

SURYACHAKRA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: L40103TG1995PLC019554

Regd. Office: Plot No.304-L-III, Ground Floor, Room No.1A, Road No. 78,
Jubilee Hills, Film Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, 500096
Email: admin@suryachakra.com

To,
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai — 400001

Dear Sirs,

Subject: Outcome of the Board Meeting held on 06th May 2025

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, this is to inform you that the Board of Directors of Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited (the Company) at their meeting held today i.e., **06th May 2025**, *inter alia*, had:

“Discussed, considered, taken note and approved the quarterly Financial Results of the Company for the Quarter ended 31.03.2025, in pursuance of relevant provisions of the Regulation 33 of SEBI [Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements] Regulations, 2015. A copy of the said results along with the Limited Review Report thereon issued by the Statutory Auditors of the Company is annexed herewith as **Annexure-A**”

The Board meeting commenced at 02:30 PM and concluded at 03:30 PM.

This is for your information and record.

Thanking you.
Yours faithfully
For Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited

SREEGIRI
VENKATA
RAMA
MURTHY

Digitally signed by
SREEGIRI VENKATA
RAMA MURTHY
Date: 2026.05.19
12:55:11 +05'30'

S V R Murthy
Managing Director
DIN: 08251740

Date: 06th May 2025
Place: Hyderabad

Limited Review Report on Unaudited Standalone financial results of Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited for the Quarter and Twelve months ended on 31st March 2025 pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended.

To,
The Board of Directors
Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited

1. We have reviewed the accompanying statement of Unaudited Standalone Financial Results of Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited ("the Company") for the Quarter and Twelve months ended on 31st March, 2025 ("the Statement") being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations 2015 as amended from time to time ("the Listing Regulations").
2. This statement, which is the responsibility of the Company's Management and has been approved by the Board of Directors and has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34 ("Ind As 34 "Interim Financial Reporting") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 as amended, read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these financial statements based on our review.
3. We conducted our review of the Statement in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

4. Based on our review conducted as above, nothing has come to our attention except as mention in **Other Matters below** that causes us to believe that the accompanying statement of unaudited financial results prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and other recognized accounting practices and policies has not disclosed the information required to be disclosed in terms of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 including the manner in which it is to be disclosed, or that it contains any material misstatement.

5. Other Matters:

1. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench (NCLT) vide its order dated 01.09.2022 initiated the liquidation proceedings against Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited (Company). Thereafter, Hon'ble NCLT by its order dated 18.07.2024 approved the directions for implementing sale of the Company as a going concern to a Successful Auction Purchaser i.e. Indo Aquatics Limited (IAL/Acquirer) assigned to Reddy Investments Private Limited (RIPL/Assigner). The Liquidator has already issued the Sale Certificate dated 14.06.2023 for sale of the Company as going concern pursuant to the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code). The Acquirer/Assigner has initiated the process for taking over of the Company. The process related to change in management has been done but other restructuring exercise such as change in capital of the Company is in process. The Acquirer/Assigner is in the process of complete takeover of the Company including but not limited to records & papers of the Company. Also, the Company is in the process of obtaining the latest data of Shareholding from the Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA) of the Company.

Our Conclusions are modified in respect of others matter 5(1) above.

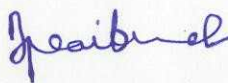
Thanking You,

UDIN : 26244881ANEOWN4875

For Sai and Co.,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FRN: 019545S



CA Bandi Poorna Sai Kumar

Proprietor

M R No: 244881

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 08/05/2026



SAI AND CO

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

To the Members of

M/s. SURYACHAKRA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion:

We have audited the Financial Statements of **M/S SURYACHAKRA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred as 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, Profit & Loss Account Statement for the year ended and Statement of Cash Flows on that date are in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Basis for Opinion:

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (hereinafter referred as '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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

Attention is invited to

(a) **Refer Notes to the financial statements regarding**

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench-1 (NCLT) vide order dated 03.10.2018 in CP(IB) No.421/7/HDB/2018 (Admission Order) initiated Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) against the Company and appointed Mr. Anup Kumar Singh as the Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) and thereafter the said IRP was appointed as Resolution Professional (RP) to perform the functions and duties as per the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Thereafter, the Hon'ble NCLT vide order dated 01.09.2022 in I.A.No.462 of 2021 in CP(IB) No.421/7/HDB/2018 (Liquidation Order) directed for Liquidation of the company in the manner as laid down in Chapter

Address: D. NO:3-1-81, FIRST FLOOR, KRISHNA ARCADE, BESIDE SUPRABATH RESTURANT, UNDI ROAD, BHIMAVRAM, WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT , A P 534202 EMAIL ID: ca.srinusaibandi67@gmail.com , MOBILE: +91-9502095225.



III of Part-II of the Code. The Hon'ble NCLT vide the Liquidation Order appointed the said IRP/RP as a liquidator to exercise the powers and duties as enumerated under the Code. Thereafter, the said Liquidator accordingly issued an E-Auction Sale Notice dated 18.02.2023 for the sale of Copmany as a going concern and fixed the date of auction on 16.03.2023. The Liquidator vide email dated 07.03.2023 declared M/s. Indo Aquatics Limited as a qualified bidder and provided acces to the virtual data room for the purposes of inspection and due-diligence. The bidder participated in the said E-Auction on 16.03.2023. Tereafter, the Liquidator issued a Letter of Intent dated 18.03.2023 (LOI) in facour of M/s. Indo Aquatics Limited declaring as a successful bidder for the purchase of the Company as a going concern. Thereafter, the bidder (Indo Aquatics Limited) also remitted all the sale consideration amounts (Rs.1,94,00,000) as provided under the process documents and the LOI. Pursuant to the above, the Liquidator vide Sale Certificate dated 14.06.2023 (Sale Certificate) sold Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited (SPCL) on "as is where is, whatever there is, without recourse, on a going concern basis" in favour of M/s. Indo Aquatics Limited. Because of various circumstances, the Company M/s. Indo Aquatics Limited found it challenging to safeguard its rights and interests stemming from the Sale Certificate, particularly in light of the prevailing conditions at the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, where th SPCL's Power plant is located (such as interference by the workmen and the Electricity Department, A&N Administration & Others.,) the company Indo Aquatics Limited decided to transfer all its rights, duties, obligations, responsibilities, and any related matters arising from the Sale Certificate by the way of duly assignment to M/s. Reddy Investments Private Limited. The Company M/s.Reddy Investments Private Limited has also expressed its willingness and intent to accept this Assessment under the terms and conditions outlined in their agreement.

- (b) The fixed assets have not been physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which, in our opinion, does not provide for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. Further, In the absence of such non verification, we are unable to comment upon the adverse effect, if any, on the financial statements.
- (c) We draw attention to the standalone financial Statements, the company has not obtained actuarial valuation for providing contribution towards employees' gratuity as required by the Indian Accounting Standards, Ind AS 19 and consequently the actual liability provided in the financial statements is not verifiable for its accuracy.
- (d) We draw attention to the standalone financial Statements where information has not been properly disclosed in compliance of Ind AS 24- Related party disclosures and Ind AS 108- Segment Reporting.
- (e) The Financial Statement of the company has been prepared as per amended schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 subject to non-disclosure of shares held by Promoter of the company, Details of Benami Property held, Wilful defaulter, Relationship with struck off companies, pending registration or satisfaction of chare with ROC, Compliance with numbers of layers of the company and ratio analysis.



- (f) The ageing of trade receivables and Trade payables disclosed in the notes no. 6 and 17 to the financial statements could not be verified by us as the management could not satisfactorily provide ageing information of trade receivables and trade payables.
- (g) The Company has not provided the requisite information for verification of details of MSME Vendors registered under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Hence, compliances of procurement; provision for interest, if any, on outstanding dues to MSME units could not be verified.
- (h) Sufficient and appropriate documentary audit evidence in respect of Contingent liabilities were not provided to us. As such we are unable to express any opinion as to the effect on the financial statements for the year.
- (i) the inventories consisting of raw materials, stores, spares and consumables have not been physically verified during the year by the management. Accordingly, we are not able to report on the adequacy of procedures of physical verification of inventories and with respect to discrepancies between book stocks and physical stocks.
- (j) Note 44 of the Statement regarding non-accounting of interest expense on certain loans availed by the Company during the years ended March 31, 2014; 2015; 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, 2024. We are unable to comment on the extent of shortfall in interest expense and liability thereon to loan creditors. No Interest has been recognised as case has been referred to IRP under IBBI Act.
- (k) Refer notes of the Statement regarding confirmation of balances from Secured / Unsecured Loan Lenders; Trade Payables; Creditors for Capital works/goods; loans and Advances given by the Company. We are unable to Comment on the extent of variances, as management has not obtained any confirmation.
- (l) Balances of Bank Balance, Cash on hand, Trade Receivables, Other Financial Assets and Other Current Assets being subject to confirmation and reconciliation from respective parties and consequential reconciliation, outcomes of pending arbitration /settlements of claims and adjustments arising therefrom, if any. Adjustments/ Impacts with respect to these are currently not ascertainable and as such cannot be commented upon by us.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements:

The Company's Board of Directors are 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, 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 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. 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 objective is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue 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 based on these Financial Statements.

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

- 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 such circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 report. However, we are not responsible for future events or conditions post our report date which may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. As required by 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, and Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the Books of Account that were presented to us.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the disclosure on the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, the same is not applicable to the Company vide Notification Dated 13.06.2017 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
 - 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 does not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund;



iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds 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, 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; and

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

- v. There were no dividends declared or paid during the year by the company in pursuant to the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (herein after referred as "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", a statement on the matters specified in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For SAI AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
Chartered Accountants
Registration No: 0195455
ERN: 0195455
(Bandi Poorna Sai Kumar)
Proprietor
M.No. 244884



CA .BANDI POORNA SAI KUMAR
PROPRIETOR
Membership No: 019545S
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 18-09-2025

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of M/S SURYACHAKRA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our Report of even date to the members of M/S SURYACHAKRA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED, on the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2025]

(i) In respect of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company doesn't possess any property plant and equipment, intangible assets and immovable property. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(a) & 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us there are no immovable properties that are held in the name of the company. Hence Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company doesn't possess any property plant and equipment, intangible assets and immovable property. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) In respect of its Inventory:

- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company won't deal with inventory. Hence Clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been availed/sanctioned any working capital limits, from any bank or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets. Hence Clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) In respect of Investments, Loans Granted, Guarantee/Security provided by the Company:

Based on our scrutiny and as per the information and explanations provided to us, during the year, the Company has not made Investment, nor provided any guarantee, granted any loans/advances in the nature of loans, whether secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or Other parties. Hence, Clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.



(iv) **In respect of Loan, Investments, Guarantees and Security:**

Based on our scrutiny and as per the information and explanations provided to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security made in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 must be complied.

(v) **In respect of Deposits Acceptance:**

To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public and accordingly the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(vi) **In respect of maintenance of Cost Records:**

The Company being not satisfying the applicability criteria specified under Section 148 of Act, it is not required to maintain cost accounts and cost records.

(vii) **In respect of Statutory Dues;**

(a) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Professional tax, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax etc. Thus, there were no statutory dues in arrears/were outstanding as on 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has no dues of Income-tax, GST or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) **In respect of dues to Financial Institutions, Banks:**

(a) Based on our scrutiny and as per the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not availed any Loans or Borrowings from Financial Institutions or banks or any lender. Hence this clause is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loan;

(d) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds.



- (e) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, 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 records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) In respect of Initial Public Offer or Further Public Offer.
- (a) The Company being a Private Limited Company, money cannot be raised by the way of initial public offer or further public offer and hence this particular para of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- (xi) In respect of Fraud on or by the Company:
- (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - (b) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not get any whistle-blower complaints during the year and up to the date of this report;

(xii) In respect of Nidhi Company:

The Company is not NIDHI Company hence clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) In respect of related party transactions:

To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards. Further, the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company;



(xiv) In respect of Internal Audit System:

The provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company, as the thresholds mentioned have not been breached. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In respect of Non-cash transactions with Directors or other persons:

To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and accordingly, compliance of the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

(xvi) In respect of registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:

(a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, 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) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, 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) In respect of Cash Losses:

The company has not incurred cash loss in current financial year as well in immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) In respect of Resignation of Statutory Auditors:

There has been no instances of resignation of the statutory auditors in the Company during the reporting period.

(xix) In respect of any material uncertainties in the Financial Statements:

Basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, and our best knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans as disclosed to us, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.



(xx) In respect of CSR Obligations:

To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

For SAI AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 019545S
Chartered Accountants
(Bandi Poorna Sai Kumar)
Proprietor
M.No. 244881



CA .BANDI POORNA SAI KUMAR
PROPRIETOR
Membership No: 019545S
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 18-09-2025

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/S SURYACHAKRA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31 March 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 Board of Directors of the company 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 respective Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.



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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 SAI AND CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 019545S

FRN: 019545S

(Bandi Poorna Sai Kumar)

Proprietor

M.No. 244881

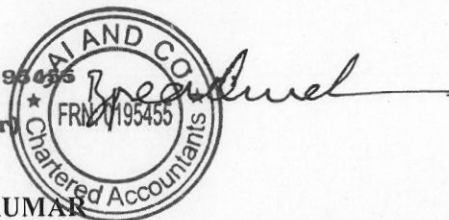
CA .BANDI POORNA SAI KUMAR

PROPRIETOR

Membership No: 019545S

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 18-09-2025



Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Indian rupees , rounded off to '000's except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	15,200	19,400
Financial assets			
Investments	5	-	-
Trade receivables	6	-	-
Loans & Advances	7	-	-
Other non-current assets	8	-	-
		15,200	19,400
Current assets			
Inventories	9	-	-
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	4,200	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	4,813	815
Other current assets	11	12,429	19,767
		21,442	20,582
Total assets		36,642	39,982

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity			
Equity share capital	12	-	-
Other equity	13	19,400	20,190
Total equity		19,400	20,190
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	-	-
Provisions	15	-	-
		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	-	-
Trade payables	17	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14	-	-
Other current liabilities	18	17,242	19,792
		17,242	19,792
Total equity and liabilities		36,642	39,982

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For SAI AND CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 019545S, Registration No. 019545S

 (Bandi Poorna Sai Kumar)
 Proprietor
 M.No. 24466

 CA .BANDI POORNA SAI KUMAR
 PROPRIETOR

Membership No: 019545S

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 18-09-2025

 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited

 (VENKATA RAMA MURTHY S) (RV SUBBA RAO)
 DIRECTOR
 DIN NO:08251740

 DIRECTOR
 DIN NO:00545224

Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Indian rupees , rounded off to '000's except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	-	-
Other income	20	-	326
(I) Total revenue		-	326
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
Employee benefits expenses		-	-
O & M expences		-	-
Finance costs	21	1	1
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
Other expenses	22	790	18,443
(II) Total expenses		790	18,444
(III) Profit/ (Loss) before before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(790)	(18,118)
(IV) Add/(Less):Exceptional Items		-	-
(V) Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(790)	(18,118)
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deffered tax		-	-
(VI) Total tax expense		-	-
(VII) Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-VI)		(790)	(18,118)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(790)	(18,118)

Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of share Rs. 10

Basic and diluted

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For SAI AND CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 0195455

Registration No: 0195455

(Badrani Poorna Sai Kumar)

Proprietor

CA .BANDUPOORNA SAI KUMAR

PROPRIETOR

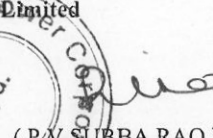
Membership No: 0195455

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 18-09-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited

(VENKATA RAMA MURTHY S) (P.V. SUBBA RAO)

DIRECTOR

DIN NO:08251740

DIRECTOR

DIN NO:00545224

Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March 2025

(All amounts in Indian rupees, Rounded off to '000's except share data and where otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	(790)	(18,118)
Adjustments:		
Finance charges	1	1
Interest Received	-	(326)
Provision for Diminution in value of Investment	-	-
Provision for Doubtful Loans & Advances	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(790)	(18,443)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventory	-	9,573
(Increase)/Decrease in sundry debtors	(4,200)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and advances & other Assets	7,338	(15,759)
Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities and provisions	(2,550)	(7,39,542)
Cash generated from operations	(202)	(7,64,171)
Income taxes paid/ (refund)	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(202)	(7,64,171)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	-	326
Sale of investment	-	-
Purchase of fixed assets	4,200	(17,333)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	4,200	(17,007)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase/Decrease in Share Capital	(0)	7,74,990
Proceeds/(Repayment) of borrowings, net	-	-
Interest paid	(1)	(1)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	(1)	7,74,990
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,997	(6,188)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	815	7,003
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4,813	815

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For SAI AND CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 019545S

Firm Registration No: 0195455

(Bairi Poorna Sai Kumar)

Proprietor

CA BAIRI POORNA SAI KUMAR

PROPRIETOR

Membership No: 019545S

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 18-09-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited

(VENKATA RAMA MURTHY) (P.V. SUBBA RAO)

DIRECTOR

DIN NO:08251740

(VENKATA RAMA MURTHY) (P.V. SUBBA RAO)

DIRECTOR

DIN NO:00545224

Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited					
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2025					
(All amounts in Indian rupees , rounded off to '000's except share data and where otherwise stated)					
A. Equity share capital		Notes	Number of shares	Amount	
Balance as at April 1, 2023			14,96,32,960	14,96,330	
Changes in equity share capital during 2022-23		12	-	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2024			14,96,32,960	14,96,330	
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24			-	-	
Less: Transferred to Capital Reserve				-	
Balance as at March 31, 2024			14,96,32,960	14,96,330	
Less: Transferred to Capital Reserve				14,96,330	
Total				-	
B. Other equity					
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Reserve	Reserves and Surplus Securities premium reserve Retained earnings	Items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Other items of OCI	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	-	7,27,199 (29,60,211)	-	(22,33,012)
Profit for the year	-	-	(18,118)	-	(18,118)
Addition on issue of equity shares	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-	7,27,199 (29,78,329)	-	(22,51,130)
Less: Tranfer to Capital Reserve	-	-	(7,27,199) 29,78,329	-	22,51,130
Add Additions to Capital Reserve	-	22,68,054	-	-	22,68,054
Less: Deductions from Capital Reserve	-	(22,67,264)	-	-	(22,67,264)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	790	-	-	790
Share Appliaction Money pending allotment	19,400	-	-	-	19,400.00
Balance as at March 31, 2024	19,400	-	-	-	20,190
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	(790)	-	(790)
Add Additions to Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Deductions from Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	19400	-	(790)	-	19,400
Total					19,400
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements					
As per our report of even date					
For SAIRI AND SAI KUMAR Chartered Accountants FRN: 0195455 (Bandra Purna Sai Kumar) Proprietor Membership No: 0195455			For and on behalf of the Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited (VENKATA RAMA MURTHY S) (P.Y. SUBBA RAO) DIRECTOR DIN NO:08251740		

SURYACHAKRA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Indian rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information:

Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 28 February 1995, as a Public Limited Company. The Company was converted into a Private Limited Company with effect from 9 August 2000. Pursuant to this, the name of the Company was changed to "Suryachakra Power Corporation Private Limited". The Company was reconverted into a public limited company with effect from 8 September 2005 and the name of the Company was changed to Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited. The Company is engaged in the generation and sale of electricity. The commercial operation started with effect from 1 April 2003. The Company is listed in Bombay Stock Exchange since 23 July 2007.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench-1 (NCLT) vide order dated 03.10.2018 in CP(IB) No.421/7/HDB/2018 (Admission Order) initiated Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) against the Company and appointed Mr. Anup Kumar Singh as the Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) and thereafter the said IRP was appointed as Resolution Professional (RP) to perform the functions and duties as per the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Thereafter, the Hon'ble NCLT vide order dated 01.09.2022 in I.A.No.462 of 2021 in CP(IB) No.421/7/HDB/2018

Thereafter, the said Liquidator accordingly issued an E-Auction Sale Notice dated 18.02.2023 for the sale of Company as a going concern and fixed the date of auction on 16.03.2023. The Liquidator vide email dated 07.03.2023 declared M/s. **Indo Aquatics Limited** as a qualified bidder and provided access to the virtual data room for the purposes of inspection and due-diligence. The bidder participated in the said E-Auction on 16.03.2023.

Thereafter, the Liquidator issued a Letter of Intent dated 18.03.2023 (LOI) in favour of M/s. **Indo Aquatics Limited** declaring as a successful bidder for the purchase of the Company as a going concern. Thereafter, the bidder (Indo Aquatics Limited) also remitted all the sale consideration amounts (Rs.1,94,00,000) as provided under the process documents and the LOI. Pursuant to the above, the Liquidator vide Sale Certificate dated 14.06.2023 (Sale Certificate) sold Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited (SPCL) on "as is where is whatever there is without Because of various circumstances, the Company M/s. **Indo Aquatics Limited** found it challenging to safeguard its rights and interests stemming from the Sale Certificate, particularly in light of the prevailing conditions at the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, where the SPCL's Power plant is located (such as interference by the workmen and the Electricity Department, A&N Administration & Others.), the company **Indo Aquatics Limited** decided to transfer all its rights, duties, obligations, responsibilities, and any related matters arising from the Sale Certificate by the way of duly assignment to M/s. **Reddy Investments Private Limited**. The Company M/s. **Reddy Investments Private Limited** has also expressed its willingness and intent to accept this Assignment under the terms and conditions

2. Basis for preparation of financial statements:

A. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013. (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors at its meeting held on September 2025

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts in Indian rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated.



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C. Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for Certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured on fair value.

D. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these standalone financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

E. Measurement of fair values

Few of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non - financial

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

.In the Principal market for the asset or liability or

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value. All Assets are liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financials statement are categories into different levels.

.Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

.Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either

.Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability, that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the respective notes.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements is included in the notes to financial statements.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending March 31, 2025 is included in the following notes:

- Notes 15 and 27 - recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 4 - useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Note 5 to 7 - impairment of financial assets.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured.



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Revenue from sale of electricity:

The Company's revenue from sale of electricity is based on the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into with Andaman and Nicobar (A & N) Administration. The PPA is for a period of 15 years and contains a set of predefined formulae for calculation of revenue to be billed on a monthly basis. Such billings as per the terms of the PPA include a fixed charge payment, a variable charge payment, incentive payment, foreign exchange adjustment and charge in law adjustment. The revenue from sale of power is recognised on the basis of billing to A & N.

Revenue from trading of goods:

Revenue from trading of goods, where the Company acts as an agent are recognised when the related services are

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal amount using the effective interest rate applicable.

(b) Property, plant and equipment:

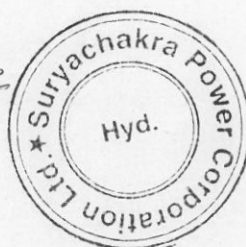
- (i) Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, freight, duties, taxes and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. (Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of plant, property and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for use are included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready for intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. (When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are met.)
- (ii) Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.
- (iii) The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from the asset as a whole.
- (iv) Assets retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at their estimated net realizable values or net book values, whichever is lower.
- (v) Assets acquired under finance lease are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset or the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, whichever is lower.
- (vi) Gains or losses arising from derecognition of plant, property and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.
- (vii) Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

- (i) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on useful lives estimated by the management which may not necessarily be in adjustment with the indicative useful lives.
- (ii) Assets costing five thousand rupees or less are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.
- (iii) The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



(c) Investments:

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non-current. On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

Investments in subsidiaries:

The Company has elected to recognise its investments in subsidiary at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, Separate Financial Statements.

(d) Inventories:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, reduced by the costs to effect the sale.

(e) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences and performance incentives and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service at the

Defined contribution plans

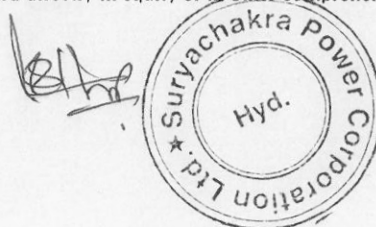
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the

(f) Income taxes:

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.



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(g) Current tax:

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred income tax reflect the impact of current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/reduced to the extent that it is probable/no. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

(h) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are charged in the year they occur.

(i) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue that have changed the. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except where the results are anti-dilutive.



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(j) Impairment:

(i) Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being significantly past due;

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) (ECL) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured as 12 month expected credit Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables. Under the simplified approach, the Company is not required to track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs together with appropriate management. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the group of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to recover the amounts due.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's carrying amount is compared to its recoverable amount. For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.



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The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro Assets (other than goodwill) for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(k) Financial instruments:

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus for an item not at fair value through

Financial assets - classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- Fair Value Through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
 - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of
- On initial recognition of an investment in Equity Instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVTOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment –by-investment basis.

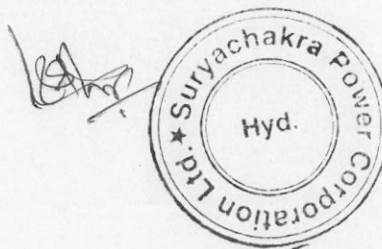
All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are. Presently, all the financial assets are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;



Rule

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses for financial assets held by the Company

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
Financial Assets at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest are recognised in the OCI
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. Presently, all the financial liabilities are Investment in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and associates is carried at cost in the financial statements

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(I) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Company. For the disclosure on reportable segments see note 32.



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(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

The company has come out from Liquidation as an on going concern with effect from 14.06.2023 all the earlier liabilities are extinguished, so there is no provision for liabilities and contingent liabilities.

(n) Power Purchase Agreement/Contingent Receivables:

(i) The Company's revenue from sale of electricity is based on the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into with the Andaman and Nicobar (A & N) administration. The PPA is for an initial period of 15 years as the period over as on 31st March 2018 and can be extended on mutual terms and conditions for three further periods of five (5) years each. PPA contains a set of pre-defined formulae for calculation of the revenue to be billed on a monthly basis. Such billings as per terms of the PPA include a fixed charge payment, a variable charge payment, incentive payment, foreign exchange adjustment and change in law adjustment.

(ii) The Company for the purpose of determining the monthly billings, invoices the A & N administration based on the costs and formulae as envisaged in the PPA and as determined by the order of Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), Gurgaon dated 29th April 2015, pending final confirmation and acceptance of actual cost and the formulae by the A & N administration, no adjustment is made to the revenue. Such adjustments, if any will be made in the period in which the amount becomes determinable and is confirmed by Regulatory Commissions.

(iii) The Andaman & Nicobar administration without honouring the judgements of JERC & APTEL has filed an appeal in APTEL for quashing the orders of JERC dated 29.04.2015. However, APTEL has dismissed their appeal filed twice therein upheld the JERC order dated 29.04.2015 fixing the project cost Rs.77.64Crores

(iv) The Andaman & Nicobar administration had filed two contempt applications in Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has given its verdict vide its order dated 22.09.2016 & 18.10.2016 dismissing both the CA's filed by the A&N Administration, reduced the Project cost to Rs. 74.96 Cr and directed JERC to compute the calculations. As per the Company an amount of Rs 130 Crores stands receivable as arrears along with interest on fixing the purchase price of power based on the Project cost of Rs 74.96 Cr as stated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

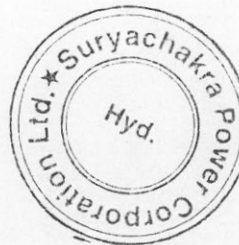
Later Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 12.04.2017 has allowed to get redressal stating that the dismissal of application for clarification and review petition will not stand in the way of the ground that may be urged by the company in the next round of litigation.

(v) Meanwhile JERC in its order dated 13.01.2017 completed the Calculations and passed orders that an amount of Rs.9.67 Crores is to be received by A&N Administration from the Company (as against large amounts to be received by the Company from A & N Administration). The Company on going through JERC order found that many settled issues were re-opened by JERC. The JERC has committed grave mistakes in the calculations. Aggrieved by the order of JERC DT 13.01.2017, the company filed an appeal in APTEL against the order and which is still pending

(vi) On Successful resolution of the above dispute in the favour of the Company at Honourable Supreme Court now the project cost is reinstated to Rs.77.64 crores, the Company estimates to receive an amount including 12% applicable interest as on date it works out to be approx. Rs.513.00 Crores on account of fixation of the Power Price as per the Formulae envisaged in the PPA contingent on the final decision of JERC/APTEL/Hon'ble



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(o) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with original maturity of three months or less.

(p) Cash flow statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based

(q) Current and non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

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

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

Current assets include the current portion of long-term assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

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

(r) Standards issued but not effective:

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they are issued. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following

A. Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

Ind AS 115 was issued on 29 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date using the full retrospective method or modified retrospective method. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of

B. Amendments to Ind AS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount. Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities availing this relief must disclose that fact.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company as the Company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that

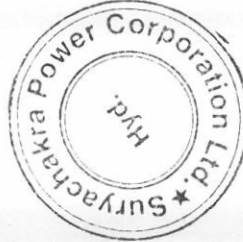


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Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited									
Notes to standalone financial statements									
(All amounts in Indian rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)									
4. Property, plant and equipment									
Reconciliation of carrying amount									
	Land	Buildings	Plant, and machinery	Office equipment	Computer Equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total - tangible assets	
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)									
Balance at April 1, 2022	9,602	14,912	48,251	112	118	1,003	712	74,709	
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at March 31, 2023	9,602	14,912	48,251	112	118	1,003	712	74,709	
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at March 31, 2024	9,602	14,912	48,251	112	118	1,003	712	74,709	
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at April 1, 2022	9,031	14,954	47,088	15	114	836	603	72,642	
Charge for the year 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at March 31, 2023	9,031	14,954	47,088	15	114	836	603	72,642	
Charge for the year 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposal/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at March 31, 2024	9,031	14,954	47,088	15	114	836	603	72,642	
Carrying amounts (net)									
At April 1, 2023	9,602	14,912	48,251	112	118	1,003	712	74,709	
At March 31, 2024	570	-43	1,163	97	4	167	108	2,067	
At March 31, 2025	570	-43	1,163	97	4	167	108	2,067	
Additions:									
Revalued Assets due to Liquidation								17,333	
Carrying amounts (net) as at 31st March 2025								19,400	



Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements
(All amounts in Indian rupees, rounded off to '000's except share data and where otherwise stated)

Note:5

Investments	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
A. In Subsidiary Companies				
(a) Suryachakra Energy (Chattisgarh) Private Limited	-	-	-	-
Less : Provision for diminution in the value of Investment	-	-	-	-
(b) Investment in equity instruments of Hong Kong \$1 each fully paid				
Suryachakra Global Ventures Limited	-	-	-	-
B. In Other Companies				
(a) Investment in equity instruments of Rs10 each fully paid				
Suryachakra Power Venture Private Limited	-	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments				0

Note: 6

Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good*	-	-
Doubtful (Refer note:40)	-	-
Gross Trade receivables	-	-
Less: Provision For doubtful debts	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	-
Non current trade receivables*	-	-
Current trade receivables	4,200	-

* Non current trade receivables represent interest accrued on amounts withheld by andaman and nicobar administration.

Note:7

Long Term Loans and Advances	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
Loans and advances to related parties				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-	-	-

Note:8

Other Non Current Assets:	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
Capital Advance (Unsecured) (Refer Note 43 & 44)				
Considered good	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Less : Provision for Doubtful Capital Advance	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits		-		-
Advance Income tax (Net of Provision)		-		-

Note:9

Inventories	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw Materials	-	-
Stores and spares	-	-

Note:10

Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Cash on hand	0	0
(b) Balances with banks in current accounts	4,813	815
	4,813	815

Note: 11

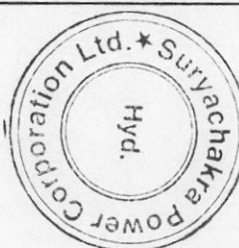
Other Current Assets	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	0	0
Advance to suppliers and others	0	0
GST Input Credit	36	0
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received (refer note 38)	12,393	19,767
	12,429	19,767

Note:12

Share Capital	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
Authorised	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	0	0	1,50,000	15,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	0	0	1,49,633	14,96,330
Less Transferred to Capital Reserve				-14,96,330
	0	0	1,49,633	0



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Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements
 (All amounts in Indian rupees, rounded off to '000's except share data and where otherwise stated)

Note:15

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Long Term Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Provision for compensated absences	-	1,301
Provision for Gratuity Liability	-	5,468
	-	6,768
Less Transferred to Capital Reserve		0
TOTAL	-	-6,768

Note: 16

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Short Term Borrowings		
(a) Loans repayable on demand		
From Banks (Secured) (Refer Note No.16.1)		
Cash credit facility from State Bank of India	-	12,170
(b) Deposits (Unsecured)		
Inter-corporate deposits	-	1,49,649
(c) Other loans and advances (Unsecured)		
(i) Working capital loan (Refer Note 46)		
SBI Global Factors Limited (Formerly Global Trade Finance Limited)	0	2,53,878
	0	4,15,698
Less Transferred to Capital Reserve		0
TOTAL	-	-4,15,698

16.1 Nature of Security for Cash Credits

Cash Credits from State Bank of India is secured by:

- (i) Exclusive first charge on the entire current assets of the company both present and future.
- (ii) Assignment of LC from Andaman and Nicobar Administration
- (iii) Collateral security on second charge on all fixed assets of the company

16.2 The company has defaulted in repayment of loans and interest in respect of the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Period of Default	Amount	Period of Default	Amount
Cash Credit - Principal	March 2019	1,21,70,262	March 2019	1,21,70,262
Cash Credit - Interest *	March 2017	1,12,26,748	March 2017	1,12,26,748
Inter-corporate deposits				
Principal	8 Year 3 months	-	8 Year 3 months	-
Working capital loan from SBI Global Factors Limited	8 Year 3 months	-	8 Year 3 months	-
Principal	9 Years	-	9 Years	-

* Company stopped recognising interest with effect from March 31, 2013. (See Note 44)

16.3 The Company has completed the process of "Liquidation on going concern basis". Consequently the balance Loans after settlement are closed by transfer to Capital Reserve.

Note:17

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Trade Payables		
Other than Acceptances	-	-
	-	-

Note: 18

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Other Current Liabilities		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-
Other Payables		
Statutory remittances (contributions to PF, Withholding taxes, VAT, Service tax, etc)	20	0
Audit fee payable	50	25
Advance from customers	0	0
Vamana Bhagya Pvt Ltd (Security)	0	0
Indo Aquatics Limited	0	0
Vamana Bhagya Pvt Ltd (SRA) (refer note 38)	16,666	19,767
De attis projects pvt ltd	65	0
Reddy Investments Pvt Ltd	225	0
Suryastone Enterprises limited	216	0
Anup Singh (P.Fee & OPE)	0	0
Sumedha (Loan for exp)	0	0
Salaries Payable	0	0
Expenses Payable	0	0
	17,242	19,792



Suryachakra Power Corporation Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Indian rupees , rounded off to '000's except share data and where otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Note:19 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from Sale of Electricity	-	-
Less: Rebate and other deductions	-	-
Other Operating income - sale of scrap	-	-
Total	-	-
Note:20 Other income		
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-
Interest	-	326
Total	-	326
Note: 21		
Cost of materials consumed		
HSD	-	-
Lube oil	-	-
Total	-	-
Note: 22		
Operation and maintenance expenses		
Power & Fuel	-	-
Plant expenses	-	-
Consumption of Stores and Spares	-	-
Total	-	-
Note: 23		
Employee Benefits Expense		
Salaries and wages	-	-
Contribution to Provident fund and other fund	-	-
Staff welfare expenses	-	-
Total	-	-
Note: 24		
Finance costs		
Interest on term loan (Refer Note 44)	-	-
Interest on working capital loan (Refer Note 44)	-	-
Interest on short term borrowings (Refer Note 44)	-	-
Bank Charges	1	1
Total	1	1
Note: 25		
Other Expenses		
Insurance	-	-
Advertisement Expenses	-	-
Audit Fee	246	33
Consultancy Charges	-	-
Rates and taxes	9	-
Share Transfer Expenses	-	-
Legal and Professional charges	447	135
IP Fees	87	18,107
Travelling Expenses	-	-
Printing & Stationery	-	-
Directors Sitting Fees	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	169
Rawmaterials Write off	-	-
Total	790	18,443
Note: 26		
Exceptional Items		
Provision for diminution in the value of Investments	-	-
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-
Adjustments for PY	-	-
Total	-	-

