

NOTE NO-1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2025

1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

1.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

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

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the assets or the liability if the market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

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

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

1.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer rebates and other similar allowances.

1.2.1. Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is accounted when electricity units are delivered at the metering point in terms of Power Purchase Agreement and with reasonable degree of certainty of collection at the time of accrual. Delayed payment charges and interest on delayed payments are recognised on grounds of prudence, when recovered.

1.2.2 Interest income

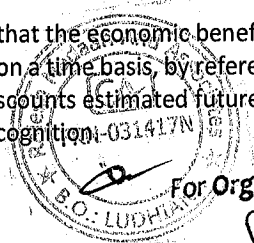
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Significant Accounting Policies

Vaishali

Director



For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Parvinder Singh

Director

1.3 Borrowing costs

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

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

1.4 Taxation

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

1.4.1 Current tax

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

1.4.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

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


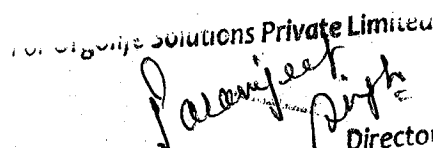
Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which originate during the year and reverse during the tax holiday period is not recognised.

1.4.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its

intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Capital work-in-progress:

Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

1.6 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.9 Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

1.9.1 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

Significant Accounting Policies

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Vandana

Director

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Salony Singh

Director

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

1.9.2 Effective interest method

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

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for financial assets other than those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognized in the Statement of profit and Loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

1.9.3. Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investment in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line items. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

1.9.4 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.9.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each Balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes credit loss allowance at lifetime expected credit loss model for contract assets and / or trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Significant Accounting Policies

Varinder
2

Director

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Paramjeet Singh

Director

1.10 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments**1.10.1. Classification as debt or equity**

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

1.10.2 Equity instruments

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

1.10.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through profit or loss.

1.10.3.1 Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

1.10.3.2 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

1.10.3.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

1.11 Operating Cycle

Considering the nature of business activities, the operating cycle has been assumed to have duration of 12 months. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Significant Accounting Policies

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Vandana

Director

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

P. Aravind

Director

1.12 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

1.13 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of Cash on hand, balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage & demand deposit with bank.

1.13.1 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

1.14 Earnings per share**(i) Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of the group
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

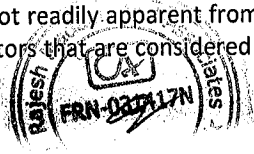
- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares; and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.15 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of IND AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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



For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Significant Accounting Policies

Vasudevan
2

Director

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Paranjay Singh

Director

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

2.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

2.1.1 Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

As described in note 2 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

2.1.2 Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Company has appointed a professional valuer, to determine the fair value by using appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The cross functional team of the Company works closely with the valuer to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

In terms of our report attached.

For Rajesh Madaan and Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Regn. No: 034417N)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

CA DHARAMPREET SINGH

Partner

M. No.: 544704

Place: Ludhiana

Date: 02.09.2025

Director

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

V. Arora

Director

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

P. Arora

Director

RAJESH MADAN AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

6, Street No. 4, New Guru Teg
Bahadur Nagar, Ludhiana – 141116 (Pb)
Mobile: +91-98882-39964.
E-Mail: dharampreetsinghca@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Orgolife Solutions Private Limited,

Report On the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of ("the company"), which comprise the balance sheet as on March 31, 2025, the statement of profit and loss and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The company's board of directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the companies act, 2013("the act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flow of the company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the act, read with rule 7 of the companies (accounts) rules, 2014. 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 responsible and prudent and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

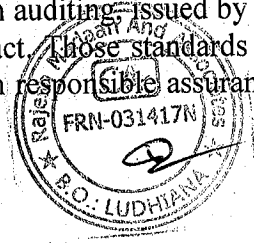
The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion of these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provision of the act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provision of the act and the rules made there under. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under section 143(10) of the act. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Vaibinder



For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Paramjeet Singh
Director

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessment, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant of the company's preparation of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used at the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the company's directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the State of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2025; its profit and cash flows for the year ended on that date and 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 31 March 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. The companies (auditor's report) order, 2016 ("the order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the act is not applicable to the company as paid up capital and reserves and surplus are not more than INR 1crore; does not have total borrowings exceeding INR 1crore from any bank or any financial institution at any point of time during the Financial year and does not have total revenue as defined in schedule III, to the 2013 Act (including revenue from discontinuing operations) exceeding INR 10 crore during the financial year as per the financial statements.

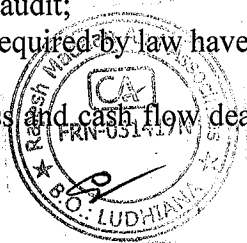
2. As required by section 143(3) of the act, we report that: -

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The balance sheet, statement of profit & loss and cash flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts;

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Vaishu

Director

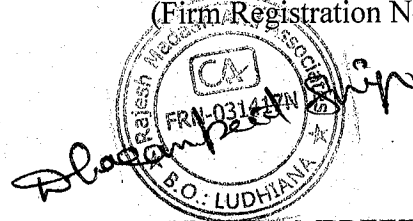


For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Palanijey
Director

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section opinion 133 of the act, read with rule 7 of the companies (Accounts) rules, 2014;
- (e) On the basis of written representation received from the Directors as on March 31, 2025, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the act.
- (f) With respect to the 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 information and according to the explanations gives to us:
- i) The company has no pending litigations which may impact its financial position.
 - ii) The company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii) No amount is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company as on 31st March, 2025.

FOR RAJESH MADAN AND ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Registration No. 031417N)



(DHARAMPREET SINGH)
PARTNER
(Membership No. – FCA – 544704)

PLACE: LUDHIANA
DATED: 02.09.2025.

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Vaibinder

Director

For Orgolife Solutions Private Limited

Paranijet Singh

Director