy	2,250	25.00%	2,250	25%
Rajamanickam Anandhi	2,160	24.00%	2,160	24%

(c) Shareholding of Promoters as under:**Balance as at 31 March 2025**

Share held by promoters at the end of the year			% Changes during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Share	% of total Share	
Sokkalingam Gurusamy	2,250	25.00%	0.00%
Rajamanickam Anandhi	2,160	24.00%	0.00%

Balance as at 31 March 2024

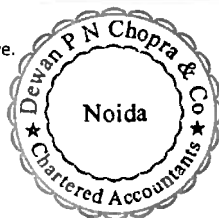
Share held by promoters at the end of the year			% Changes during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Share	% of total Share	
Sokkalingam Gurusamy	2,250	25.00%	-51.00%
Rajamanickam Anandhi	2,160	24.00%	0.00%

14: Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Retained earnings	1,391.08	969.70
Total	1,391.08	969.70
Retained earnings:		
Balance at beginning of year	969.70	1,028.28
Profit/(loss) for the year	421.38	(58.58)
Closing Balance	1,391.08	969.70

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

- Retained earnings are profits of the company earned till date less transferred to general reserve.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
15: Borrowings		
Non - Current		
Secured borrowings		
From banks		
-Term Loan	8.28	11.60
Less: Current Maturities of Non-Current Borrowings	(3.56)	(3.37)
Total	4.72	8.23

Note: for terms of repayment and securities etc. Refer Note 31

16: Deferred tax Liability

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Deferred TAX Liability	23.68	11.17
Total	23.68	11.17

Refer Note No. 33
17: Provisions
Non Current

Provision for employee benefits

- Gratuity	24.17	23.24
Total	24.17	23.24

Current

Provision for employee benefits

- Gratuity	3.13	2.60
	3.13	2.60

18: Short Term Borrowings
Secured borrowings
From Bank

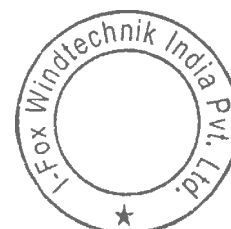
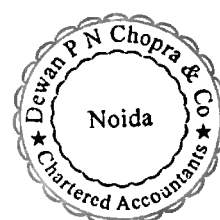
-Over Draft (#)	418.91	377.18
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Unsecured borrowings
From related parties

-ICD	721.64	620.01
	1,140.55	997.19
Current Maturities of Non-Current Borrowings	3.56	3.37
Less: Interest Accrued disclosed	62.73	-

Total	1,081.38	1,000.56
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Working Capital Loan from Bank of Baroda Rs. 418.91 Lakh (Previous year Rs. 377.18 Lakh) by way of CC Carries interest @ BRLLR + S.P.% + Credit Spread% i.e. 12.15% against Stock and Book Debts.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539****Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025****(₹ in lakh)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
19: Trade payables		
- Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- Dues to others	1,151.30	399.30
Total	1,151.30	399.30

(For Ageing, refer Note 30)

The Particulars of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act at the year end	-	-
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act above amount, unpaid at the year end	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed date during the year end	-	-
Interest paid to supplier under section 16 of MSMED Act during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act for payments already made	-	-
Interest accrued and not paid to suppliers under MSMED Act up to the year end	-	-

Note: The above information has been disclosed in respect of parties which have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company.**20: Other financial liabilities****Current**

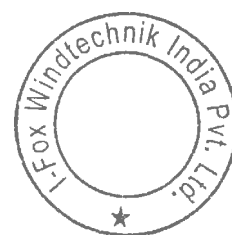
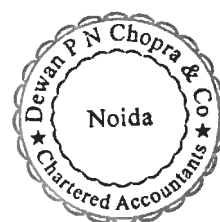
Interest accrued on loan	62.73	15.09
Employee dues payables	127.09	81.04
Expense Payables	84.43	39.09
Total	274.25	135.22

21: Other liabilities**Current**

Statutory dues and taxes payable	44.63	69.51
Advances received from customers	8.07	5.65
Income received in advance	14.94	25.13
Total	67.64	100.29

22: Current tax

Income tax Provision	105.47	-
Total	105.47	-

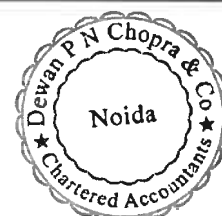
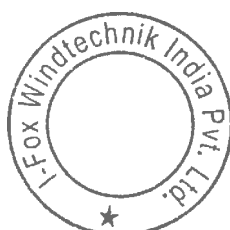


I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

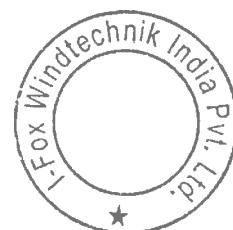
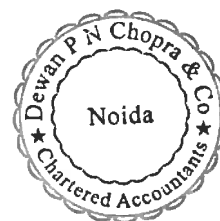
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025**(₹ in lakh)**

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
23: Revenue from Operations		
Sale of services	4,010.39	2,571.76
Other operating revenue		0.65
	4,010.39	2,572.41
24: Other Income		
Other non operating income		
Insurance claims	145.68	80.17
Interest income	69.30	49.94
Other Income	0.25	-
Total	215.23	130.11
25: O&M and Common infrastructure facility expenses		
Construction material consumed	1,095.51	311.50
Line Maintenance and related OM Charges	72.15	62.69
O&M repair and service charges	667.97	827.74
Total	1,835.63	1,201.93
26: Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	929.69	849.22
Contribution to provident and other funds	7.54	33.10
Staff welfare expenses	40.49	49.98
	977.72	932.30
27: Finance costs		
Interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Interest on ICD	69.70	16.77
Interest on borrowings	58.59	41.85
Other borrowing cost	15.76	11.32
Total	144.05	69.94



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539****Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025****(₹ in lakh)**

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
28: Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	65.09	30.75
Total	65.09	30.75
29: Other Expenses		
Rent	308.90	222.25
Legal and professional fees	15.04	22.95
Power and Fuel	65.47	77.65
Rates and Taxes	22.98	5.37
Communication Expenses	11.00	7.44
Insurance Expenses	46.96	25.34
Printing and Stationery	3.71	10.16
Travelling and Conveyance	37.66	41.94
Vehicle Maintenance	8.37	17.88
Repairs and Maintenance	18.54	62.63
Testing And Certifying Fees	2.19	8.86
Bad debts	-	27.61
Allowances for expected credit losses	25.78	13.57
CSR Expenses	6.50	7.00
Tender Charges	24.89	-
Miscellaneous	36.79	35.51
Total	634.78	586.16



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

30: Ageing Schedule

(a) Trade Receivable Ageing

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					Total
	Less than 6 month	6 months -1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable considered good	1,157.34	43.73	131.27	94.80	-	1,427.14
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivable -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivable considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivable -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivable -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					Total
	Less than 6 month	6 months -1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable considered good	507.66	92.57	24.53	10.84	23.22	658.82
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivable -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivable considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivable -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivable -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

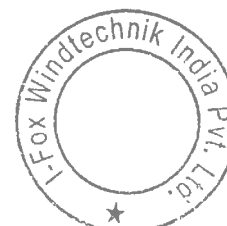
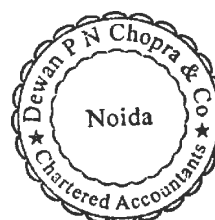
(b) Trade Payable Ageing

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	1,097.52	52.46	1.31	-	1,151.30
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	368.67	13.90	15.55	1.18	399.30
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

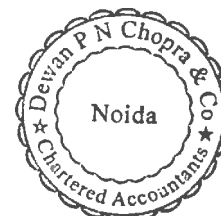
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

31: Terms of repayment and securities etc.

a) Rupee term loan from Canara Bank

Long term loan is secured by charge on Vehicles to Canara Bank carries interest 8.65% p.a. Principal repayment pattern of the loan is as under:

Month	Principal	Principal
Apr-23	-	-
May-23	-	-
Jun-23	-	-
Jul-23	-	-
Aug-23	-	-
Sep-23	-	-
Oct-23	-	-
Nov-23	-	-
Dec-23	-	-
Jan-24	-	-
Feb-24	-	-
Mar-24	-	-
Apr-24	-	0.24
May-24	-	0.24
Jun-24	-	0.24
Jul-24	-	0.25
Aug-24	-	0.25
Sep-24	-	0.25
Oct-24	-	0.25
Nov-24	-	0.25
Dec-24	-	0.26
Jan-25	-	0.26
Feb-25	-	0.26
Mar-25	-	0.27
Apr-25	0.26	0.26
May-25	0.27	0.27
Jun-25	0.27	0.27
Jul-25	0.27	0.27
Aug-25	0.27	0.27
Sep-25	0.27	0.27
Oct-25	0.28	0.28
Nov-25	0.28	0.28
Dec-25	0.28	0.28
Jan-26	0.28	0.28
Feb-26	0.28	0.28
Mar-26	0.29	0.29
Apr-26	0.29	0.29
May-26	0.29	0.29
Jun-26	0.29	0.29
Jul-26	0.30	0.30
Aug-26	0.30	0.30
Sep-26	0.30	0.30
Oct-26	0.30	0.30
Nov-26	0.31	0.31
Dec-26	0.31	0.31
Jan-27	0.31	0.31
Feb-27	0.31	0.31
Mar-27	0.32	0.32
Apr-27	0.32	0.32
May-27	0.37	0.37
Jun-27	0.32	0.32
Jul-27	0.61	0.61
Total	8.57	11.60



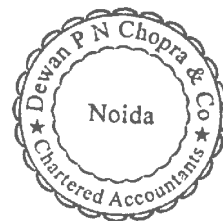
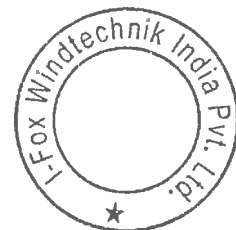
I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

32: Earnings per share

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Basic earning/(loss) per share		
Profit/(loss) for the year (₹ in Lakh)	416.29	(58.58)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculation of basic and diluted EPS (Nos)	9,000	9,000
Nominal value of each share (in ₹)	100.00	100.00
Earnings earnings/(loss) per share (₹) [Face value of Rs.100 per share]	4,625.40	(650.89)



33: Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	-	-
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit	-	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period	10.54	4.38
Taxation pertaining to earlier years	-	-
	10.54	4.38
Total income tax expense recognised in the current period	10.54	4.38

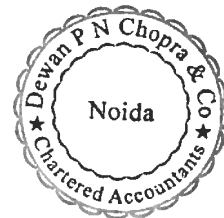
The income tax expense for the period can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Profit/(loss) before tax for the period from operations	568.35	(118.56)
Profit/(Loss) before the tax for the year from discontinued operations	-	-
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168 %	143.04	(32.98)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(132.50)	37.36
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	10.54	4.38

The tax rate used for the year ended 31 March 2025 is 25.168% and year ended 31 March 2024, in reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 27.82% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax laws. Provision for tax in the standalone financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2025 and year ended 31 March 2024 are only provisional in the respective years and subject to change at the time of filing of Income Tax Return based on actual addition / deduction as per provisions of Income Tax Act 1961.

Deferred tax liabilities in relation to:

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1 April, 2024	Recognised in Profit & Loss Account	Recognised in other Comprehensive Income	Closing balance as at 31 March, 2025
Depreciation	11.17	(6.03)	-	5.14
Others	-	16.57	1.97	18.54
Total	11.17	10.54	1.97	23.68



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539****Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025****34: Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital Management, capital includes issued equity share capital, security premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company's capital Management objectives are:

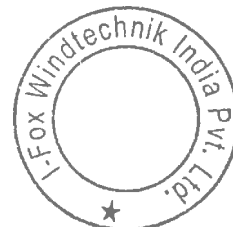
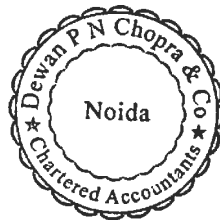
- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations, if any.

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current borrowings	4.72	8.23
Current borrowings	1,081.38	1,000.56
Total debt	1,086.10	1,008.79
Less: Cash and bank balances (excluding bank deposits kept	-	12.71
Net debt	1,086.10	996.08
Total Equity	1,400.08	978.70
Net debt to equity ratio	0.78	1.02

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital Management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2025.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

35: Financial Instrument

(i) Categories of financial instruments

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
a) Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	-	12.71
(b) Trade receivables	1,387.79	645.25
(c) Other current financial assets	177.30	106.57
(d) Other financial assets	345.97	246.09
(e) Loan	416.16	416.16
Sub Total	2,327.22	1,426.78
Total Financial Assets	2,327.22	1,426.78
(b) Financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Other non current derivative financial liabilities	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Borrowings	1,086.10	1,008.79
(b) Trade payables	1,151.30	399.30
(c) Other financial liabilities	274.25	135.22
Sub Total	2,511.65	1,543.31
Total Financial Liabilities	2,511.65	1,543.31

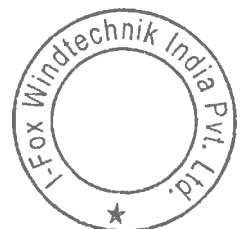
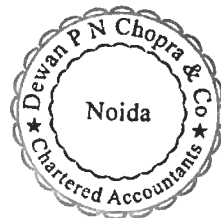
The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

(ii) Financial risk management

The Company's corporate finance function provides services to the business, coordinates access to financial market, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of the risk. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market price. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure, hence is not subject to foreign currency risks. Further, the Company does not have any investments, so the company is not subject to other price risks. Market risk comprise of interest rate risk and other price risk.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

35: Financial Instrument

(b) Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate liabilities at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, a 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2025 would decrease/increase by ₹ 1.57 Lakhs net of tax (for the year ended 31 March 2024 would decrease/increase by ₹ 1.36 Lakhs net of tax). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Floating rate liabilities	418.91	377.18
Fixed rate liability	729.92	631.61

(c) Other price risks

The Company's non listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. Management monitors the investment closely to mitigate its impact on profit and cash flows.

(d) Credit risk management

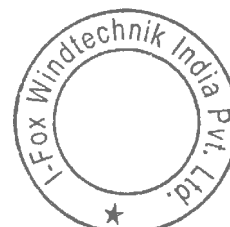
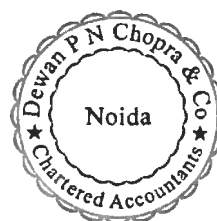
Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, other balances with banks, loans and other receivables.

Trade receivables

Credit risk arising from trade receivables is managed in accordance with the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. The Company is providing O&M services and is having long term contracts with such customers. Accordingly, risk of recovery of such amounts is mitigated. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default at each reporting period.

(e) Liquidity Risk Management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the committee of board of directors of the Company and its holding company, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

35: Financial Instrument

Liquidity risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

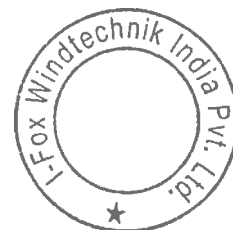
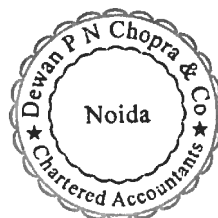
The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	5 years and above	Total
As at 31 March 2025				
Borrowings	1,081.38	4.72	-	1,086.10
Trade payables	1,151.30	-	-	1,151.30
Other financial liabilities	274.25	-	-	274.25
Total	2,506.93	4.72	-	2,511.65

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at 31 March 2024:

(₹ in Lakh)				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	5 years and above	Total
As at 31 March 2024				
Borrowings	1,000.56	8.23	-	1,008.79
Trade payables	399.30	-	-	399.30
Other financial liabilities	135.22	-	-	135.22
Total	1,535.08	8.23	-	1,543.31

Note: The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds from maturing financial assets.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

36: Related Party Disclosures

i) Holding Company

(i) Where control exists:

Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))
Inox Wind Limited (IWL) - holding company of Inox Green Energy Services Limited
Inox Wind Energy Limited -Holding company of IWL
Inox Leasing and Finance Limited - ultimate holding company

(ii) Fellow Subsidiaries

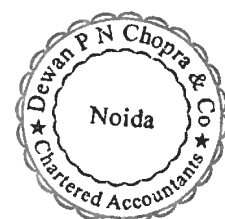
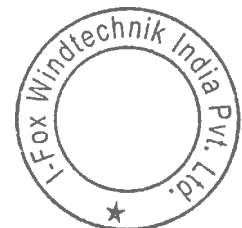
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited ("GFCL") (earlier known as Inox Fluorochemicals Limited)
GFL Limited (earlier known as Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited)
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Americas LLC, U.S.A. (GFL Americas LLC)
Gujarat Fluorochemicals GmbH, Germany
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
GFL GM Fluorspar SA - wholly-owned subsidiary of GFL Singapore Pte. Limited
Gujarat Fluorochemicals FZE
GFCL EV Products Limited
GFCL Solar And Green Hydrogen Products Limited
Inox Clean Wind Energy Limited (Nani Virani Wind Energy Private Limited)(Till 27th November 2024)
Flurry Wind Energy Private Limited(Till 5th December 2024)
Flutter Wind Energy Private Limited(Till 5th December 2024)
Haroda Wind Energy Private Limited
Khatiyu Wind Energy Private Limited
Inox Neo Energies Private Limited(Aliento Wind Energy Private Limited)(Till 29th November 2024)
Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Ripudaman Urja Private Limited
Suswind Power Private Limited
Tempest Wind Energy Private Limited
Vasuprada Renewables Private Limited
Vibhav Energy Private Limited
Vigodi Wind Energy Private Limited
Vuelta Wind Energy Private Limited
Wind Four Renergy Pvt. Ltd.
Waft Energy Pvt. Ltd.
Inox Renewables Solution Limited (Earlier known as Resco Global Wind Services private Limited)
Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
RBRK Investments Limited
Sarayu Wind Power (Kondapuram) Private Limited
Sarayu Wind Power (Tallimadugula) Private Limited
Satviki Energy Private Limited
Vinirrrmaa Energy Generation Private Limited
Amiya Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 13th June 2024)
Dangri Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 03rd June 2024)
Dharvi Kalan Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 03rd June 2024)
Ghanikhedi Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 13th June 2024)
Junachay Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 03rd June 2024)
Kadodiya Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 05th June 2024)
Lakhpar Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 12th June 2024)
Laxmansar Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 13th June 2024)
Pokhran Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 25th June 2024)
Fatehgarh Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 19th November 2024)
Ramsar Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 21st November 2024)
Resowli Energy Private Limited (from 07 February,2024)

iii) KMP

Mr.Milankumar Dhruv (upto 30.10.2023)
Mr.Neethimani Karunamoorthy(upto 19.12.2024)
Mr.Gurusamy Sokkalingam
Mr.Mathusudhana Seethappa Karunakaran (w.e.f. 27.02.2023)
Mr.Bapu Labana (w.e.f. 07.03.2023)
Mr.Shivam Tandon (w.e.f. 29.11.2023)
Mr. Rajamanickam Anandhi(W.e.f 30.01.2025)

iv) Entities over which Director has significant Influence with whom transactions occurred during the year:

I-FOX Renewables & Infra Private Limited



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Entities over which Director have Significant Employees	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
A) Transactions during the year						
ICD Given						
I-FOX Renewables & Infra Private Limited						-
ICD Received Back						
I-FOX Renewables & Infra Private Limited						-
ICD Taken						
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))		594.27				-
ICD Taken- Given Back						
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))	40.56					
Interest on ICD Given						
I-FOX Renewables & Infra Private Limited					50.07	49.94
Interest on ICD Taken						
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))	69.69	16.77				
Purchase of Goods/services						
Inox Renewables Solution Limited (Earlier known as Resco Global Wind Services private Limited)				190.68		
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))	669.59					
Sale of Goods/services						
Inox Renewables Solution Limited (Earlier known as Resco Global Wind Services private Limited)			21.5	25.00		
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))	29.11					
Remuneration to Directors						
Mr.Sokkalingam Gurusamy						50.00

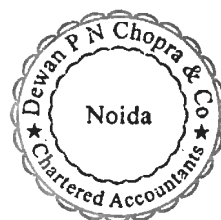
Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Entities over which Director have Significant Employees	
	2024-2025	2023-24	2024-2025	2023-24	2024-2025	2023-24
B) O/S Balances						
ICD Receivables						
I-FOX Renewables & Infra Private Limited					416.16	416.16
ICD Payable						
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))	553.71	594.27				
Interest receivables on ICD						
I-FOX Renewables & Infra Private Limited					90.01	44.95
Interest Payables on ICD						
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))	77.82	15.09				
Trade receivables						
Inox Renewables Solution Limited (Earlier known as Resco Global Wind Services private Limited)				9.00		
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))	3.15					
Trade payables						
Inox Green Energy Services Limited (earlier known as Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL))	290.03					
Inox Renewables Solution Limited (Earlier known as Resco Global Wind Services private Limited)			0.69	0.69		

Disclosure required under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Loans to related parties:

Name of the Party	Nature	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
I-FOX Renewables & Infra Private Limited	Inter Corporate Deposit	416.16	416.16

Inter-corporate deposits are unsecured and repayable on demand and carries interest @ 10% p.a. These loans, Securities and Guarantee are given for general business purposes.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539****Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025****37: Balance Confirmation**

The Company has a system of obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks, trade receivables/payables, advance to vendor and other parties. The balance confirmation letters as referred in the Standard on Auditing (SA) 505 (Revised) 'External Confirmations', were sent to banks and parties and certain parties' balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of the management will not have a material impact.

38: Particulars of payment to Auditors**(₹ in Lakh)**

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Statutory audit	2.50	2.50
GST Services	-	-
Certification Fees	-	-
Tax Audit	-	-
Total	2.50	2.50

39: Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" effective from 01 April 2022 and considered all material leases contracts existing on 01 April 2022. The Company neither have any existing material lease contract as on 01 April 2022 nor executed during the year. The adoption of the standard dose not have any impact on the financial statement of the company. Following are the details of lease contracts which are short term in nature:

i. Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss**(₹ in Lakh)**

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Included in rent expenses: Expense relating to short-term leases	308.90	222.25

ii. Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows**(₹ in Lakh)**

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Total cash outflow for leases	308.90	222.25

40: Revenue from contracts with customers as per Ind AS 115**(A) Disaggregated revenue information**

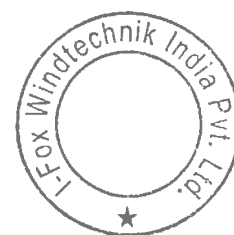
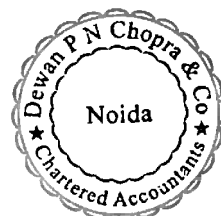
In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary major products and service lines. Since the Company has only one reportable business segment, no reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue is required:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Major Product/ Service Lines		
Sale of services	4,010.39	2,571.76
Other operating revenue	-	0.65
Total	4,010.39	2,572.41

(B) Contract balances

All the Trade Receivables and Contract Liabilities have been separately presented in notes to accounts.



(c) Ratios

Disclosure of Accounting Ratios as required by the Schedule III.

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liability

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Current Assets	3,416.56	2,211.16
Current Liability	2,683.17	1,637.97
Ratio	1.27	1.35
%Change from previous year	-5.67%	

Reason: Change due to increase in short term borrowings

b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refer to sum of current & non current borrowing

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Total Debt	1,086.10	1,008.79
Total Equity	1,400.08	978.70
Ratio	0.78	1.03
%Change from previous year	-24.74%	

Reason: Change due to increase in short term borrowings

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) = Earning available for debt services divided by total interest and principle repayments

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Net operating income	777.49	(17.87)
Debt Service		
Principal Repayment	3.56	3.37
Interest	144.05	69.94
	147.61	73.31
Ratio	5.27	(0.24)
%Change from previous year	-2260.84%	

Reason: Change due to operating loss incurred during the year

d) Return on Equity Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Average Equity

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Net profit	416.29	(58.58)
Total Equity	1,189.39	1,007.99
Ratio	35.00%	-5.81%
%Change from previous year	-702.23%	

Reason: Change due loss incurred by the company during the year

e) Inventory turnover ratio = Cost of materials consumed divided by average inventory

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Cost of material consumed	1,095.51	311.50
Average inventory	881.63	748.65
Ratio	1.24	0.42
%Change from previous year	198.64%	

f) Trade Receivable turnover ratio = Sales divided by average receivables

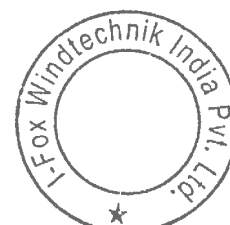
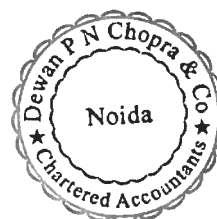
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Sales	4,010.39	2,572.41
Average receivables	1,016.52	617.18
Ratio	3.95	4.17
%Change from previous year	-5.35%	

Reason: Not Applicable

g) Trade Payable turnover ratio = Purchase divided by average trade payables

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Purchases	1,835.63	1,201.93
Average trade payable	1,151.30	350.07
Ratio	1.59	3.43
%Change from previous year	-53.56%	

Reason: Due to increase in O&M expenses during the year



h) Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by Net working capital whereas net working capital= current assets-current liabilities

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Revenue from operations	4,010.39	2,572.41
Net Working capital	733.40	573.19
Ratio	5.47	4.49
%Change from previous year	21.84%	

Reason: Changes due to decrease in Working Capital of the company

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Revenue from operations

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Net Profit	416.29	(58.58)
Revenue from operations	4,010.39	2,572.41
Ratio	10.38%	-2.28%
%Change from previous year	-555.81%	

Reason: Change due to loss incurred by the company during the year

j) Return on capital employed = Earning before interest and taxes(EBIT)divided by Capital Employed

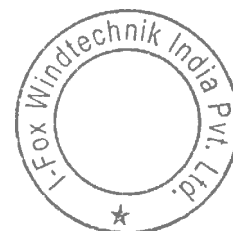
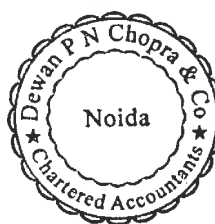
Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
EBIT	712.40	(48.62)
Capital employed	2,486.18	1,987.49
Ratio	28.65%	-2.45%
%Change from previous year	-1271.33%	

Reason: Change due loss incurred by the company during the year

k) Return on investment = Net profit divided by Net Worth

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Net profit	416.29	(58.58)
Net worth	1,400.08	978.70
Ratio	29.73%	-5.99%
%Change from previous year	-596.74%	

Reason: Change due loss incurred by the company during the year



41 : Employee benefits**(A) Defined Contribution Plans**

The Company contributes to the Government managed provident and pension fund for all qualifying employees. Contribution to provident fund of ₹ 7.54 Lakhs (31 March 2024 : ₹ 33.10 lakhs) is recognized as an expense and included in "Contribution to provident and other funds" in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(B) Defined Benefit Plans:

The Company has defined benefit plan for payment of gratuity to all qualifying employees. It is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under this Act, an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to the specified benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the employee's length of service and salary at retirement age. The Company's defined benefit plan is unfunded.

There are no other post retirement benefits provided by the Company.

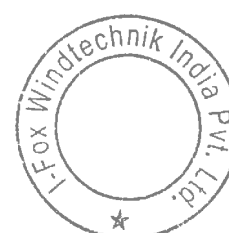
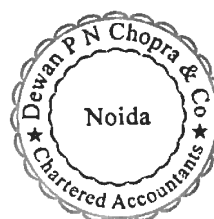
The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 March 2025 by Mr. Ashok Kumar Garg, Fellow of the Institute of the Actuaries of India .The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

	(Rs. in Lakh)	
Gratuity	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening defined benefit obligation	25.84	
Interest cost	1.87	
Current service cost	6.65	
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	(7.07)	
Present value of obligation as at the year end	27.30	25.84

Components of amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as under:

	(Rs. in Lakh)	
Gratuity	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current service cost	6.65	
Past service cost (gain)/loss from settlements	-	
Interest cost	1.87	
Amount recognised in profit or loss	8.52	
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(7.07)	
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(7.07)	
Total	1.46	



41 : Employee benefits (Continued)

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations of gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Discount rate	7.00%	7.25%
Expected rate of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Employee attrition rate	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality	IALM(2012-14) Ultimate Mortality Table	IALM(2012-14) Ultimate Mortality Table

Estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk and salary risk.

- a) Interest risk: a decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
- b) Salary risk: the present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, a variation in the expected rate of salary increase of the plan participants will change the plan liability.

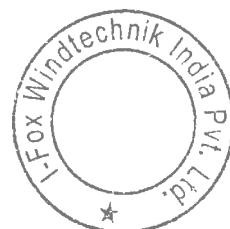
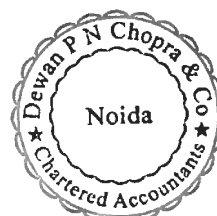
Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Impact on present value of defined benefit obligation:	27.30	
If discount rate is increased by 1%	25.54	
If discount rate is decreased by 1%	29.29	
If salary escalation rate is increased by 1%	29.31	
If salary escalation rate is decreased by 1%	25.49	

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.



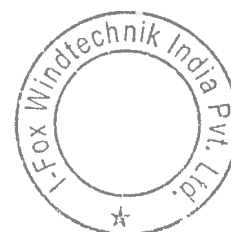
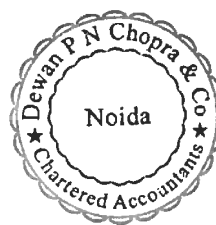
41 : Employee benefits (Continued)

Discounted Expected outflow in future years (as provided in actuarial report)

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Expected outflow in 1st Year	3.13	-
Expected outflow in 2nd Year	1.16	-
Expected outflow in 3rd Year	1.01	-
Expected outflow in 4th Year	1.03	-
Expected outflow in 5th Year	1.04	-
Expected outflow 5th Year Onwards	19.94	-

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the year is 27.30.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

42: Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March 2025	For the year Ended 31st March 2024
(a) Gross Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	6.42	8.90
(b) Amount approved by the board to be spent during the year	6.5	9.00
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset		
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	6.5	9.00
(d) Amount carried forward from previous year for setting off in the current year		
(e) Excess amount spend during the year carried forward to subsequent year	0.08	0.10
(f) The total of Previous year's shortfall amounts		

During the Previous year, the Company did not meet any of the thresholds specified under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 — i.e., net worth of ₹500 crore or more, turnover of ₹1,000 crore or more, or net profit of ₹5 crore or more. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company for the year. However, the Company has voluntarily undertaken CSR expenditure.

43: Capital and other commitment

Capital Commitment

There is no capital commitment as on the date.

44: Contingent Liabilities

There is no Contingent Liabilities as on the date.

45: Other statutory informations:

(i) The company does not have any transaction with the companies struck off under SEC 248 of the Companies Act 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act 1956 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(ii) There are no charges or satisfaction which are to be registered with the registrar of companies during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(iii) The Company complies with the number of layers of companies in accordance with clause 87 of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) rules 2017 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(iv) The Company has not invested or traded in cryptocurrency or virtual currency during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(v) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding Benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formally the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(vi) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authorities during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(vii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement approved by the competent authority in terms of sections 232 to 237 of the Companies Act 2013 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

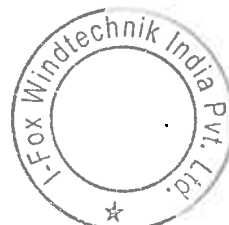
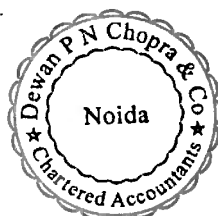
(viii) During the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts in the course of tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961).

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

- directly or indirectly land or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.



I-FOX WINDTECHNIK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TZ2019PTC031539

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

46: The company has a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the Goods and Services Act("GST Act"). Since the GST Act requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, books of accounts of the company are also subject to filing of GST Periodic and Annual Return as per applicable provisions of GST Act to determine whether the all transactions have been duly recorded and reconcile with the GST Portal. Adjustments, if any, arising while filing the GST Annual Return shall be accounted for as and when the return is filed for the current financial year. However, the management is of the opinion that the aforesaid annual return will not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

47: The financial statements have been prepared as per the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Previous year's figures have been recast/restated wherever required.

As per our report of even date attached

For Dewan P N Chopra & Co

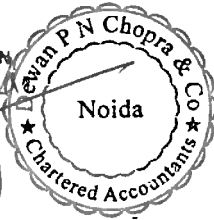
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 080472N

Sandeep Dahiya

Partner

Membership No. 505371



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gurusamy Sokkalingam

Director & CEO

DIN : 02775702

S K Mathusudhana

Director

DIN : 10055982

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025

Place : Noida

Date : 29/05/2025

