

**SUZLON SOUTHERN PROJECT LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025**

**SNK & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members of,
Suzlon Southern Projects Limited
(formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (formerly Vakratunda Renewables 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

3. We draw attention to Note 22 in the financial statements regarding the continued losses incurred during the year and negative net worth in financial statements as at March 31, 2025. These events and conditions indicate a material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern that existed on the balance sheet date. However, having regard to management's plan to meet financial obligations through financial support from its parent company, the financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2025, have been prepared on a going concern basis. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 Director's Report, but does not include the financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial



statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

5. 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 financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

6. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
7. **As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:**
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS 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 financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration to its directors during the year and hence provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
 - h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

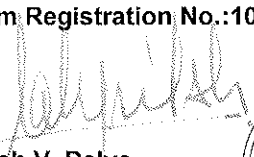


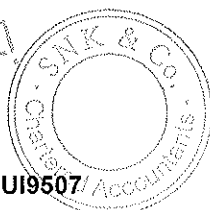
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

c. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and hence section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:109176W


per Vilesh V. Dalva
Partner
Membership No.:133752
ICAI UDIN : 25133752BMLHU19507



Date: April 22, 2025
Place: Hyderabad

Annexure A – Annexure referred to in paragraph 5 of our report of even date under heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements”

Re: Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

- (i) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment. Accordingly the provision 3(i) (a) to (e) of the order 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have inventory. Accordingly the provision 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, Firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the provisions 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly the provisions 3(vi) of the order, is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, investor education and protection fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, wealth-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues, wherever applicable, have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues, wherever applicable, were in arrears as at March 31, 2025, for a period of more than 6 months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no dues in respect of income tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, goods and services tax and cess, wherever applicable, that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanation given by the management, there are no such transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) The Company has not availed any loans or other borrowings from any lender/s. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) and (d) of the order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company does not have any outstanding term loans neither raised any term loan during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the order is not applicable.

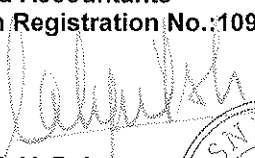


- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the funds raised on short term basis have, not been used during the year for long-term purposes.
- (e) According 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 has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised any funds during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations received by us, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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) We have been informed that no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies 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) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion the Company is in compliance with the sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party 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 provisions of The Companies Act, 2013.
- (b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with the director and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable.



- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 86,415.65/- Hundred during the financial year covered by our audit and cash losses of ₹ 1,513.31/- Hundred in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when the fall due.
- (xx) As section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the order is not applicable.

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:109176W


per Vilesh V. Dalva
Partner

Membership No.:133752
ICAI UDIN : 25133752BMLHUI9507



Date: April 22, 2025
Place: Hyderabad

Annexure B to the Auditors' Report : Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Re : Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of un-authorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

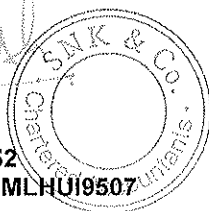
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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 SNK & Co.**Chartered Accountants****ICAI Firm Registration No.:109176W**
per Vilesh V. Dalva**Partner****Membership No.:133752****ICAI UDIN : 25133752BMLHU19507****Date: April 22, 2025****Place: Hyderabad**

Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025

All amounts in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3	100.00	100.00
		100.00	100.00
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	4	5,580.40	-
Other current assets	5	-	190.71
		5,580.40	190.71
Total assets		5,680.40	290.71
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	14,162.00	14,162.00
Other equity	7	(1,00,617.34)	(14,201.69)
		(86,455.34)	(39.69)
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	8	91,674.10	-
		91,674.10	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	10	358.96	330.40
Other liabilities	9	102.68	-
		461.64	330.40
Total equity and liabilities		5,680.40	290.71

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number : 109176W

per Vilesh V. Darya
Partner

Membership No.: 133752

Place : Hyderabad

Date : April 22, 2025



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Suzlon Southern Projects Limited

(Formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Sriram Iyer
Director

DIN : 07534351

Place : Pune

Date : April 22, 2025

Rakesh Bhandari
Director

DIN : 07978499

Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

All amounts in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	11	1,027.09	1,150.09
Other expenses	12	85,388.56	363.22
		<u>86,415.65</u>	<u>1,513.31</u>
Profit/ (loss) before tax		(86,415.65)	(1,513.31)
Tax expense		-	-
Profit/ (loss) after tax		<u>(86,415.65)</u>	<u>(1,513.31)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(86,415.65)</u>	<u>(1,513.31)</u>
Earnings/ (loss) per equity share:	13		
- Basic and diluted [Nominal value of share ₹ 10 (₹ 10)]		(61.02)	(22.94)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number : 109176W

per Vilesh V. Dalva

Partner

Membership No.: 133752

Place : Hyderabad

Date : April 22, 2025



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Suzlon Southern Projects Limited

(Formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Sriram Iyer

Director

DIN : 07534351

Rakesh Bhandari

Director

DIN : 07978499

Place : Pune

Date : April 22, 2025

Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

All amounts in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital (refer Note 6)

	No. of shares	₹ in Hundred
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2024	1,41,620	14,162.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
At March 31, 2025	1,41,620	14,162.00
At April 1, 2023		
	20	2.00
Issue of share capital	1,41,600	14,160.00
At March 31, 2024	1,41,620	14,162.00

b. Other equity, attributable to the equity holders of the parent

	Retained earnings
As at April 1, 2024	(14,201.69)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(86,415.65)
Other comprehensive income	-
At March 31, 2025	(1,00,617.34)
At April 1, 2023	
	(12,688.38)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(1,513.31)
Other comprehensive income	-
At March 31, 2024	(14,201.69)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number : 109176W

per Vilesh V. Darya

Partner

Membership No.: 133752

Place : Hyderabad

Date : April 22, 2025



For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Suzlon Southern Projects Limited

(Formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Shiram Iyer

Director

DIN : 07534351

Place : Pune

Date : April 22, 2025

Rakesh Bhandari

Director

DIN : 07978499

Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Statement of cashflow for the year ended March 31, 2025

All amounts in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	(86,415.65)	(1,513.31)
Add: Interest expense	1,026.78	1,135.20
Operating loss before working capital changes	(85,388.87)	(378.11)
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	131.24	(102.27)
Decrease/ (increase) in other current assets	190.71	(190.71)
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	(85,066.92)	(671.09)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities	A (85,066.92)	(671.09)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) unsecured loan	90,647.32	(13,714.11)
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	14,160.00
B	90,647.32	445.89
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(A+B) 5,580.40	(225.20)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	-	225.20
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	5,580.40	(0.00)
Components of cash and cash equivalent	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with banks	5,580.40	-
Total	5,580.40	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number : 109176W

per Vilesh V. Dalya
Partner
Membership No.: 133752

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 22, 2025



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Suzlon Southern Projects Limited
(Formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

Sriram Iyer
Director
DIN : 07534351

Rakesh Bhandari
Director
DIN : 07978499

Place : Pune
Date : April 22, 2025

Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

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

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

1. Corporate information

Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited) ('the 'Company') having CIN U40106GJ2015PLC083763 is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated in India under the provisions of Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Suzlon House, 5 Shrimali Society, Near Shree Krishna Centre, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad - 380 009, India. The principal place of business is its headquarters located at One Earth, Hadapsar, Pune - 411 028, India.

The Company is engaged in the business of setting-up of independent power projects and infrastructure development, evacuation, transmission, distribution of power and such other incidental and ancillary activities.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company on April 22, 2025.

2. Basis of preparation and material accounting policies.

2.1. Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest Hundred up to two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures.

a. New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified new standards or amendment to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. The Company applied for the first-time the amendment.

Amendments to Ind AS 116 – Lease liability in a sale and leaseback

The amendments require an entity to recognise lease liability including variable lease payments which are not linked to index or a rate in a way it does not result into gain on Right of Use asset it retains.

Introduction of Ind AS 117

MCA notified Ind AS 117, a comprehensive standard that prescribe, recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements, to avoid diversities in practice for accounting insurance contracts and it applies to all companies i.e., to all "insurance contracts" regardless of the issuer. However, Ind AS 117 is not applicable to the entities which are insurance companies registered with IRDAI.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that these amendments do not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

b. Standards issued but are not yet effective

There are no standards that are notified, and not yet effective, upto the date of adoption of the Company's financial statements.



2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified period up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

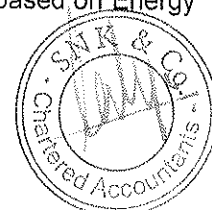
- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest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

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

c. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenues from wind energy systems are obtained through the sale/ supply of power based on Energy accounts/ statements issued by appropriate Government authority/ agencies.



Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

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

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

Revenue from infrastructure development consisting of installation, erection and commissioning of WTG's is recognised on completion of the respective activities identified as per terms of the sales order, net of taxes charged.

Revenue from evacuation, transmission is recognised upon commissioning and electrical installation of the WTG to the said facilities followed by approval for commissioning of WTG from the concerned authorities.

d. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets ('DTA') are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. DTA are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences.

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

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

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

e. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') comprises of the cost of fixed assets that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the balance sheet date. CWIP is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when they are incurred.

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Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

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

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

Depreciation is calculated on the written down value method ('WDV') based on the useful lives and residual values estimated by the management in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of PPE are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset on the date of disposal and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

f. Borrowing costs

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

g. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

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

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 recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence and other required disclosures in notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

h. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, on initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value plus, in case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit or loss, its transaction cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets such as debt instruments are measured at amortised cost.

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



Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

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

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

- a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

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

Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

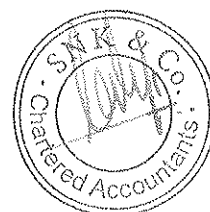
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Profit and Loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

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Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

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

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

i. Earnings/ (loss) per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for any bonus shares issued during the year and also after the balance sheet date but before the date the financial statements are approved by the board of directors.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/ (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income, net of attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares as appropriate. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable, had the shares been issued at fair value. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

j. Cash and cash equivalents

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

k. Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

2.4 Climate-related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation.

3. Other non-current financial assets: It consists of security deposits to government agencies of ₹ 100 Hundred (previous year: ₹ 100 Hundred).

4. Cash and cash equivalents: It consists of balances with banks amounting to ₹ 5,580.40 Hundred (previous year: ₹ Nil).

5. Other current assets: It consists of advance for expenses of ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ 190.71 Hundred).



Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

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

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

6. Equity share capital

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised shares		
1,00,00,000 (previous year: 2,000,000) of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	10,00,000.00	200,000.00
1,00,00,000 (previous year: Nil) preference shares of ₹ 100/- each	1,00,00,000.00	-
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
1,41,620 (previous year: 1,41,620) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	14,162.00	14,162.00

6.1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the financial year

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount in ₹ Hundred	Number of shares	Amount in ₹ Hundred
Opening balance	1,41,620	14,162.00	20	2.00
Issued during the year	-	-	1,41,600	14,160.00
Closing balance	1,41,620	14,162.00	1,41,620	14,162.00

6.2 Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

6.3 Details of shares held by promoters, holding company and shareholders holding more than 5% in the Company

Sl. No.	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
As at March 31, 2025						
1	Suryoday Renewables Limited	141,600	(141,600)	-	(99.99)	(100.00)
2	Suzlon Energy Limited and its nominees	20	(20)	-	(0.01)	(100.00)
3	Suyash Renewables Limited and its nominees	-	141,620	141,620	100.00	100.00
Total		141,620	-	141,620	100.00	-
As at March 31, 2024						
1	Suryoday Renewables Limited	-	141,600	141,600	99.99	-
2	Suzlon Energy Limited and its nominees	20	-	20	0.01	-
Total		20	141,600	141,620	100.00	-

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.



Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

6.4 Suyash Renewables Limited acquired 141,600 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each from Suryoday Renewables Limited and 20 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each from Suzlon Energy Limited & its nominees pursuant to which the Company has become a direct subsidiary of Suyash Renewables Limited w.e.f March 27, 2025 and continues to be a step-down subsidiary of Suzlon Energy Limited.

7. Other equity: Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in equity balance.

8. Non-current borrowings: It consists of unsecured inter-corporate deposits('ICD') from related party amounting to ₹ 91,674.10 Hundred (previous year: ₹ Nil). ICD is repayable until August 31, 2029, and carries an interest rate @ 10% p.a.

9. Other current liabilities: It consists statutory dues of ₹ 102.68 Hundred (previous year: ₹ Nil).

10. Trade payables: It stands at ₹ 358.96 Hundred (previous year: ₹ 330.40 Hundred). Trade payables are disclosed at amortised cost. There are no transactions nor outstanding balance with any struck-off companies as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

10.1 Ageing schedule

	Unbilled dues	Outstanding from due date of payment				
		< 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	> 3 years	Total
As on March 31, 2025						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises ('MSE')	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSE	358.96	-	-	-	-	358.96
Disputed dues of MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	358.96	-	-	-	-	358.96
As on March 31, 2024						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises ('MSE')	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSE	224.20	106.20	-	-	-	330.40
Disputed dues of MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	224.20	106.20	-	-	-	330.40

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

Based on the information available with the Company, none of the vendors fall under the definition of micro, small & medium enterprises.

11. Finance cost

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on inter corporate deposits	1,026.78	1,135.20
Bank charges	0.31	14.89
Total	1,027.09	1,150.09



Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

12. Other expenses

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Consultancy charges	106.20	106.20
Auditors' remuneration	118.00	118.00
Legal and stamp duty expenses	85,069.36	76.86
Interest and penalty	36.00	3.16
Depository charges	59.00	59.00
Total	85,388.56	363.22

13. Earnings/ (loss) per share (EPS)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Basic and diluted earnings/ (loss) per share		
Profit/ (loss) after tax	(86,415.65)	(1,513.31)
Weighted average number of equity shares	141,620	6,597
Basic and diluted earnings/ (loss) per share of ₹ 10 each	(61.02)	(22.94)

14. Contingent liabilities

Based on the information available with the Company, the contingent liabilities as on balance sheet date is ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil).

15. Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil).

16. Segment information

The Company has not commenced its business activities therefore there are no business segments and geographical segments to be reportable as per Ind AS108 issued by ICAI.

17. Related party disclosures**17.1 List of related parties and nature of relationship where transactions and control exists as on balance sheet date**

Name of party	Nature of relationship
Suzlon Energy Limited	Ultimate holding company
Suyash Renewables Limited (refer Note 6.4)	Holding company
Suryoday Renewables Limited (refer Note 6.4)	Fellow subsidiary company
Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited	Fellow subsidiary company
Mr. Rakesh Bhandari	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Vinod Bishnoi	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Sriram Iyer	Key Management Personnel (KMP)

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Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

17.2 Transactions between the Company and the related parties and the status of outstanding balances as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Holding company	Subsidiary
Issue of share capital	-	-
	(14,160.00)	(-)
Inter-corporate deposit received	90,750.00	-
	(-)	(500.00)
Interest expense	1,026.78	-
	(1,135.20)	(-)
Outstanding balances		
Inter-corporate deposit (including interest)	91 674.10	-
	(-)	(-)

Figures in bracket are in respect of previous year.

17.3 Disclosure of significant transaction with related parties

Type of the transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Issue of share capital	Holding company	Suryoday Renewables Limited	-	14,160.00
	Fellow subsidiary	Suryoday Renewables Limited	90,750.00	-
Inter corporate deposit received	Fellow subsidiary	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited	-	500.00
	Fellow subsidiary	Suryoday Renewables Limited	1,026.78	-
Interest expenses	Fellow subsidiary	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited	-	1,135.20

17.4 Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The assessment on impairment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

18. Fair value measurements and fair value hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are considered to be same as their carrying values. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed fair value hierarchy.

19. Financial risk management

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide support to its operations.

The Company's financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

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Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

20. Ratios and its elements

Ratio	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% change
Current ratio ⁽¹⁾			
Current assets/ Current liabilities	12.09	0.58	1994.25
Debt - Equity ratio ⁽²⁾			
Total debt/ Shareholders equity	(1.06)	-	NA
Debt service coverage ratio ⁽³⁾			
EBITDA (excluding non-cash expenses)/ (Interest principal repayments)	0.95	(0.02)	(3995.19)
Return on Equity ratio ⁽³⁾			
Net profit after tax - Preference dividend (if any)/ Equity shareholder's funds * 100	99.95*	3,812.82*	(97.38)
Trade receivables turnover ratio			
Sales/ average receivables	NA	NA	NA
Trade payable turnover ratio ⁽³⁾			
Net credit purchases/ average payables	247.73	1.10	23,374.45
Net capital turnover ratio			
Sales / Working capital = current assets - current liabilities	NA	NA	NA
Net profit ratio			
Net profit/ Sales	NA	NA	NA
Return on capital employed (%) ⁽³⁾			
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)/ Capital employed = total assets - current liabilities	(16.36)	9.15	(278.79)
Return on investment (%)			
Finance income/ Investment	NA	NA	NA

(1) Due to increase in cash balance, the current ratio is higher as compared to previous year.

(2) During the year, the Company has availed ICD from its holding company, due to which the ratio is high.

(3) During the year, the Company has incurred exceptional expenditure on payment of stamp duty for increase in authorised share capital, leading to reduction in EBITDA, EBIT and profit after tax and thereby negative shareholders fund.

* The numbers appear to be positive as both numerator and denominator are negative.

21. Other statutory information

- The Company has not given any loans, nor any investments made, guarantees given or security provided under sec 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956,
- The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 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 lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or



Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

- ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- g. The Group have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall
 - i. 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
 - ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- h. The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey).

22. Going concern

The Company incurred loss of ₹ 86,415.65 Hundred for the year ended March 31, 2025, further the net worth of Company is negative by ₹ 86,455.34 Hundred as on that date. These events and conditions indicated a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as on the balance sheet date. The Management has plans to meet the financial obligations in the foreseeable future through financial support from its parent company. The management believes that the Company will continue as a going concern and there by discharge its liabilities in the normal course of its business. Having regard to the above, the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern and there does not exist material uncertainty in the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations in foreseeable future.

23. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to reduce the cost of capital and to maximise shareholder value.

The capital structure of the Company is based on the management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor and creditors confidence.

The calculation of the capital for the purpose of capital management is as below:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equity share capital	14162.00	14162.00
Other equity	(1,00,617.34)	(14,201.69)
Total capital	(86,455.34)	(39.69)

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Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (Formerly known as Vakratunda Renewables Limited)

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

All amounts are in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise.

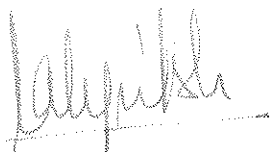
24. Prior year amounts have been reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with current year presentation.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number : 109176W



per Vilesh V. Dalva

Partner

Membership No.: 133752



Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Suzlon Southern Projects Limited

(Formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited)



Sriram Iyer

Director

DIN: 07534351



Rakesh Bhandari

Director

DIN: 07978499

Place: Pune

Date: April 22, 2025