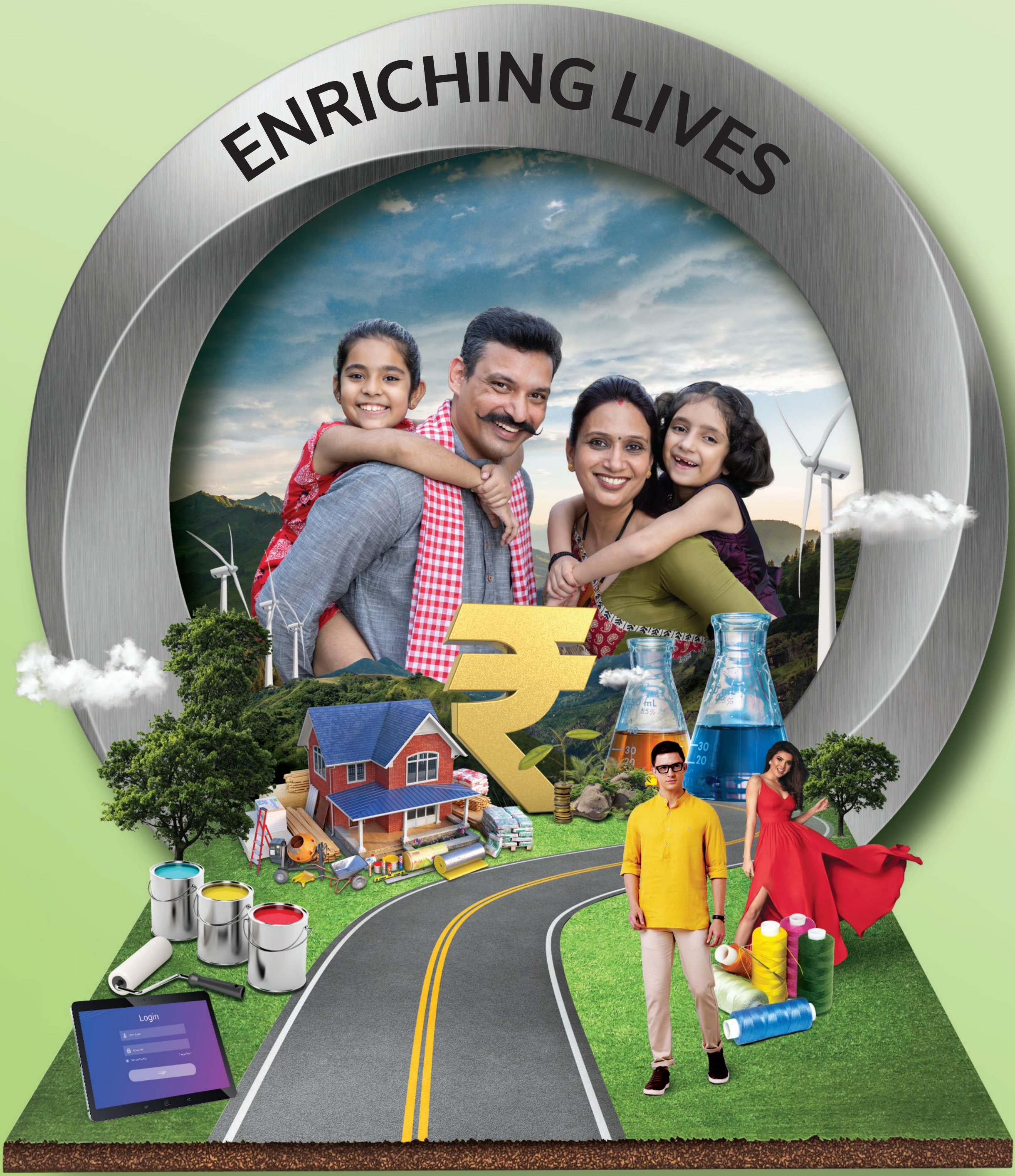

CONSOLIDATED REVENUES OF OVER ₹ **1 TRILLION.**
USHERING A NEW ERA OF **TRANSFORMATIONAL GROWTH.**

ADITYA BIRLA
GRASIM

Unlisted Subsidiary Companies Financials 2022-23
Volume I
GRASIM INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Contents

Volume I

Volume II

ABNL Investment Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABNL Investment Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABNL Investment Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and 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 ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its Loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Director's report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Company's Board of Director's report, If we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, Loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') 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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

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

11.5. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

15. Attention is drawn to the fact that the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by predecessor auditors whose report dated 16 May 2022 expressed an unmodified opinion on the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

17.1. 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.

17.2. 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.

17.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

17.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

17.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

17.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

17.7. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid to its directors during the current year hence the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023

18. 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:

18.1. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2023 on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 28 to the Ind AS financial statements;

18.2. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 34 to the Standalone Financial Statements;

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

18.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

18.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

18.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 18.4 and 18.5 above contain any material misstatement.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

18.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

18.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Kamlesh Jag

Kamlesh R Jagetia
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 139585
UDIN: 23139585BGXMDQ4743

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 May 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABNL Investment Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 16 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Investment Properties.

The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly para 3(i)(a)(B) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Investment Properties by which all Investment properties are verified in a phased manner, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company except for the following:

Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value	Held in name of	Whether Promotor, director or their relative or employee	Period Held	Reason for not being in the name of company
World Trade Center	47.54	Indian Rayon and Industries Ltd	No	24-03-2017	Title deeds are in the name of erstwhile holding company Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited which was merged into Grasim Industries Limited. The same are in the process of being transferred to the company.
Patalganga	1636.38	Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd	No	24-03-2017	
Dalamal House	80.96	Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd	No	24-03-2017	
Sakhar Bhavan	157.49	Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd	No	24-03-2017	

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its PPE (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not hold any inventory and accordingly paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion, according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate, at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, accordingly paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters/Related Parties (as defined in section 2(76) of the Act), accordingly paragraph 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to parties covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products/ services of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, income-tax and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, Goods and Services Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, income-tax and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not obtained any loans or other borrowings from financial institutions, banks, government and debenture holders. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds are raised on short-term basis. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company is limited Company and accordingly requirements of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, though the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Act it does have the same.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ('CIC') as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India,4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the financial year. The amount of cash loss is Rs. 606.68 lacs in current financial year however the company has not incurred any cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

xxi. The Company did not have Subsidiary, Joint venture and Associates during the year and hence, reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Kamlesh Jagetia

Kamlesh R Jagetia
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 139585
UDIN: 23139585BGXMDQ4743

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABNL Investment Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '17.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABNL Investment Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Kamlesh Jagetia

Kamlesh R Jagetia
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 139585
UDIN: 23139585BGXMDQ4743

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 May 2023

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

		Note no.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
				Rs in Lakh
I	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Investment properties	3	5,023.78	3,622.97
	(b) Right-of-use assets	4	-	879.44
	(c) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	5	1,246.56	1,057.33
	(d) Non current tax assets (net)		128.22	108.53
			6,398.56	**5,668.27**
(2)	**Current assets**			
	(a) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	6	76.19	1,156.49
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	95.54	10.20
	(iii) Loans	8	19.43	19.43
	(iv) Other financial assets	9	2.24	-
	(b) Other current assets	10	6.00	4.49
			199.40	**1,190.61**
	Total assets		**6,597.96**	**6,858.88**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
(1)	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	11	2,814.00	2,814.00
	(b) Other equity	12	3,017.89	3,534.74
	Total equity		**5,831.89**	**6,348.74**
	LIABILITIES			
(2)	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Other financial liabilities	13	236.52	15.14
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	14	219.51	179.06
	(c) Other non current liabilities	15	21.62	1.68
			477.65	**195.88**
(3)	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables	16		
	Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	Dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises		0.81	0.43
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	112.57	228.15
	(b) Other current liabilities	18	175.04	85.68
			288.42	**314.26**
	Total liabilities		**766.07**	**510.14**
	Total equity and liabilities		**6,597.96**	**6,858.88**

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
FRN. 105146W/W100621

Kamlesh R. Jagetia
Partner
Membership no. 139585

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of ABNL Investment Limited

ABNL Investment Limited

Mahendra Bhandari
Director
DIN : 07433524

Hemant Kumar Kadel
Director
DIN : 06990187

Ullash Parida
Company Secretary
FCS-8689

Viraj Vichare
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
10th May 2023

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	Note no.	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
			Rs in Lakh
INCOME			
Revenue from contracts with customers	19	456.40	463.57
Other income	20	61.99	88.51
Total income		**518.39**	**552.08**
EXPENSES			
Finance cost	21	18.21	23.65
Depreciation/Amortization	3 & 4	62.44	62.44
Other expenses	22	1,102.79	282.44
Total expenses		**1,183.44**	**368.53**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(665.05)**	**183.55**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	95.00
Tax adjustments relating to earlier period		2.08	(1.26)
Deferred tax		(10.70)	3.52
Income tax expenses	27	**(8.62)**	**97.26**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**(656.43)**	**86.29**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value carried through OCI		189.24	163.25
Income tax on above		(49.66)	(27.57)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**139.58**	**135.68**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(516.85)**	**221.97**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Face value of Rs.10/- each)	23	**(2.33)**	**0.31**
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
FRN. 105146W/W100621

Kamlesh R. Jagetia
Partner
Membership no. 139585

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of ABNL Investment Limited

Mahendra Bhandari
Director
DIN : 07433524

Hemant Kumar Kadel
Director
DIN : 06990187

ABNL Investment Limited

Ullash Parida
Company Secretary
FCS-8689

Viraj Vichare
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
10th May 2023

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Rs in Lakh

PARTICULARS	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
A Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax		(665.05)		183.55
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation/Amortization	62.44		62.44	
Interest on Inter corporate deposit	-		(17.93)	
Unwinding of deferred lease income	(18.64)		(22.37)	
Net gain on sale of investment	(35.92)		(12.48)	
Fair value gain on financial instruments measured at FVTPL	(3.63)		(35.53)	
Interest on Income Tax Refund	(2.71)		(0.20)	
Interest expense to Income tax/GST	0.01		0.03	
Interest expense on lease deposit	18.20		23.62	
Interest on others	-		-	
		19.75		(2.42)
Operating profit before working capital changes		(645.30)		181.13
Adjustments for:				
Decrease / (increase) in loans, financial and current assets	(3.75)		4.01	
Increase / (decrease) in trade, financial and other payables	47.07	43.32	(28.59)	
Add : increase / (decrease) in trade, financial and other payable transfer from Sun God Trading and Investment Limited				(24.58)
Cash generated from operations		(601.98)		156.55
Direct taxes paid (net)		(17.56)		(68.03)
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		(619.54)		88.52
B Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of investment properties, including properties under development	(560.81)		(129.12)	
Advance received for Sale of Investment Property	145.84		-	
Purchase of non-current investments	-		(2.23)	
Sale of non-current investments-redemption of preference shares	-		0.03	
Inter corporate deposit given	-		(1,000.00)	
Repayment of inter corporate deposit given	-		1,000.00	
Interest received	-		17.93	
Purchase of investments	(285.00)		(2,225.88)	
Redemption of investments	1,404.85		2,234.60	
		704.88		(104.67)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		704.88		(104.67)
C Cash flows from financing activities				
Interest paid	-		-	
Temporary finance received				
Temporary finance repaid	-		-	
		-		-
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities	-	-		-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		85.34		(16.15)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		10.20		26.35
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 7)		95.54		10.20

Notes:

(i) Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.

Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
FRN. 105146W/W100621

Kamlesh R. Jagetia
Partner
Membership no. 139585

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of ABNL Investment Limited

Mahendra Bhandari
Director
DIN : 07433524

Hemant Kumar Kadel
Director
DIN : 06990187

ABNL Investment Limited

Ullash Parida
Company Secretary
FCS-8689

Viraj Vichare
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
10th May 2023

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(A) Equity share capital
For the year ended 31st March, 2023

Rs in Lakh

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
28,140,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
Balance at the beginning	2,814.00	2,814.00
Balance at the end of the year	**2,814.00**	**2,814.00**

(B) Other equity
For the year ended 31st March, 2023

Rs in Lakh

Particulars	Reserve and surplus					Items of other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Retained earnings		Other reserves				
	Surplus as per statement of profit and loss	General reserve	Securities premium	Capital Reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Fair value through other comprehensive income - Reserve	
Balance as of 1st April, 2022	2,109.20	398.30	285.60	0.49	2.00	739.15	3,534.74
Profit for the year	(656.43)	-	-	-	-	-	(656.43)
Other income/(loss) for the year							
Fair value gain/(loss) on FVOCI financial assets	-	-	-		-	139.58	139.58
Total Income	**(656.43)**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**139.58**	**(516.85)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**1,452.77**	**398.30**	**285.60**	**0.49**	**2.00**	**878.73**	**3,017.89**

For the year ended 31st March 2022

Rs in Lakh

Particulars	Reserve and surplus					Items of other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Retained earnings		Other reserves				
	Surplus as per statement of profit and loss	General reserve	Securities premium	Capital Reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Fair value through other comprehensive income - Reserve	
Balance as of 01st April, 2021	2,022.92	398.30	285.60	0.49	2.00	603.47	3,312.78
Profit for the year	86.29	-	-	-	-	-	86.29
Other income/(loss) for the year							
Fair value gain/(loss) on FVOCI financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	135.68	135.68
Total income	**86.29**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**135.68**	**221.96**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**2,109.20**	**398.30**	**285.60**	**0.49**	**2.00**	**739.15**	**3,534.74**

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
FRN. 105146W/W100621

Kamlesh R. Jagetia
Partner
Membership no. 139585

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of ABNL Investment Limited

Mahendra Bhandari
Director
DIN : 07433524

Hemant Kumar Kadel
Director
DIN : 06990187

Ullash Parida
Company Secretary
FCS-8689

Viraj Vichare
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
10th May 2023

NOTE: 3
Investment properties

Rs in Lakh

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Freehold buildings	Leasehold buildings	Investment property under development	Total
Gross block						
As at 31st March, 2021	1,636.38	-	1,839.83	-	288.30	**3,764.51**
Additions	-	-	-	-	129.12	**129.12**
As at 31st March, 2022	1,636.38	-	1,839.83	-	417.42	**3,893.63**
Additions/transfer in from Right of use Assets	-	787.62	-	139.18	583.81	**1,510.61**
As at 31st March, 2023	**1,636.38**	**787.62**	**1,839.83**	**139.18**	**1,001.23**	**5,404.24**
Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization						
As at 31st March, 2021	-	-	224.05	-	-	**224.05**
For the year	-	-	46.61	-	-	**46.61**
As at 31st March, 2022	-	-	270.66	-	-	**270.66**
Transfer in from Right of use Assets		38.88	-	8.48		**47.36**
For the year	-	12.97	46.61	2.86	-	**62.44**
As at 31st March, 2023	-	**51.85**	**317.27**	**11.34**	-	**380.46**
Net block						
As at 31st March, 2022	**1,636.38**	-	**1,569.17**	-	**417.42**	**3,622.97**
As at 31st March, 2023	**1,636.38**	**735.77**	**1,522.56**	**127.84**	**1,001.23**	**5,023.78**

(i) Amount recognised in Statement of Profit or loss for investment properties:

	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Rental income	456.40	322.70
Direct operating expenses from properties that generated rental income	(18.65)	(27.19)
Direct operating expenses from properties that did not generate rental income	(21.04)	(16.43)
Profit from Investment properties before depreciation	**416.71**	**279.09**
Depreciation / amortization	(62.44)	(46.61)
Profit from investment properties	**354.27**	**232.48**

(ii) Fair value

	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Investment properties	14,082.58	10,581.40

The Company has obtained valuations for its investment properties from an independent valuer.

(iii) Gross block of investment properties includes:

a) Freehold buildings include gross block of Rs. 1,601.37 lakh (previous year Rs. 1,601.37 lakh) being cost of debentures and shares in a company entitling the right of exclusive occupancy and use of certain premises.

b) Investment property under development represents construction of learning centre on Belapur Land which is undertaken on lease from CIDCO. Such construction is on a co-ownership between Grasim Industries Limited, Hindalco Industries Limited and ABNL Investment Limited whose share is 35%, 55% and 10% respectively. The company considered its own share in Investment properties for the purpose of preparing the financial statement.

iv) Leasehold land and leasehold building includes the Company's share in assets held under co-ownership with a carrying value of Rs.729.71 lakhs and Rs. 70.11 lakh respectively.

V) Leasehold buildings includes assets not held in the name of the Company with a carrying Rs.43.37 lakh. The Company is in the process of registering the same in the name of the Company.

vi) Freehold buildings includes assets not held in the name of the Company with a carrying Rs. 188.36 lakh . The Company is in the process of registering the same in the name of the Company.

ABNL Investment Limited

Kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

NOTE: 4
Right-of-use assets **Rs in Lakh**

Particulars	Leasehold land	Leasehold buildings	Total
Gross block			
As at 1st April, 2021	787.62	139.18	**926.80**
Addition during the year			
Deletions during the year	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	787.62	139.18	**926.80**
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Deletions/transfer out to Investment properties	787.62	139.18	**926.80**
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/Amortization			
As at 1st April, 2021	25.91	5.62	**31.53**
For the year	12.97	2.86	**15.83**
Depreciation/Amortization on deletions	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	38.88	8.48	**47.36**
For the year	-	-	-
Deletions/transfer out to Investment properties	38.88	8.48	**47.36**
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-
Net block			
As at 31st March, 2022	748.73	130.71	**879.44**
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-

a) Leasehold Land and Leasehold buildings includes the Company's share in assets held under co-ownership with a carrying value of Rs. 748.73 Lakh and Rs. 72.30 Lakh respectively as at 31st March 2022.

b) Leasehold buildings includes assets not held in the name of the Company with a carrying Rs. 44.02 Lakh as at 31st March 2022. The Company is in the process of registering the same in the name of the Company.

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

c) Title Deeds of Immovable Properties not held in the name of company as on 31st March 2023

Rs in Lakh

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of items of property	Goss carrying value	Title Deed held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is promoter, director or relative there of or employee there of	property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of company
Leasehold building	World Trade Centre	47.54	Indian Rayon and Industries Limited	No	24.03.2017	Under Process
Freehold Land	Patalganga	1,636.38	Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd	No	24.03.2017	Under Process
Freehold Office Building	Dalamal House	80.96	Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd	No	24.03.2017	Under.Process
Freehold Office Building	Sakhar Bhavan	157.49	Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd	No	24.03.2017	Under Process

Title Deeds of Immovable Properties not held in the name of company as on 31st March 2022

Rs in Lakh

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of items of property	Goss carrying value	Title Deed held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is promoter, director or relative there of or employee there of	property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of company
Leasehold building	World Trade Centre	47.54	Indian Rayon and Industries Limited	No	24.03.2017	Under Process

d) CWIP Ageing Schedule

CWIP as on 31st March, 2023

Rs in Lakh

CWIP	Less then 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Gynodaya (Jointly Sharing Assets) - New Project	583.81	129.12	48.55	239.75	1,001.23

CWIP as on 31st March, 2022

Rs in Lakh

CWIP	Less then 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Gynodaya (Jointly Sharing Assets) - New Project	129.12	48.55	60.44	179.31	417.42

e) Capital-work-in progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:

CWIP as on 31st March, 2023

Rs in Lakh

CWIP	Less then 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Gynodaya (Jointly Sharing Assets) - New Project	1,001.23	-	-	-	1,001.23

TBNL Investment Limited

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

NOTE: 5

Financial assets (non-current) - Investments

Particulars	Face value	As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-Mar-22	
		Number	Amount (Rs in Lakh)	Number	Amount (Rs in Lakh)
Investment in equity instruments					
Unquoted					
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income*					
Investment in equity shares					
Birla Management Centre Services Limited	10	7,000	1,080.59	7,000	823.41
			1,080.59		823.41
Quoted					
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income*					
Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited-Fully paid up	10	77,430	165.97	77,430	233.92
			165.97		**233.92**
TOTAL			**1,246.56**		**1,057.33**

Notes:

	As at 31-Mar-23	Rs in Lakh As at 31-Mar-22
1 - Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	165.97	233.92
2 - Market value of quoted investments	165.97	233.92

*Investments have been classified as FVOCI Instrument since they are held for a strategic objective and are not intended for sale.

NOTE: 6
Financial assets (current) - Investments

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-Mar-22	
	Number	Amount (Rs in Lakh)	Number	Amount (Rs in Lakh)
Unquoted- Carried at fair value through profit and loss				
Units of mutual fund				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Floating Rate Fund - Growth Direct Plan	-	-	18,566	52.64
Aditya Birla Sun Life Saving Fund -Direct Plan Growth	2,247	10.57	1,796	7.99
Aditya Birla Sun Life Short Term Fund Direct Plan Growth	1,53,437	65.62	25,41,925	1,030.48
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond fund - Direct Plan-Growth (Formerly known as Aditya Birla Sun Life Saving Fund)	-	-	71,676	65.37
TOTAL		**76.19**		**1,156.49**

Note:

	As at 31-Mar-23	Rs in Lakh As at 31-Mar-22
Aggregate carrying Value of unquoted Investments	**76.19**	**1,156.49**

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
		Rs in Lakh
NOTE: 7		
Financial assets (current) - Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	95.54	10.20
	95.54	**10.20**
NOTE: 8		
Financial assets (current) - Loans *		
Unsecured (Considered good)		
(Carried at amortised cost)		
Security deposit	19.43	19.43
	19.43	**19.43**

*** During the year no loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMP and other related parties**

NOTE: 9		
Financial assets (current) - Others		
(Carried at amortised cost)		
Rent/Reimbursement of expenses receivables	2.24	-
	2.24	-
NOTE: 10		
Other current assets		
Unsecured (Considered good)		
Balances with government authorities	4.25	0.98
Other current assets	1.74	3.51
	6.00	**4.49**

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Rs in Lakh

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
NOTE: 11		
Share capital		
Authorised:		
50,089,000 (Previous year 50,089,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each	5,008.90	5,008.90
1,000 (previous year 1,000) redeemable preference shares of Rs 100/- each	1.00	1.00
100 (previous year 100) 15% redeemable cumulative preference shares of Rs 100/- each	0.10	0.10
	5,010.00	**5,010.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:		
Equity share capital		
28,140,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each	2,814.00	2,814.00
	2,814.00	**2,814.00**

1 **Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

S. No.	Description	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
		Equity shares	Amount (Rs in Lakh)	Equity shares	Amount (Rs in Lakh)
1	No of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,81,40,000	2,814.00	2,81,40,000	2,814.00
2	Shares outstanding at the end of the year	2,81,40,000	2,814.00	2,81,40,000	2,814.00

2 **Aggregate number of bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares.	-	-
Allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts for consideration other than cash	-	-
Bought back by the company	-	-

3 **Term/right attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares dividend in Indian Rupees.

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

4 **Details of shares held by holding company and share holders holding more then 5% shares in the Company**

S. No.	Name of Share Holder	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
		No of shares held	% of total paid-up equity share capital	No of shares held	% of total paid-up equity share capital
1	Grasim Industries Limited with its nominees	2,81,40,000	100%	2,81,40,000	100%

As per records of the Company, including its registers of share holders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

5 **Shareholding of Promoters :**

Promoters	As at 31st March 2023			As at 31st March 2022		
	Nos of Shares	% of Holding	% change during the year	Nos of Shares	% of Holding	% change during the year
Grasim Industries Limited	2,81,39,984	100.00%	0.00%	2,81,39,984	100.00%	0.00%
Shriram Jagetiya	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mahendra Bhandari	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
Sailesh Daga	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
Pavan kumar Jain	10	0.00%	0.00%	10	0.00%	0.00%
Hemant Kadel	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
Anil Laddha	2	0.00%	0.00%	2	0.00%	0.00%
	2,81,40,000	100.00%	0.00%	2,81,40,000	100.00%	0.00%

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
		Rs in Lakh
NOTE: 12		
Other equity		
1) Retained Earnings		
i) Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	2,109.20	2,022.91
Addition:		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(656.43)	86.29
	1,452.77	**2,109.20**
ii) General reserve		
Opening balance	398.30	398.30
Addition/(Deletions)	-	-
	398.30	**398.30**
2) Other Reserves		
i) Securities premium		
Opening balance	285.60	285.60
Additions during the year	-	-
	285.60	**285.60**
ii) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	0.49	0.49
Additions during the year	-	-
	0.49	**0.49**
iii) Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	2.00	2.00
Addition/(Deletions)	-	-
	2.00	**2.00**
3) Items of Other Comprehensive Income		
i) Fair value through other comprehensive income - reserve		
Opening balance	739.15	603.47
Fair value gain/(loss) on fair value on financial assets	139.58	135.68
	878.73	**739.15**
Total other equity	**3,017.89**	**3,534.74**

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

Nature and purpose of reserves

i) **General reserves**

General reserve is created by appropriation from profits of the current year and/or undistributed profits of previous years, before declaration of dividend. The Company does not have any regular policy to transfer any part of the profits to general reserves.

ii) **Securities premium**

Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It can be used to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures, write-off equity related expenses.

iii) **Capital reserve**

Capital reserve is created on account of amalgamation of Sun God Trading and Investment Limited with ABNL Investment Limited (holding company).

iv) **Capital redemption reserve**

Capital redemption reserve has been created in the earlier years upon purchase of its own shares by the Company. In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 the same can be utilised for issuing fully paid bonus shares to the members of the Company.

v) **Fair value through other comprehensive income - reserve**

These reserves represent the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company transfers amounts from these reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised/ disposed off.

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
		Rs in Lakh
NOTE: 13		
Financial liabilities (non-current) - Others		
(Carried at amortised cost)		
Security deposits	236.52	15.14
	236.52	**15.14**
NOTE: 14		
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		
Timing difference on account of mutual fund carried at FVTPL	1.52	11.82
Timing difference on account of equity instruments carried at FVTOCI	244.88	195.22
Deferred tax assets		
MAT credit entitlement	(6.14)	(7.64)
Timing difference on account of provision allowed under tax on payment basis	(20.75)	(20.35)
	219.51	**179.06**

The Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on long-term capital loss of Rs. 1,064 Lakh due to non existence of probability of tax payable income against which the assets can be realised. The same shall be re-assessed at subsequent balance sheet date.

NOTE: 15		
Other non-current liabilities		
Deferred lease income	21.62	1.68
	21.62	**1.68**
NOTE: 16		
Trade Payables		
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises	0.81	0.43
	0.81	**0.43**

Trade Payables aging schedule

As at March 31, 2023 Rs in Lakh

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	0.81	-	-	-	0.81
Disputed dues – Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**0.81**	-	-	-	**0.81**

As at March 31, 2022 Rs in Lakh

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	0.43	-	-	-	-	0.43
Disputed dues – Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.43**	-	-	-	-	**0.43**

NOTE: 17		
Financial liabilities (current) - Others		
(Carried at amortised cost)		
Payable for purchase of investment property	0.27	0.27
Provision for expenses	4.59	6.22
Payable others	74.93	1.10
Security deposits	1.62	212.40
Retention money payable	31.16	8.16
	112.57	**228.15**
NOTE: 18		
Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues	9.96	8.57
Advance received from Customer for sale of property	145.84	-
Property tax payable	-	73.15
Deferred lease income	19.24	3.95
	175.04	**85.68**

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
		Rs in Lakh
NOTE: 19		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
(Services transferred over time)		
Rental income (within India)	456.40	463.57
	456.40	**463.57**
NOTE: 20		
Other income		
Interest on inter corporate deposit	-	17.93
Interest on income tax refunds	3.80	0.20
Unwinding of deferred lease income	18.64	22.37
Net gain on sale of investment	35.92	12.48
Fair value gain on financial instruments measured at FVTPL	3.63	35.53
	61.99	**88.51**
NOTE: 21		
Finance cost		
Interest expense on lease deposit	18.20	23.62
Interest on others	0.01	0.03
	18.21	**23.65**
NOTE: 22		
Other expenses		
Rates and taxes *	68.30	254.02
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	1.50	3.00
Legal and professional fees	2.44	3.15
Repairs and maintenance	26.72	16.00
Electricity expenses	2.01	1.91
Contribution #	1,000.00	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.82	4.36
	1,102.79	**282.44**

Contribution to AB General Electoral Trust.
The Trust uses such funds for contribution for political Purposes.

* Includes Annual lease premium paid to CIDCO Rs. 54.58 lakhs in FY 22-23 and Rs.229.16 lakhs in FY 21-22

Payment to auditors		
As auditor		
Audit fees	1.50	3.00
	1.50	**3.00**

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

23 Earning per share (EPS)

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Net profit as per the statement of profit and Loss (Rs In Lakhs)	(656.43)	86.29
Weighted average number of equity shares	2,81,40,000	2,81,40,000
Basic/diluted EPS (Rs)	**(2.33)**	**0.31**
Nominal value of shares (Rs)	10.00	10.00

24 Disclosure in respect of related parties pursuant to Ind AS 24:

a) List of related parties with whom transactions were held during the year:

1. Holding company
Grasim Industries Limited
2. Fellow subsidiaries
UltraTech Cement Limited
3. Other related parties in which Directors of Holding Company are interested
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited
Aditya Birla Ahura Center Management Private Limited

b) Transaction with related parties are given below

Rs in Lakh

Sr. No.	Transaction/ Nature of Relationship	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
1	Rent received		
	Grasim Industries Limited	37.62	80.44
	UltraTech Cement Limited	312.15	244.43
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	46.15	46.15
		395.92	**371.03**
2	Expenses Paid		
	Aditya Birla Ahura Center Management Private Limited	3.78	-
		3.78	**-**
3	Reimbursement of expenses recovered		
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	0.75
	UltraTech Cement Limited	36.16	24.80
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	9.04	8.19
		45.20	**33.74**
4	Reimbursement of expenses paid		
	Grasim Industries Limited	58.31	231.56
		58.31	**231.56**
5	Security deposit Received		
	UltraTech Cement Limited	46.26	**18.16**
		46.26	**18.16**
6	Security deposit Repaid		
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	-	18.16
		-	**18.16**

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

7	**Outstanding balances**		
a	**Security deposit payable**		
	UltraTech Cement Limited	232.16	185.90
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	-	-
		232.16	**185.90**
b	**Amount payable/Outstanding**		
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	-	1.10
	Aditya Birla Ahura Center Management Private Limited	0.81	-
		0.81	**1.10**

All transactions entered into with related parties as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 during the financial year, were on arms length pricing basis.

25 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Board of Directors.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Market Risk	Exposure Arising From	Measurement	Measurement
- Interest Rate Risk	Investments in Debt Schemes of Mutual Funds and Other Debt Securities	Sensitivity Analysis, Interest rate Movements	Portfolio Diversification
- Equity Price Risk	Investments (other than Subsidiaries, which are carried at cost)	Financial Performance of the Investee Company and its price in equity market	Financial Performance of the Investee Company and its price in equity
. Credit Risk	Trade Receivables, Investments	Ageing analysis	Ageing analysis
. Liquidity Risks	Other Liabilities and Liquid investments	Other Liabilities and Liquid investments	Portfolio Diversification

The Management updates the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis about the implementation of the above policies. It also updates on periodical basis about various risk to the business and the status of various activities planned to mitigate such risks.

The table summaries maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2023 **Rs in Lakh**

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	0.81	-	-	0.81
Other financial liabilities	112.56	-	-	112.56
Total	**113.37**	-	-	**113.37**

As at March 31, 2022 **Rs in Lakh**

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	0.43	-	-	0.43
Other financial liabilities	228.15	-	-	228.15
Total	**228.58**	-	-	**228.58**

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

26 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide maximum returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, securities premium, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, other non-current financial liabilities, other non current liabilities, other current financial liabilities, other current liabilities, trade payables less cash and cash equivalents, however the Company does not have any borrowings as at 31st March, 2023

Rs in Lakh

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Other non current financial liabilities (note 13)	236.52	15.14
Other non current liabilities (note 15)	21.62	1.68
Other current financial liabilities (note 17)	112.57	228.15
Other current liabilities (note 18)	175.04	85.68
Trade payables (note 16)	0.81	0.43
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 7)	95.54	10.20
Net debt	**451.02**	**320.88**
Equity (note 11)	2,814.00	2,814.00
Equity	**2,814.00**	**2,814.00**
Total Equity+Net Debt	**3,265.02**	**3,134.88**
Gearing ratio	**14%**	**10%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2023.

27 Income taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31st March 2023 are as follows:

Statement of profit and loss: **Rs in Lakh**

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Current income tax	-	95.00
Deferred tax	(10.70)	3.53
Tax adjustments relating to earlier period	2.08	(1.26)
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss account	**(8.62)**	**97.27**

Income tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive during the year: **Rs in Lakh**

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Income tax expense charged to OCI	**49.66**	**27.57**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate: **Rs in Lakh**

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Accounting profit before income tax	**(665.05)**	**183.55**
At statutory income tax rate	**-**	**51.06**
Effect of tax adjustments relating to earlier period	2.08	(1.26)
Effect of items not deductible for tax purposes	-	(18.87)
Effect of disallowance of expenses	-	67.59
Others	(10.70)	(1.27)
Total	**(8.62)**	**97.27**

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

28 Pending litigation

Contingent liability not provided for in respect of claims / disputed not acknowledge as debts **Rs in Lakh**

Nature of dues	As at 31st March	As at 31st March
Demand from irrigation department for water usage at Patalganga Land	82.92	82.92
Demand for land revenue and additional cess (2017 to 2020) for Patalganga Land	0.00	1.43
Total	**82.92**	**84.35**

Cash outflows for the above are determinable only on receipt of judgements pending with various authorities.

29 Segment disclosure

Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance as a whole. Accordingly, the business of investing in properties and leasing it on rent is considered as single operating segment.

30 Financial instruments - accounting classifications

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value and amortised cost of the financial assets and financial liabilities:

__Financial assets at fair value__

Rs in Lakh

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
Financial assets at fair value through OCI				
Investments - equity shares	1,246.56	1,246.56	1,057.33	1,057.33
Financial assets at fair value through P&L				
Investments in mutual funds	76.19	76.19	1,156.49	1,156.49
Total	**1,322.75**	**1,322.75**	**2,213.83**	**2,213.82**

__Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost__

Rs in Lakh

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	95.54	95.54	10.20	10.20
Loans	19.43	19.43	19.43	19.43
Other financial assets	2.24	2.24	-	-
Total	**117.21**	**117.21**	**29.63**	**29.63**
Financial liabilities				
Other non current financial liabilities	236.52	236.52	15.14	15.14
Trade payables	0.81	0.81	0.43	0.43
Other current financial liabilities	112.57	112.57	228.15	228.15
Total	**349.90**	**349.90**	**243.72**	**243.72**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, loans, other financial assets, other non current financial liabilities, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

31 Financial Instruments - Fair value measurement

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method as at 31 March 2023. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: This category includes financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in significant part by reference to published quotes in an active market.

Level 2: This category includes financial assets and liabilities measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions. These include assets and liabilities for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market, financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes and assets that are valued using the Company's own valuation models whereby the material assumptions are market observable.

Level 3: This category includes financial assets and liabilities measured using valuation techniques based on non-market observable inputs. This means that fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same, that is, to estimate an exit price from the perspective of the Company. The main asset classes in this category are unlisted equity investments as well as unlisted funds.

As at 31st March, 2023, the Company held the following financial assets measured at fair value:

Rs in Lakh

		Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value				
Non current investments	1,246.56	165.97	-	1,080.59
Current investments	76.19	-	76.19	-
Total	**1,322.75**	**165.97**	**76.19**	**1,080.59**

As at 31st March, 2022, the Company held the following financial assets measured at fair value:

Rs in Lakh

		Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value				
Non current investments	1,057.33	233.92	-	823.41
Current investments	1,156.50	-	1,156.50	-
Total	**2,213.83**	**233.92**	**1,156.50**	**823.41**

There have been no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

32 Information relating to Micro and Small Enterprises, as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

33 Key Standalone Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022	Change during the year	Reasons
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current liabilities excluding short term borrowing	Times	0.69	3.79	-81.75%	Due to reduction in current year Investments
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after Tax	shareholders equity average	%	-10.78%	1.38%	-879.18%	Due to loss in current year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	working capital	Times	(5.13)	0.53	(10.69)	Due to reduction in Investments
Net Profit Ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from Operations	%	-143.83%	18.61%	-872.71%	Due to loss in current year
Return of capital employed	Earning before interest & Taxes EBIT	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deffered Tax Liability	%	-10.69%	3.17%	-436.76%	Due to loss in current year
Return of Investment	Treasury Income	Average Treasury Investment	%	6.42%	4.22%	52.00%	Due to Increase in Yeild

34 The company has a process whereby periodically all the long term contracts are assessed for material forceable losses. At the year end, the company has reviewed and ensure that adequate provision, if any, as required under any law/ accounting standard for material foreseeable losses on such long term contract has been made in the books of accounts.

35 Other Statutory information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

(vi) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

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

(a)directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b)provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

ix) As on March 31, 2023 there is no unutilised amounts in respect of any issue of securities and long term borrowings from banks and financial institutions. There are no borrowings during FY 2022-23

As per our report of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
FRN. 105146W/W100621

Kamlesh R. Jagetia
Partner
Membership no. 139585

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place : Mumbai
Date : 10th May, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of ABNL Investment Limited

ABNL Investment Limited

Mahendra Bhandari
Director
DIN : 07433524

Hemant Kumar Kadel
Director
DIN : 06990187

Ullash Parida
Company Secretary
FCS-8689

Viraj Vichare
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
10th May 2023

1. Corporate information

ABNL Investment Limited is a Public Limited Company incorporated on 04th August, 1994 and domiciled in India, having its registered office at Indian Rayon Compound, Veraval, Gujarat, India.

The Company is mainly involved in the business of investing in properties and leasing it on rent to the lessee.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 10th May, 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

i. Basis of preparation

The Company has prepared financial statements in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Classification of Assets and Liabilities into Current/Non-Current
All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of the assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as up to twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Functional and Presentation Currency The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR'), which is also the Company's functional currency, and currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except otherwise indicated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year.

ii. Investment properties

Investments in land and building (including property under construction) which are held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation and that is not occupied by the Company are classified as investment property. Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABNL Investment Limited

iii. Depreciation:

Depreciation of investment property is provided on straight line basis over the useful lives of assets estimated by the management. Such classes of investment properties and their estimated useful lives are as under

Assets	Estimated useful lives
Freehold land	-
Freehold buildings	60 years

Though the Company measures investment property using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

iv. Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the assets exceeds its recoverable value. An impairment loss, if any, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

v. Revenue from contract with customer:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Rental Income

Rental income is accounted on straight line basis on the lease term is included in the statement of profit and loss.

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

Interest income
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

vi. Leases:

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether-

(i) the contract involves the use of identified asset;
(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and;
(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

When the company is the lessee:
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets for which Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

a. Right-of-use assets:
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful lives
Leasehold land	Over the lease period
Leasehold building	Over the lease period

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

b. Lease liabilities:
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL Investment Limited

determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Where the company is the lessor:

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

vii. Financial instruments

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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 and ancillary costs related to borrowings) 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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Financial assets:

i. Classification and Subsequent measurement of financial assets

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

Fair Value through profit or loss:

A financial asset shall be measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive Income.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Amortised cost:

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL Investment Limited

Fair value through OCI:
A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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.

ii. Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

iii. Derecognition of financial assets
The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

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

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at amortised cost or Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL Investment Limited

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Other Financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

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

ii. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

viii. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as investments at fair values at each Balance Sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABNL Investment Limited

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

All assets and liabilities, for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements, are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices included in level 1.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for disposal in discontinued operations.

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

ix. Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

x. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at bank and cheques in hand.

xi. Income taxes

Income tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in equity or OCI is recognized in equity or OCI and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that is no longer probable.

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

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

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

xii. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

xiii. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xiv. Provisions and contingencies

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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

xv. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity, with the Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABNL Investment Limited

and estimates could result in outcomes different from the estimates. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialise. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in the current and future periods.

Key assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful lives of investment properties

The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired, using its technical expertise along with industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The useful lives are reviewed by the management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

Taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized on long term capital loss due to non-existence of probability of tax payable income against which the assets can be realized..

ABNL Investment Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABREL (MP) Renewables Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABREL (MP) Renewables Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and 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 ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Directors report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') 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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

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

11.5. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

16.1. 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.

16.2. 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.

16.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

16.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

16.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

16.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

16.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

17. 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:

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

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

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

17.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 17.4. and 17.5. above contain any material misstatement.

17.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

17.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYR9160

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABREL (MP) Renewables Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023.

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) to (d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") and Intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a) to (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits which are secured basis the security of current assets at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services of the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, income tax, and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, income tax and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

ix. (a) In our opinion, The Company has not borrowed any loans from any lender. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained money by way of term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to establish Vigil Mechanism/Whistle blower policy as per the provisions of section 177 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provision of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs 152.16 lakhs in the current year. This being the first year of incorporation of the Company, there is no cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable / paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYR9160

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABREL (MP) Renewables Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '16.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABREL (MP) Renewables Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYR9160

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Non current assets		
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	9,268.82
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	4	0.10
Other non current assets	5	106.00
		9,374.92
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2.04
Current Tax Assets (net)	7	9.23
Other current assets	8	1.38
		12.65
Total assets		**9,387.57**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	9	1.00
Other equity	10	(152.16)
Total equity		**(151.16)**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	11	271.86
Other financial liabilities	12	9,265.44
Other current liabilities	13	1.43
		9,538.73
Total liabilities		**9,538.73**
Total equity and liabilities		**9,387.57**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. — **1 to 26**

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Notes**	**For the period from 16 June 2022 to 31 March 2023**
Income		
Other income		-
Total income		-
Expenses		
Finance costs	14	6.26
Other expenses	15	145.90
Total expenses		**152.16**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax		**(152.16)**
Tax expenses		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Total tax expenses		-
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**(152.16)**
Other comprehensive income for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(152.16)**
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each		10,000.00
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each		
Basic and diluted	16	(1,809.64)

Summary of significant accounting policies	**2**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	**1 to 26**

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	(152.16)
Adjustments for:	
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	6.26
Interest income	-
Stamp duty on issue of shares	29.60
Secretarial Fees on issue of shares	112.26
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(4.04)**
Working capital adjustments	
Increase in other financial assets, other current and non current assets	(107.48)
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	8.72
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	1.43
Cash generated from operating activities	**(101.37)**
Income taxes paid	(9.23)
Cash generated from operating activities	**(110.60)**
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(18.36)
Interest received	-
Cash used in investing activities	**(18.36)**
Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium	1.00
Stamp duty on issue of shares	(29.60)
Secretarial Fees on issue of shares	(112.26)
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	271.86
Cash generated from financing activities	**131.00**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2.04
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 6)	**2.04**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with banks	
On current accounts	2.04
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-
Total	**2.04**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act, 2013.

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 16 June 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-non-current	-	-	-	-
Borrowings-current	-	271.86	-	271.86
Total	**-**	**271.86**	**-**	**271.86**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 16th June 2022	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Issue of equity share capital (note 9)	10,000	1.00
As at 31 March 2023	**10,000**	**1.00**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	**Total**
As at 16 June 2022	-	-
Additions during the year (note 10)	(152.16)	(152.16)
As at 31 March 2023	**(152.16)**	**(152.16)**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 16 June 2022 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-4, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 19 April 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- 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 period, or

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue Recognition

The Company is in the business of supply of power to its customer. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognized when solar power generated is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized

(i) Revenue from sale of solar power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered at the contracted rate.

Revenue from such contracts is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered. The Company has identified supply of power over the term of PPA as a single performance obligation and is recognizing revenue over time using a single measure of progress. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer.

The customers are billed on a monthly basis and are given an average credit period of 7 to 30 days for payment.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when customers obtain control of promised goods.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(d) Unbilled Revenue
Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

e. Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Current income tax, relating to items recognised outside profit or loss, is recognised outside profit or loss in other comprehensive income (OCI). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction in other comprehensive income. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with

respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

f. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not subject to depreciation, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or replacement or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or replacement or retirement of an item of PPE, is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Plant and Equipment: 30 years
- Building: 30 years

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

- Office equipment: 3-5 years
- Vehicles: 4-5 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 10 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates plant and equipment and building over estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

g. Borrowing costs

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

h. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited *

i. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

j. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined Benefit Plans: The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and other post-employment medical benefits, are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period using project unit credit method.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of the period, and any shortfall in the Fund size maintained by the Trust set-up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

The present value of the Defined Benefit Plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation, recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

Other Long-Term Benefits: Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Equity Investments
Investments in subsidiaries and associate are out of scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associate at cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:

- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:
- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Intangible Assets and their useful lives are as under:
- Software : 3 years

n. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses of the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

p. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

q. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code) amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

3 Capital Work-in-Progress

The details of Capital Work-in-Progress are as follows:

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**
Dhar project	9,268.82
Total	9,268.82

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Project**	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				
		Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	Dhar project	9,268.82	-	-	-	**9,268.82**
Projects temporarily suspended		-	-	-	-	-

Capital Work-in-Progress, whose completion is overdue compared to its original plan :

For capital-work-in progress:
1) There are no projects whose completion is overdue to its original plan.
2) There are no projects that has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan

Capitalised borrowing costs

During the period ended 31 March 2023, the amount of borrowing costs capitalised is Rs. 2.18 lakhs. The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation is 8.65%.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.10
Total	**0.10**

5 Other non current assets

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Capital advances (unsecured,considered good)(Includes given to related party -refer note (17))	106.00
Total	**106.00**

6 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	2.04
Total	**2.04**

7 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
TCS Receivable	9.23
Total	**9.23**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate
The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(152.16)**
Applicable tax rate	17.16%
Computed tax expense	**(26.11)**
Income tax effect of:	
Non deductible expenses	
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	26.11
Total	**26.11**
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**-**
Effective tax rate	**0%**

8 Other current assets

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with government authorities	0.45
Other advances (includes advance paid for expenses)	0.93
Total	**1.38**

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

9 Equity share capital

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital	
14,80,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	14,800.00
	14,800.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00
	1.00

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period		
Issue of shares during the period	10,000	1.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**10,000**	**1.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during five years since the inception of the Company.

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 74% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(c) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	7,400	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	2,600	26.00%
Total	**10,000**	100%

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	7,400	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	2,600	26.00%
Total	**10,000**	**100%**

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants PV

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

10 Other equity

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the Period	(152.16)
Closing balance	**(152.16)**

11 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Current	
Unsecured	
Inter corporate loan	271.86
Total current borrowings	**271.86**

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	271.86	271.86	8.65%-8.95%	The intercorporate deposit is repayable on 19 September 2023

Charge
The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

12 Other financial liabilities

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Liability for capital expenditure (including dues of related party {note 17})	9,250.46
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	7.60
Provision for expenses	2.78
Other payables (includes creditors for expenses and payable to related party {note17})	4.60
Total	**9,265.44**

13 Other current liabilities

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory liabilities	
Goods and Service Tax payable	1.43
Total	**1.43**

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

14 Finance costs

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Interest cost on borrowings	6.26
Total	**6.26**

15 Other expenses

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Rates and taxes	112.68
Stamp duty on increase of authorised share capital	29.60
Legal and professional fees	0.08
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	3.54
Total	**145.90**

Note (a):

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the period ended 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit fees	3.54
Total	**3.54**

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

16 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	(152.16)
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	0.08
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(1,809.64)**

17 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during period ended 31 March 2023
(A) Related parties where control exists
(1) Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (74%)

(2) Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence
1. Associate Company
UltraTech Cement Limited (26%)

(C) Other related parties with whom transactions have been entered
1. Fellow Subsidiary
ABREL EPC Limited
ABREL Green Energy Limited

2. Key managerial personnel
Rajesh Shrivastava-Director
Samir Dash-Director
Hemant Kadel, Director

Details of transactions with related parties: **(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the period from 16 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
1	**Issue of equity shares**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.74
	UltraTech Cement Limited	0.26
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	271.86
3	**Interest accrued on inter corporate loans charged to statement of profit and loss**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	6.26
4	**Interest accrued on inter corporate loans capitalised in property, plant and equipment**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2.18
5	**Reimbursement of expenses (Payable)**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.04
	ABREL Green Energy	2.83
6	**Purchase of EPC equipment**	
	ABReL EPC Limited	9,231.30
	ABREL EPPCO Limited	5.99

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

Details of closing balances of related parties **(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
1	**Share Capital**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.74
	UltraTech Cement Limited	0.26
2	**Inter-Corporate Loans taken including interest**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	279.46
3	**Reimbursement of expenses (Payable)**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.04
	ABREL Green Energy	2.83
4	**Liability for capital expenditure**	
	ABReL EPC Limited	9,240.53
	ABREL EPPCO Limited	5.89

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at an arm's length price

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

18 Segment information

The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and and other project activities'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

19 There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding as at the balance sheet date. The said information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. No interest is paid/payable during the period and no amount is outstanding at the period end. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

20 Capital Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Estimated amount to be paid for contracts executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	24,140.78
Total	24,140.78

21 There are no contingent liabitilities as on 31st March 2023

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited ★

KKC & associates llp chartered accountants ★

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

22 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Other financial assets (note 4)	0.10	0.10
Cash and cash equivalents (note 6)	2.04	2.04
Total	**2.14**	**2.14**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (note 11)	271.86	271.86
Other financial liabilities (note 12)	9,265.44	9,265.44
Total	**9,537.30**	**9,537.30**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

23 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(A) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	271.86	-	-	-	271.86
Other financial liabilities	9,265.44	-	-	-	9,265.44
Total	**9,537.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,537.30**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

KKC & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384701

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 202.

24 Key Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	% Change
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.00	Not applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	(1.80)	Not applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	(17.27)	Not applicable
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	1.01	Not applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	-	-
Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	-	-
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	-	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	-	-
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	-	-
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	-120.88%	Not applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	-	-

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

25 Other statutory information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial period.

d) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

26 The company has been incorporated on 16/06/2022. Hence, prior year/ period comparatives are not available.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants PV

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 April 2023

ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABREL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABREL (Odisha) SPV Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') specified under section

kkc & associates llp
PV
Chartered Accountants

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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

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

    11.5. 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.

12. 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.

kkc & associates llp PV Chartered Accountants

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    16.1. 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.

    16.2. 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.

    16.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    16.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    16.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    16.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

    16.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the period ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the period.

17. 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:

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

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

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

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

17.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 17.4 and 17.5 above contain any material misstatement.

17.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the period by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

17.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning 1 April 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYS4347

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABREL (Odisha) SPV Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a)&(b) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") and Intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of all the immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements as capital work in progress are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The company does not have any PPE and intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits which are secured basis the security of current assets at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. The Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantees or securities covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the period in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the products/ services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

kkc & associates llp PV Chartered Accountants

(b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to banks or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. The company has not obtained any borrowing from financial institutions, government or the debenture holders.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the period for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e)&(f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) As represented to us by the Management, the provisions in relation to whistle blower policy is not applicable to the company.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

kkc & associates llp
PV
Chartered Accountants

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the period the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a CIC as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs 22.11 lakh in the current year. This being the first year of incorporation of the Company, hence no comments are required in respect of cash loss incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly this clause is not applicable / paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYS4347

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABREL (Odisha) SPV Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '16.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABREL (Odisha) SPV Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

kkc & associates llp
PV
Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYS4347

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Non current assets		
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	1,566.25
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	4	0.10
		1,566.35
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	541.80
Other financial assets	6	3.44
Current Tax Assets (net)	7	1.51
Other current assets	8	95.76
		642.51
Total assets		**2,208.86**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	9	1,928.41
Other equity	10	(22.11)
Total equity		**1,906.30**
Liabilities		
Non current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	11	198.89
		198.89
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	11	50.00
Other financial liabilities	12	52.46
Other current liabilities	13	1.21
		103.67
Total liabilities		**302.56**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,208.86**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. **1 to 28**

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	**Notes**	**For the period from 15 June 2022 to 31 March 2023**
Income		
Other income	14	4.08
Total income		**4.08**
Expenses		
Finance costs	15	0.77
Other expenses	16	25.42
Total expenses		**26.19**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax		**(22.11)**
Tax expenses		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Total tax expenses		**-**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**(22.11)**
Other comprehensive income for the period		**-**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(22.11)**
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each		19,284,148.00
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each		
Basic and diluted	17	(0.57)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. **1 to 28**

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 15 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	(22.11)
Adjustments for:	
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	0.74
Interest income	(4.08)
Stamp duty on issue of shares	4.27
Other issue expenses	17.38
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(3.80)**
Working capital adjustments	
Increase in other financial assets, other current and non current assets	(1.36)
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	51.17
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	1.21
Cash Used in operating activities	**47.22**
Income taxes paid/(receivable)	(1.51)
Cash Used in operating activities	**45.71**
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(1,566.25)
Interest received	1.64
Cash used in investing activities	**(1,564.61)**
Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium	1,928.41
Stamp duty on issue of shares and other issue expenses	(21.65)
Proceeds from borrowings	202.03
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	1,526.21
Repayment of inter corporate loan	(1,476.21)
Interest paid	(1.48)
Loan transaction expenses paid	(96.61)
Cash generated from financing activities	**2,060.70**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	541.80
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 5)	**541.80**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with banks	
On current accounts	41.80
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	500.00
Total	**541.80**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act, 2013.

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 15 June 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-non-current	-	198.89	-	198.89
Borrowings-current	-	50.00	-	50.00
Total	-	**248.89**	-	**248.89**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

KKC & Associates LLP chartered accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 15 June 2022	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Issue of equity share capital (note 9)	19,284,148	1,928.41
As at 31 March 2023	**19,284,148**	**1,928.41**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Total
As at 15 June 2022	-	-
Additions during the period (note 10)	(22.11)	(22.11)
As at 31 March 2023	**(22.11)**	**(22.11)**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 15 June 2022 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-4, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 17 April 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- 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 period, or

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited *

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue Recognition

The Company is in the business of supply of power to its customer. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognized when solar power generated is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized

(i) Revenue from sale of solar power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered at the contracted rate.

Revenue from such contracts is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered. The Company has identified supply of power over the term of PPA as a single performance obligation and is recognizing revenue over time using a single measure of progress. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer.

The customers are billed on a monthly basis and are given an average credit period of 7 to 30 days for payment.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when customers obtain control of promised goods.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(d) Unbilled Revenue
Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

e. Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Current income tax, relating to items recognised outside profit or loss, is recognised outside profit or loss in other comprehensive income (OCI). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction in other comprehensive income. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

f. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not subject to depreciation, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or replacement or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or replacement or retirement of an item of PPE, is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Plant and Equipment: 30 years
- Building: 30 years

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

- Office equipment: 3-5 years
- Vehicles: 4-5 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 10 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates plant and equipment and building over estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

g. Borrowing costs

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

h. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

i. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

j. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined Benefit Plans: The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and other post-employment medical benefits, are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period using project unit credit method.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of the period, and any shortfall in the Fund size maintained by the Trust set-up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

(Odisha) SPV Limited

The present value of the Defined Benefit Plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation, recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

Other Long-Term Benefits: Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Equity Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associate are out of scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associate at cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:

- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:
- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Intangible Assets and their useful lives are as under:

- Software : 3 years

n. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses of the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

p. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

q. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code) amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

3 Capital Work-in-Progress

The details of Capital Work-in-Progress are as follows:

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Dhenkanal Project	1,566.25
Total	1,566.25

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Location	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	Dhenkanal Project	1,566.25	-	-	-	**1,566.25**
Projects temporarily suspended		-	-	-	-	-

Capital Work-in-Progress, whose completion is overdue compared to its original plan :

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Project	To be completed in				Total
Location	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Dhenkanal Project	1,566.25	-	-	-	1,566.25

For capital-work-in progress:

1) There are no projects that has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan

Capitalised borrowing costs

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised for the period amounts to Rs.5.13 Lakhs , of which Rs. 5.13 Lakhs has been capitalised under capital work in progress .
The rates for borrowings from banks are as mentioned in note 11.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.10
Total	**0.10**

5 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	41.80
In deposit accounts - original maturity of less than three months	500.00
Total	**541.80**

Short term deposits are made for varying periods between seven and ninety days, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

6 Other financial assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Interest accrued on deposits	2.44
Other advances	1.00
Total	**3.44**

7 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
TDS Receivables	1.51
Total	**1.51**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(22.11)**
Applicable tax rate	17.16%
Computed tax expense	**(3.79)**
Income tax effect of:	
Non deductible expenses	3.79
Total	**3.79**
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**-**
Effective tax rate	**0%**

8 Other current assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Prepaid expenses	95.50
Other advances	0.26
Total	**95.76**

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

KKC & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

9 Equity share capital

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital	
2,10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,100.00
	2,100.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	
1,92,84,148 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,928.41
	1,928.41

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period		
Issue of shares during the period	19,284,148	1,928.41
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**19,284,148**	**1,928.41**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during five years since the inception of the Company.

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 74% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(c) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	14,270,269	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	5,013,879	26.00%
Total	**19,284,148**	100%

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	14,270,269	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	5,013,879	26.00%
Total	19,284,148	100%

(e) Details of Right issues

On November 29, 2022, the Company allotted 49,02,000 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 490.20 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

On February 24, 2023, the Company allotted 1,43,72,148 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 1,437.21 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

10 Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the Period	(22.11)
Closing balance	**(22.11)**

11 Borrowings

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Non-Current	
Secured	
Term Loans	
-from Banks	198.89
	198.89
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	-
Total non current borrowings	**198.89**
Current	
Unsecured	
Current maturity of long term debt	-
Inter corporate loan	50.00
Total current borrowings	**50.00**

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Effective interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Federal Bank	200.00	198.89	8.37%	The loan is repayable in 76 structured quarterly instalments after the end of moratorium period as per the loan agreement which shall not exceed 31 January 2043.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Aditya Birla Renewable Limited	50.00	50.00	8.37%	The loan is repayable on or before 6th August 2023.

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

1) First charge on the assets of the projects, both present and future, located at Odisha.

2) Exclusive charge on respective project's current assets, all cashflows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, uncalled capital, present and future.

3) Exclusive charge on respective collection account, debt service reserve account and other reserves and any other bank accounts of the borrower except dividend distribution account.

Loan covenants

Bank loan contains certain debt covenants relating to limitations on indebtness, debt-equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, total outstanding liability to networth ratio and fixed asset coverage ratio. These covenants are to be tested as per the terms and conditions of the respective loan agreements. The Company has not defaulted on any loans which were due for payment.

Charge
The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants PV

12 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Liability for capital expenditure (dues from related party {note 18})	47.80
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.55
Provision for expenses	2.76
Other payables (Includes payable to related party {note 18})	1.35
Total	**52.46**

13 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory liabilities	
Tax Deducted at Source	0.97
Goods and Service Tax payable	0.24
Total	**1.21**

14 Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 15 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest:	
On Deposits	4.08
Total	**4.08**

15 Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 15 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest cost on borrowings	0.74
Bank charges	0.03
Total	**0.77**

16 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 15 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Rates and taxes	17.38
Stamp duty on increase of authorised share capital	4.27
Legal and professional fees	0.12
Interest to income tax department	0.11
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	3.54
Total	**25.42**

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the period from 15 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit fees	3.54
Total	**3.54**

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

KKC & associates llp chartered accountants

PV

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

17 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	(22.11)
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	38.71
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(0.57)**

18 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during the period ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists
(1) Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (74%)

(2) Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence
1. Associate Company
UltraTech Cement Limited (26%)

(C) Other related parties with whom transaction have been entered
1. Fellow Subsidiary
ABREL EPC Limited

(D) Key managerial personnel
Rajesh Shrivastava-Director
Samir Dash-Director
Hemant Kumar Kadel-Director

Details of transactions with related parties: **(Rs. In lakhs)**

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**For the period from 15 June 2022 to 31 March 2023**
1	**Issue of equity shares**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1,427.02
	UltraTech Cement Limited	501.39
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1,526.21
	Interest on inter corporate loan charged to statement of profit and loss	0.74
	Interest on inter corporate loan capitalized	3.10
3	**Purchase of capital equipment**	
	ABReL EPC Limited	1,101.73
4	**Inter Corporate Loan repaid**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1,476.21
	Interest paid	3.24
5	**Reimbursement of Expenses**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.10

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

KKC & Associates LLP chartered accountants PV

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

Details of closing balances of related parties **(Rs. In lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
1	**Share Capital**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1,427.02
	UltraTech Cement Limited	501.39
2	**Inter-Corporate Loans Taken including interest (net of TDS)**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	50.00
	Interest accrued	0.55
3	**Liability for Capital expenditure**	
	ABReL EPC Limited	47.80
4	**Reimbursement of Expenses**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.10

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management had relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at arm's length price

Closing balances are disclosed net of taxes

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

19 Segment information
The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and and other project activities'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

20 There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding as at the balance sheet date. The said information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. No interest is paid/payable during the period and no amount is outstanding at the period end. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

21 Capital Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Estimated amount to be paid for contracts executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	7,874.33
Total	**7,874.33**

22 Contingent liabitilities.
There are no contigent liabilities as on 31st Mach 2023.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

KKC & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

23 Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 6)	3.54	3.54
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	541.80	541.80
Total	**545.34**	**545.34**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (note 11)	248.89	248.89
Other financial liabilities (note 12)	52.46	52.46
Total	**301.35**	**301.35**

The Company has assessed that cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

24 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure arising	Measurement	Management
Interest rate risk	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, interest rate movements	Interest rate and loan takeover for long term borrowings diversification
Credit risk	Trade receivables, derivative financial instruments	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Credit monitoring, credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring of the counter parties
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Borrowing facilities

(A) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk due to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. For foreign borrowings, the Company designates interest rate and cross currency swaps and has a hedge ratio of 1:1. Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and revisits its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for 1% change in rate

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	198.89	1.99

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

a. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits, derivative instruments is generally low as the Company has transacted with reputed banks.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	50.00	11.60	14.98	172.31	248.89
Other financial liabilities	52.46	-	-	-	52.46
Total	**102.46**	**11.60**	**14.98**	**172.31**	**301.35**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
CIN: U40109MH2022PLC384633

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

25 **Key Ratios**

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	6.20
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	0.13
Debt Service Coverage Ratio #	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	(3.64)
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	(0.01)
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	Not applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	Not applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	Not applicable
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	Not applicable
Return on Capital employed #	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	-0.99%
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	0.82%

This being the first year of business and no operating activities have been commenced.

26 Deferred tax asset is not recognised for unused losses since it is not probable that sufficient future taxable profits shall be available against which deferred tax asset can be utilized, in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 12 on Income Taxes.

27 **Other statutory information**

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.

d) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

28 The company has been incorporated on 15/06/2022. Hence, prior period comparatives are not available.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Director's Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants NG the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds apnd 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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

    11.4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 to our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

    11.5. 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.

12. 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.

kkc & associates llp
NG
Chartered Accountants

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    16.1. 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.

    16.2. 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.

    16.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    16.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    16.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    16.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

    16.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

17. 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:

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

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

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

    17.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 17.4 and 17.5 above contain any material misstatement.

17.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the period by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

17.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial period beginning 1 April 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYV6517

kkc & associates llp NG Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 March 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a)-(d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") and Intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a) to (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits at any point of time during the period, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. The Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantees or securities covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the period in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the products/ services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

kkc & associates llp NG Chartered Accountants

ix. (a) The Company has not borrowed any loans from any lender. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not raised any loans on short term basis and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e)&(f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the period.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the period.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) As represented to us by the Management, the provisions in relation to whistle blower policy is not applicable to the company.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the period the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a CIC as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

kkc & associates llp NG Chartered Accountants

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs 3.12 lakh in the current period. This being the first period of incorporation of the Company, hence no comments are required in respect of cash loss incurred in the immediately preceding financial period.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly this clause is not applicable / paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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 period 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 period from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYV6517

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '16.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements

kkc & associates llp NG Chartered Accountants

for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYV6517

kkc & associates llp NG Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2023

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
CIN: U40300MH2022PLC393282

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1.00
		1.00
Total assets		**1.00**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	4	1.00
Other equity	5	(3.12)
Total equity		**(2.12)**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	6	2.87
Other current liabilities	7	0.25
		3.12
Total liabilities		**3.12**
Total equity and liabilities		**1.00**

Summary of significant accounting policies	2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	**1 to 18**

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2023

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
CIN: U40300MH2022PLC393282

Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the period from 11 November 2022 to 31 March 2023
Income		
Other income		-
Total income		-
Expenses		
Other expenses	8	3.12
Total expenses		**3.12**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax		**(3.12)**
Tax expenses		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Total tax expenses		-
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**(3.12)**
Other comprehensive income for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(3.12)**
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each		10,000.00
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each		
Basic and diluted	9	(45.89)

Summary of significant accounting policies	2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	1 to 18

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava Samir Dash

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2023

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
CIN: U40300MH2022PLC393282

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 11th November 2022	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Issue of equity share capital (note 4)	10,000	1.00
As at 31 March 2023	**10,000**	**1.00**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	**Total**
As at 11th November 2022	-	-
Additions during the year (note 5)	(3.12)	(3.12)
As at 31 March 2023	**(3.12)**	**(3.12)**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

KKC & Associates LLP
NG
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2023

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
Mumbai

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
CIN: U40300MH2022PLC393282

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	(3.12)
Adjustments for:	
Stamp duty on issue of shares	0.01
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(3.11)**
Working capital adjustments	
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	2.87
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	0.25
Cash generated from operating activities	**0.01**
Income taxes paid	-
Cash generated from operating activities	**0.01**
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	-
Interest received	-
Cash used in investing activities	-
Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium	1.00
Stamp duty on issue of shares	(0.01)
Secretarial Fees on issue of shares	-
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	-
Cash generated from financing activities	**0.99**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1.00
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 3)	**1.00**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with banks	
On current accounts	1.00
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-
Total	**1.00**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act,

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2023

1. Corporate information

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited ('the Company') is a public Company incorporated on 11 November 2022 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-2, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India. Its Holding Company is Aditya Birla Renewables Limited with 100% shareholding.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 April 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs except when otherwise indicated. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- 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 period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants NG

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants NG

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from contract with customer

The Company is in the business of supplying of power to its customer. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognized when solar power generated is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Revenue from sale of solar power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered.

Revenue from such contracts is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the pre-determined rate as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the Company's performance obligation, as it best depicts the value to the customer and complete satisfaction of performance obligation.

The customer is billed on a monthly basis and is given average credit period of 7 to 15 days for payment.

There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when customers obtain control of promised goods.

Contract balances
(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants NG

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

(b) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Income from sale of Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Scheme

Income from VCS pertains to the sale of Verified Carbon Units generated from the Company's solar power plants. Since the quantum of accruals on such units sold cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty, this income is accounted on acceptance basis.

Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Minimum alternate tax

The Company has decided to opt for concessional tax rates with effect from 01 April 2019, as introduced by The Taxation Laws Amendment Act (2019) and accordingly MAT provisions are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not subject to depreciation. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or replacement or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or replacement or retirement of an item of PPE, is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Plant and equipment: 30 years
- Building: 30 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates plant and equipment and building over estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

(v) Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment properties are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Though the Company measures investment properties using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment properties are disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment properties the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Transfers are made to (or from) investment properties only when there is a change in use. Transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the property transferred and they do not change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes.

(vi) Borrowing costs

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

(vii) Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

KKC & Associates LLP NG Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company has adopted modified retrospective approach as per para C8 (c)(ii) of IND AS 116 - Leases, effective from annual reporting period beginning 01 April 2019. Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended 31 March 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted.

Right-of-use assets
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(viii) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

(ix) Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined Benefit Plans: The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and other post-employment medical benefits, are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period using project unit credit method.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Crédit Method) at the end of the period, and any shortfall in the Fund size maintained by the Trust set-up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

The present value of the Defined Benefit Plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation, recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

Other Long-Term Benefits: Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(x) Financial instruments

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants NG

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

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

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:
- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

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

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(xi) Derivate financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if

KKC & Associates LLP NG Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges
The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was

KKC & Associates LLP NG Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(xii) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

(xiii) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses of the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

(xiv) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(xv) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

KKC & Associates
NG
Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
Mumbai

(xvi) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xvii) Dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity shareholders when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	1.00
Total	**1.00**

4 Equity share capital

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital	
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00
	1.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00
	1.00

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period		
Issue of shares during the period	10,000	1.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**10,000**	**1.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during five years since the inception of the Company.

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 100% shareholding.

(c) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	10,000	100%
Total	**10,000**	**100%**

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	10,000	100%
Total	**10,000**	**100%**

kkc & associates llp NG Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
CIN: U40300MH2022PLC393282

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

5 Other equity

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the Period	(3.12)
Closing balance	**(3.12)**

6 Other financial liabilities

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Provision for expenses	2.70
Other payables (includes creditors for expenses and payable to related party {note10})	0.17
Total	**2.87**

7 Other current liabilities

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory liabilities	
Tax Deducted at Source	0.25
Total	**0.25**

8 Other expenses

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Stamp duty on increase of authorised share capital	0.01
Incorporation expenses	0.16
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	2.95
Total	**3.12**

Note (a):

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the period ended 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit fees	2.95
Total	**2.95**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants NG

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
CIN: U40300MH2022PLC393282

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

9 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	(3.12)
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	6,808.51
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	(45.82)

10 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during period ended 31 March 2023
(A) Related parties where control exists
(1) Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (100%)

(2) Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence

1. Key managerial personnel
Rajesh Shrivastava-Director
Samir Dash-Director
Amitabh verma- Director

Details of transactions with related parties: (Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the period from 11 November 2022 to 31 March 2023
1	**Issue of equity shares** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.00
2	**Reimbursement of expenses payable** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.17

Details of closing balances of related parties (Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
1	**Share Capital** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.00
2	**Reimbursement of expneses** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.17

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at an arm's length price

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

11 Segment information
The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and and other project activities'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

12 There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding as at the balance sheet date. The said information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. No interest is paid/payable during the period and no amount is outstanding at the period end. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

13 There are no contingent liabilities as on 31st March 2023

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants NG

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

14 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
Other financial liabilities (note 6)	2.87	2.87
Total	**2.87**	**2.87**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

15 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(A) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2.87	-	-	-	2.87
Total	**2.87**	-	-	-	**2.87**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

KKC & Associates LLP NG Chartered Accountants

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited
CIN: U40300MH2022PLC393282

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 202

16 Key Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	% Change
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.32	Not applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	Not Applicable	Not applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	Not Applicable	Not applicable
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	(1.47)	Not applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not Applicable	-
Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	Not Applicable	-
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	Not Applicable	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	Not Applicable	-
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	Not Applicable	-
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	147.07%	Not applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	Not Applicable	-

17 Other statutory information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial period.

d) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
   (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
   (i) 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
   (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

18 The company has been incorporated on 11/11/2022. Hence, prior year/ period comparatives are not available.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2023

ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited Mumbai

ABREL EPC Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABREL EPC Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABREL EPC Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Director's Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants RV

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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

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

    11.5. 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.

12. 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.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    16.1. 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.

    16.2. 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.

    16.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    16.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    16.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    16.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

    16.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

17. 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:

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

    17.2. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 31 to the Financial Statements.

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

    17.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

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.

17.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 17.4 and 17.5 above contain any material misstatement.

17.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

17.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning 1 April 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZG4496

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABREL EPC Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a)-(d) The company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE') and Intangible Assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (a) to (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the physical verification of inventories has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management and, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate. We confirm that discrepancies noticed were less than 10% in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits at any point of time during the period from banks or financial institutions.

iii. The Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantees or securities covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the period in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products/ services of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

kkc & associates llp PV Chartered Accountants

ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to banks and financial institutions or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. The company has not obtained any borrowing from government or the debenture holders.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the period for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the period.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the period.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the period.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provision of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the period the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ('CIC') as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current period. This being the first period of incorporation of the Company, hence no comments are required in respect of cash loss incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly this clause is not applicable / paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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 period 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 period from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZG4496

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABREL EPC Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '16.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABREL EPC Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZG4496

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	**Notes**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Assets		
Non current assets		
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	4,165.00
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	4	0.10
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	0.66
Other non current assets	6	332.74
		4,498.50
Current assets		
Inventories	7	5,454.08
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	8	9,184.92
Cash and cash equivalents	9	138.98
Current Tax Assets (net)	10	2.16
Other current assets	11	37,867.28
		52,647.42
Total assets		**57,145.92**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	12	25.00
Other equity	13	34.96
Total equity		**59.96**
Liabilities		
Non current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	14	20,504.79
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	-
		20,504.79
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	14	23,104.59
Trade payables	15	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		898.66
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,511.82
Other financial liabilities	16	176.33
Other current liabilities	17	10,889.77
		36,581.17
Total liabilities		**57,085.96**
Total equity and liabilities		**57,145.92**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. — 1 to 34

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABREL EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Income		
Revenue from operations	18	14,704.80
Other income	19	336.55
Total income		**15,041.35**
Expenses		
Purchase cost	20	19,848.90
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Work In Progress and Stock In Trade	21	(5,454.08)
Finance costs	22	560.80
Other expenses	23	35.50
Total expenses		**14,991.12**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**50.23**
Tax expenses		
Current tax		13.31
Deferred tax	5	-
Total tax expenses		**13.31**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**36.92**
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Net movement on cash flow hedge		(2.62)
Income tax effect		0.66
Other comprehensive income for the period		**(1.96)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**34.96**
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each		
Basic and diluted	24	214.58

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. — 1 to 34

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABREL EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 13 June 2022	-	-
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	2,50,000	25.00
As at 31 March 2023	**2,50,000**	**25.00**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	**Cash Flow Hedge Reserve**	**Total**
As at 13 June 2022	-	-	-
Additions during the period (note 13)	36.92	-	36.92
Effective portion of Gains / (Loss) on hedging instruments *	-	(1.96)	(1.96)
As at 31 March 2023	**36.92**	**(1.96)**	**34.96**

* net of deferred tax amounting to Rs 0.66 lakhs

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABREL EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	50.23
Adjustments for:	
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	560.80
Stamp duty on issue of shares	1.62
Operating profit before working capital changes	**612.65**
Working capital adjustments	
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(5,454.08)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(9,184.92)
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(0.10)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(37,867.60)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	2,410.48
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	51.42
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	10,889.78
Cash generated from operating activities	**(38,542.37)**
Income taxes paid	(15.48)
Cash generated from operating activities	**(38,557.85)**
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(4,497.74)
Cash used in investing activities	**(4,497.74)**
Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium	25.00
Stamp duty on issue of shares	(1.62)
Proceeds from borrowings	43,243.59
Loan transaction expenses paid	(2.00)
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	368.00
Interest paid	(438.40)
Cash generated from financing activities	**43,194.57**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	138.98
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 9)	**138.98**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with banks	
On current accounts	138.98
Total	**138.98**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act, 2013.

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the Period ended 31 March 2(

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 13 June 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-non-current	-	43,243.59	(22,738.79)	20,504.80
Borrowings-current	-	368.00	22,736.59	23,104.59
Total	-	**43,611.59**	**(2.20)**	**43,609.39**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 1051[illegible]W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABREL EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava	**Samir Dash**
Director	Director
DIN: 08757239	DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

3 Capital Work-in-Progress

The details of Capital Work-in-Progress are as follows:

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
CWIP	4,165.00
Total	**4,165.00**

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	CWIP	4,165.00	-	-	-	**4,165.00**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Work-in-Progress, whose completion is overdue compared to its original plan :

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Project	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	-	-	-	-	-

For capital-work-in progress:
1) There are no projects whose completion is overdue to its original plan.
2) There are no projects that has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

ABReL EPC Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 13 Jun 2022 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-2, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.

The primary business of the Company is trading of Solar and Wind power related equipment, machineries and other related materials.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 5 May 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPC Limited

A liability is current when:
- 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 period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Revenue Recognition

The Company is in the business of trading of Solar and Wind power related equipment, machineries and other related materials.

(i) Revenue from sale of Goods :

The Company recognises revenue from sale of goods once the customer takes possession of the goods. Revenue represents the invoice value of goods provided to related parties net of taxes.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

d. Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

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

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

e. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not subject to depreciation, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or replacement or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or replacement or retirement of an item of PPE, is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Plant and Equipment: 30 years
- Building: 30 years
- Office equipment: 3-5 years
- Vehicles: 4-5 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 10 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates plant and equipment and building over estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

f. Borrowing costs

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

g. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through-out the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

h. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined Benefit Plans: The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and other post-employment medical benefits, are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period using project unit credit method.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of the period, and any shortfall in the Fund size maintained by the Trust set-up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

The present value of the Defined Benefit Plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation, recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

Other Long-Term Benefits: Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

j. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Equity Investments
Investments in subsidiaries and associate are out of scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associate at cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:

- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

k. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

l. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

m. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code) amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

o. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.10
Total	**0.10**

5 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

31 March 2023

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 13 June	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March
Deferred tax assets				
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Cashflow hedge reserve	-	-	0.66	0.66
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-	**0.66**	**0.66**

6 Other non current assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Capital advances (unsecured,considered good)	332.74
Total	**332.74**

7 Inventories

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Closing Stock	5,454.08
Total	**5,454.08**

8 Trade receivables

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Receivables from related parties (Note 25)	9,184.92
Total	**9,184.92**

Break up for security details

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Secured, considered good	-
Unsecured, considered good	9,184.92
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 31]	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 31]	-
Total	**9,184.92**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 Period	1-2 Periods	2-3 Periods	More than 3 Periods	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	9,184.92	-	-	-	-	9,184.92
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	**9,184.92**	-	-	-	-	**9,184.92**
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	**9,184.92**	-	-	-	-	**9,184.92**

No trade or other receivable is due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. No receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	138.98
Total	**138.98**

10 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Advance income tax (net of provision of Rs. 13.31 lakhs)	2.16
Total	**2.16**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax expenses for the Period can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	**50.23**
Applicable tax rate	25.17%
Computed tax expense	**12.64**
Income tax effect of:	
Non deductible expenses	
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	0.41
Others	0.26
Total	**0.67**
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**13.31**
Effective tax rate	**26.50%**

11 Other current assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with government authorities	786.87
Prepaid expenses	71.28
Advance to vendors	36,999.86
Other advances to related party (note 25)	9.27
Total	**37,867.28**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

12 Equity share capital

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital	
5,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	50.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	
2,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	25.00

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Issue of shares during the period	2,50,000	25.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**2,50,000**	**25.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back since the inception of the Company.

(c) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 100% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(d) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,50,000	100.00%
Total	**2,50,000**	**100.00%**

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,50,000	100.00%
Total	**2,50,000**	**100.00%**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

13 Other equity

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the period	36.92
Closing balance	**36.92**
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	
Opening balance	-
Additions during the period	(1.96)
Closing balance	**(1.96)**
Total	**34.96**

14 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Non-Current	
Secured	
Term Loans	
-from Banks	22,736.59
-from Other Parties	20,504.79
	43,241.38
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	22,736.59
Total non current borrowings	**20,504.79**
Current	
Secured	
Current maturity of long term debt	22,736.59
Unsecured	
Inter corporate loan	368.00
Total current borrowings	**23,104.59**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs. in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	20,507.00	20,504.79	9.10% to 9.25%	The loan is repayable after 3 years as the only installment on 30 December 2025.
Deutsche Bank AG	22,736.59	22,736.59	9.07% to 9.89%	The loan is repayable in 1 year from the date of first drawdown beginning from 30 January 2024.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	368.00	368.00	9.05% to 9.55%	The loan is repayable in six tranches on or before 30 July 2023.
	43,611.59	**43,609.38**		

Security
The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

Borrowing from Aditya Birla Finance Limited is secured as under:
1) First Pari-Passu charge over all moveable assets, immoveable assets, Receivables, and cashflows of the Borrower, present and future
2) First pari charge over Designated Account in which all cashflows and receivables of the Borrower will be deposited. Tripartite agreement with Borrower and Account Bank to be executed for the same.
3) Shortfall Undertaking from ABREL as detailed below (backed by Board Resolution)
- Security creation & perfection on existing assets will be upfront
- Any mortgageable property acquired in future to be mortgaged within 60 days of acquisition of such property.

Borrowing from Deutsche Bank AG is secured as under:
1) Pari passu charge on all receivables of the borrower with atleast 1x coverage at all points in time
2) Suitable assignment of EPC contracts across all Project SPVs
3) Suitable assignment of EPC Receivables across all Project SPV

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

Loan covenants
Loan covenants pertaining to borrowing from Aditya Brla Finance Limited is as under:
- Security Cover of atleast 1.10x to be maintained at all times during Facility tenor in form of receivables/inventory/other current assets.
- Orderbook of atleast 1.25x of the debt outstanding.

Loan covenants pertaining to borrowing from Deutsche Bank AG is as under:
1) ABReL to maintain minimum external rating of AA / CRISIL
2) No additional external borrowings for the permitted Project SPVs approval until project finance closure level.
3) All other borrowings (ICDs, etc) at ABEPC and Project SPV to be subordinate to this Facility for both outstanding principal and interest repayments.
4) ABEPC to not assign its receivables to any other entity without prior approval of Lender.
5) Shareholding Covenant :
i) ABREL to hold 100% in ABEPC at all times.
ii) ABReL to hold minimum 51% in all project SPVs approved / to be approved from the scope of our facilities.
iii) GIL to hold minimum 51% directly / indirectly in the borrower at all times till our Facility are repaid.

Charge
The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

15 Trade payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (note 27)	898.66
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues (note 25))	1,511.82
Total	**2,410.48**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	898.66	-	-	-	898.66
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	1,511.82	-	-	-	1,511.82
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**2,410.48**	-	-	-	**2,410.48**

Terms and conditions of trade payables:
Trade payables are non interest bearing and credit period varies as per the terms of the contract/ work order/ purchase order executed with each vendor.

16 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	122.28
Provision for expenses	5.74
Other payables	0.66
Derivative assets through other comprehensive income	2.62
Payable to related parties (note 25)	
- ICD interest accrued but not due	11.90
- Deputation charges	33.13
Total	**176.33**

17 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory liabilities	
Tax Deducted at Source	155.79
Advance from customer - related party (note 25)	10,733.98
Total	**10,889.77**

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

18 Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Sales	14,704.80
Total	**14,704.80**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Contract balances	As at 31 March 2023
Contract assets	-
Contract liabilities	-
Receivables	
Trade receivables (including related party dues {note 8})	9,184.92
Unbilled revenue (including related party dues {note 25})	-
Total	**9,184.92**

Transaction Price - Remaining Performance Obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company recognises revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer. Hence, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

19 Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest income on advance to Supplier	336.55
Total	**336.55**

20 Purchase cost

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Purchases	19,848.90
Total	**19,848.90**

21 Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Work In Progress and Stock In Trade

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Inventory at the begining of the period	-
Less: - Inventory at the end of the period	(5,454.08)
Total	**(5,454.08)**

22 Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest cost on borrowings	514.24
Bank charges	0.63
Interest on late payment of tax deducted at source	1.04
Other borrowing costs	44.89
Total	**560.80**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

23 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Rates and taxes	0.24
Deputation charges	28.08
Stamp duty on issue of shares	1.62
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.66
Legal and professional fees	1.90
Payment to statutory auditors (refer note (a) below)	3.00
Total	**35.50**

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit fees	3.00
Tax audit fees	-
Total	**3.00**

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

PV

ABReL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

24 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the Period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	**For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023**
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	36.92
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	17,205.48
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**214.58**

25 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during period ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists
1. Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (100%)

2. Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Other related parties with whom transactions are entered
1. Fellow subsidiaries of Holding / Ultimate Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited
ABReL Solar Power Limited
ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
ABReL Century Energy Limited
ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
ABReL Green Energy Limited
ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited
Aditya Birla Finance Limited

2. Other related party in which directors of holding company are interested
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

3. Key managerial personnel
Mr. Hemant Kumar Kadel, Director (w.e.f. 13 June 2022)
Mr. Rajesh Shrivastava, Director (w.e.f. 13 June 2022)
Mr. Sameer Dash, Director (w.e.f. 13 June 2022)

Details of transactions with related parties:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**For the period from 13 June 2022 to 31 March 2023**
1	**Allotment of equity shares including securities premium**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	25.00
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	
	Principal	368.00
	Interest charged to profit and loss statement	13.22
3	**Rupee Term Loan taken**	
	Aditya Birla Finance Limited	
	Principal	20,507.00
	Interest charged to profit and loss statement	338.92
4	**Rupee Term Loan repaid**	
	Aditya Birla Finance Limited	
	Principal	-
	Interest	362.65
5	**Revenue from operations**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	2,368.86
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	2,587.66
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	625.78
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	8,131.11
	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	991.40
6	**Advance received from customers**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	5,276.26
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	2,940.00
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	7,619.77
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	592.00
7	**Deputation charges**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	28.08
8	**Reimbursement of expenses (receivable)**	
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	9.14

ABReL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

Details of closing balances of related parties

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
	Closing balance	
1	**Share capital including securities premium**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	25.00
2	**Inter Corporate Loans taken including interest (net of TDS)**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	
	Principal	368.00
	Interest	11.90
3	**Rupee term Loan taken including interest (net of TDS)**	
	Aditya Birla Finance Limited	
	Principal	20,504.79
	Prepaid Interest	21.36
4	**Trade receivables**	
	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	55.51
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	9,129.41
5	**Advance from customers**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	2,548.94
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	2,867.65
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	4,725.40
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	592.00
6	**Deputation charges payable**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	33.13
7	**Reimbursement of expenses (receivable)**	
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	9.14

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management had relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at arm's length price

Closing balances are presented net of taxes.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the Period-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPC Limited

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

26 Segment information

The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'Engineering, Procurement and Construction'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment

27 Details of micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	898.66
Interest due on above	-
Amount of interest paid during the period	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding Periods, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they would be identified as "Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises" on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

28 There are no capital commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2023.

29 There are no contingent liabilitities as at 31 March 2023

30 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables (note 8)	9,184.92	9,184.92
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 10)	0.10	0.10
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	138.98	138.98
Total	**9,324.00**	**9,324.00**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (note 14)	43,609.38	43,609.38
Trade payables (note 15)	2,410.48	2,410.48
Other financial liabilities (note 16)	176.33	176.33
Total	**46,196.19**	**46,196.19**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(A) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments, including investments and deposits, payables and borrowings.

The Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure arising	Measurement	Management
Interest rate risk	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, interest rate movements	Interest rate swaps and loan takeover for long term borrowings diversification
Credit risk	Trade receivables, derivative financial instruments	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Credit monitoring, credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring of the counter parties
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Borrowing facilities

Details relating to the risks are provided here below:

(A) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk due to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and revisits its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for 1% change in rate

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	43,611.59	436.12

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

a. Trade receivables

The Company has already evaluated the credit worthiness of its customers and did not find any credit risk related to trade receivables. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Total trade receivables as on 31 March 2023 is Rs. 9184.92 Lakhs)

b. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits, is generally low as the Company has transacted with reputed banks.

ABREL EPC Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL EPC Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC384431

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	23,104.59	20,507.00	-	-	43,611.59
Trade payables	2,410.48	-	-	-	2,410.48
Other financial liabilities	176.33	-	-	-	176.33
Total	**25,691.40**	**20,507.00**	-	-	**46,198.40**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

(D) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide maximum returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

The Company monitors capital using debt to equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loan and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings	43,609.38
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(138.98)
Net debt	**43,470.41**
Equity	59.96
Gearing Ratio	**725.03**

In addition, the Company has financial covenants relating to the borrowing facilities taken from the lenders like debt service coverage ratio, assets coverage ratio, debt-equity ratio and total outstanding liability to net worth ratio which are required to be maintained by the Company as per the terms and considerations of the loan agreement.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPC Limited

32 Key Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	% Change#
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	1.44	Not applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	727.34	Not applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	1.36	Not applicable
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	0.62	Not applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	2.64	Not applicable
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	1.60	Not applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	8.23	Not applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	0.92	Not applicable
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	0.00	Not applicable
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	0.01	Not applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	Not applicable	

This being the first year of business hence comparision is not applicable.

33 Other statutory information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial Period.

d) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the Period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The Company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

34 The Company has been incorporated on 13 June 2022. Hence, prior year/ period comparatives are not available.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABREL EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Directors report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants
KA

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') 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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

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

11.5. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

16.1. 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.

16.2. 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.

16.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

16.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

16.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

16.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

16.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the period ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the period.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants KA

17. 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:

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

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

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

    17.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

    17.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

    17.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 17.4. and 17.5. above contain any material misstatement.

    17.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

    17.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZI8436

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023.

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) to (d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") and Intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a) to (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits which are secured basis the security of current assets at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. (a) to (e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters/Related Parties (as defined in section 2(76) of the Act which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, income tax, and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, income tax and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants KA

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) In our opinion, The Company has not borrowed any loans from any lender. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained money by way of term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to establish Vigil Mechanism/Whistle blower policy as per the provisions of section 177 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provision of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year. This being the first year of incorporation of the Company, there is no cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable / paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZI8436

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023.

(Referred to in paragraph '16.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements . Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements , assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements , whether due to fraud or error.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements .

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements .

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZI8436

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Non current assets		
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	3	0.10
		0.10
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	4	78.21
Cash and cash equivalents	5	29.29
Current Tax Assets (net)	6	6.81
Other current assets	7	121.29
		235.60
Total assets		**235.70**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	8	1.00
Other equity	9	11.12
Total equity		**12.12**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	10	2.50
Trade payables	11	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		27.88
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		12.05
Other financial liabilities	12	31.85
Other current liabilities	13	149.30
		223.58
Total liabilities		**223.58**
Total equity and liabilities		**235.70**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 1 to 28

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava

Rajesh Shrivastava	**Pawan Kumar Jain**
Director	Director
DIN: 08757239	DIN: 07833315

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
Income		
Revenue from operations	14	395.13
Total income		**395.13**
Expenses		
Direct expenses	15	359.21
Finance costs	16	0.10
Other expenses	17	20.87
Total expenses		**380.17**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**14.96**
Tax expenses		
Current tax		3.84
Total tax expenses		**3.84**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**11.12**
Other comprehensive income for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**11.12**
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each		
Basic and diluted	18	111.19

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. — 1 to 28

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 4 April 2022	-	-
Issue of equity share capital (note 8)	10,000	1.00
As at 31 March 2023	**10,000**	**1.00**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	**Total**
As at 4 April 2022	-	-
Additions during the period (note 9)	11.12	11.12
As at 31 March 2023	**11.12**	**11.12**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	14.96
Adjustments for:	
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	0.10
Operating profit before working capital changes	**15.06**
Working capital adjustments	
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(78.21)
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(0.10)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(121.28)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	39.93
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	31.85
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	149.30
Cash generated from operating activities	**36.55**
Income taxes paid	(10.66)
Cash generated from operating activities	**25.89**
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	-
Cash used in investing activities	**-**
Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	1.00
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	2.50
Interest paid	(0.10)
Cash generated from financing activities	**3.40**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	29.29
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 5)	**29.29**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with banks	
On current accounts	29.29
Total	**29.29**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act, 2013.

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 4 March 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-current	-	2.50	-	2.50
Total	**-**	**2.50**	**-**	**2.50**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

1. Corporate information

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 04 April 2022 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-2, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.

The primary business of the Company is erection and commissioning services for solar power plants.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 05 May 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognized assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortized cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

A liability is current when:

- 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 period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from Contracts with Customers, with effect from date of incorporation.

The company has applied the following accounting policy for revenue recognition:

Revenue from contracts with customers:
The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:
Step 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Revenue from erection and commissioning services.

Revenue from erection and commissioning services., where the outcome can be estimated reliably, is recognised under the percentage of completion method by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity. The stage of completion is measured by calculating the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of a contract. Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates by the management.

Consideration is adjusted for the time value of money if the period between the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of payment exceeds twelve months and there is a significant financing benefit either to the customer or the Company.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

(d) Unbilled Revenue
Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

e. Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

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

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

EPCCO Services Limited

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

f. Borrowing costs

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

g. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

h. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

EPCCO Services Limited ABReL

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Equity Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associate are out of scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associate at cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:

- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

i. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:
Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

j. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses of the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

k. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

l. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

m. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code) amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

3 **Other Financial Assets - Non Current**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.10
Total	**0.10**

4 **Trade receivables**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Receivables from related parties (Note 19)	78.21
Total	**78.21**

Break up for security details

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Secured, considered good	-
Unsecured, considered good	78.21
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 25]	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 25]	-
Total	**78.21**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	78.21	-	-	-	-	78.21
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	**78.21**	-	-	-	-	**78.21**
Not Due (B)						-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)						-
Net Total (A+B-C)	**78.21**		-	-	-	**78.21**

No trade or other receivable is due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. No receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

5 **Cash and cash equivalents**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	29.29
Total	**29.29**

6 **Current tax assets (net)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Advance income tax (net of provision of Rs. 3.84 lakhs)	6.81
Total	**6.81**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	**14.96**
Applicable tax rate	25.17%
Computed tax expense	**3.77**
Income tax effect of:	
Non deductible expenses	0.08
Total	**0.08**
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**3.84**
Effective tax rate	**25.676%**

7 **Other current assets**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Prepaid expenses	1.82
Advance to vendors	91.31
Other advances	4.31
Contract Cost Asset	23.84
Total	**121.28**

KKC & associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

8 Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital	
5,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**50.00**
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**1.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Issue of shares during the period	10,000	1.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**10,000**	**1.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back since the inception of the Company.

(c) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 100% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(d) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	10,000	100.00%
Total	**10,000**	**100.00%**

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	10,000	100.00%
Total	**10,000**	**100.00%**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

9 Other equity

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the period	11.12
Closing balance	**11.12**

10 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Current	
Unsecured	
Inter corporate loan	2.50
Total current borrowings	**2.50**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs. in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2.50	2.50	8.95%	The loan is repayable on or before 12 April 2023.
Total	**2.50**	**2.50**		

Charge
The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

11 Trade payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (note 21)	27.88
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues {note 19})	12.05
Total	**39.93**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023 (Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	27.88	-	-	-	**27.88**
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	12.05	-	-	-	**12.05**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**39.93**	-	-	-	**39.93**

Terms and conditions of trade payables:
Trade payables are non interest bearing and credit period varies as per the terms of the contract/ work order/ purchase order executed with each vendor.

12 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Provision for expenses	4.65
Other payables	12.57
Payable to related parties (note 19)	
- ICD interest accrued but not due	0.09
- Deputation charges	14.54
Total	**31.85**

13 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory liabilities	
Tax Deducted at Source	15.11
Goods and Service Tax payable	23.74
Advance from customers	110.46
Total	**149.31**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

14 Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
Erection and Commission (as per contract)	395.13
Total	**395.13**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Contract balances	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivables (including related party dues {note 4})	78.21
	78.21

Transaction Price - Remaining Performance Obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company recognises revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer. Hence, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

15 Direct expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
Purchase cost	359.21
Total	**359.21**

16 Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest cost on borrowings	0.10
Total	**0.10**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

17 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
Rates and taxes	1.46
Deputation charges	12.32
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.64
Insurance expenses	0.31
Legal and professional fees	2.16
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	3.80
Miscellaneous expenses	0.18
Total	**20.87**

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit fees	3.80
Tax audit fees	-
Total	**3.80**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

KA

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

m

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

18 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	11.12
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	10,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**111.19**

19 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during period ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists
1. Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (100%)

2. Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Other related parties
1. Fellow subsidiaries of Holding / Ultimate Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited
ABReL Solar Power Limited
ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited
ABReL Century Energy Limited
ABReL Green Energy Limited

2. Key managerial personnel
Mr. Hemant Kumar Kadel, Director (w.e.f 04 April 2022)
Mr. Pawan Kumar Jain, Director (w.e.f. 04 April 2022)
Mr. Rajesh Shrivastava, Director (w.e.f. 04 April 2022)

Details of transactions with related parties: **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the period from 04 April 2022 to 31 March 2023
1	**Allotment of equity shares including securities premium**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.00
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	
	Principal	2.50
	Interest charged to profit and loss statement	0.10
3	**Revenue from operations**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	174.67
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	212.27
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	5.08
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	3.12
4	**Advance received from customer**	
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	18.06
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	233.82
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	173.91
	ABReL Green Energy Limited (Gross of GST)	88.11
5	**Deputation charges**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	12.32

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

Details of closing balances of related parties **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
	Closing balance	
1	**Share capital including securities premium**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.00
2	**Inter Corporate Loans taken including interest (net of TDS)**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	
	Principal	2.50
	Interest	0.09
3	**Trade receivables**	
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	72.32
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	5.89
4	**Advance from customer**	
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	15.30
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	23.48
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	
	Advance received (Gross of GST)	84.55
	Advance received (Net of GST)	71.65
5	**Deputation charges payable**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	14.54

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management had relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at arm's length price

Closing balances are presented net of taxes.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

20 Segment information

The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'erection and commissioning services for solar power plants'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

21 Details of micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	27.88
Interest due on above	-
Amount of interest paid during the period	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they would be identified as "Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises" on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

22 Capital Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Estimated amount to be paid for contracts executed on	-
Total	-

23 There are contingent liabitilities amounting to Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2023.

24 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables (note 4)	78.21	78.21
Other financial assets (note 3)	0.10	0.10
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	29.29	29.29
Total	**107.60**	**107.60**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (note 10)	2.50	2.50
Trade payables (note 11)	39.93	39.93
Other financial liabilities (note 12)	31.85	31.85
Total	**74.28**	**74.28**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

25 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(A) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments, including investments and deposits, payables and borrowings.

The Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure arising	Measurement	Management
Interest rate risk	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, interest rate movements	Interest rate swaps and loan takeover for long term borrowings diversification
Credit risk	Trade receivables, derivative financial instruments	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Credit monitoring, credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring of the counter parties
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Borrowing facilities diversification

Details relating to the risks are provided here below:

(A) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk due to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and revisits its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for 1% change in rate

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	2.50	0.03

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

a. Trade receivables

The Company has already evaluated the credit worthiness of its customers and did not find any credit risk related to trade receivables. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.
Total trade receivables as on 31 March 2023 is Rs. 78.21 lakhs

b. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits, is generally low as the Company has transacted with reputed banks.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	2.50	-	-	-	2.50
Trade payables	39.93	-	-	-	39.93
Other financial liabilities	31.85	-	-	-	31.85
Total	**74.28**	-	-	-	**74.28**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
CIN: U40108MH2022PLC379924

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

26 Key Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	% Change#
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	1.05	Not applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	0.21	Not applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	108.30	Not applicable
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity	Times	0.92	Not applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables	Times	5.05	Not applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables	Times	9.00	Not applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	32.86	Not applicable
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	2.81%	Not applicable
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	103.01%	Not applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	Not applicable	Not applicable

This being the first year of company hence comparison is not available.

27 Other statutory information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial period.

d) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The Company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

28 The Company has been incorporated on 4 April 2022. Hence, prior year/ period comparatives are not available.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL Green Energy Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABReL Green Energy Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABReL Green Energy Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and 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 ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Directors report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') 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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

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

11.5. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

16.1. 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.

16.2. 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.

16.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

16.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

16.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

16.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

16.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

17. 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:

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

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

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

17.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 17.4. and 17.5. above contain any material misstatement.

17.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

17.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYQ7971

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABREL Green Energy Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023.

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) to (d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") and Intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a) to (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits which are secured basis the security of current assets at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee and security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company has granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to other parties during the year in respect of which the requisite information is as below:

Particulars	Guarantee	Security	Loans
Aggregate amount during the year			
Others	Nil	Nil	27,00,00,000
Balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date in respect of above cases			
Others	Nil	Nil	27,00,00,000

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan given falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans given to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same party.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters/Related Parties (as defined in section 2(76) of the Act which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantees or securities to parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services rendered by the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) is not applicable to the company.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, income tax, and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities except in a few cases where there has been a delay in depositing Tax Deducted at Source. The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, income tax and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to financial institutions and banks or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

The company has not obtained any borrowing from financial institutions, government or the debenture holders.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to establish Vigil Mechanism/Whistle blower policy as per the provisions of section 177 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provision of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs 40.38 lakhs in the current year. This being the first year of incorporation of the Company, there is no cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable / paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYQ7971

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABReL Green Energy Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '16.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABReL Green Energy Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements . Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements , assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements , whether due to fraud or error.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements .

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements .

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYQ7971

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Non current assets		
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	71.10
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	4	0.10
Other non current assets	5	731.23
		802.43
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6	5,343.50
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7	600.00
Loans	8	2,700.00
Other financial assets	9	81.89
Other current assets	10	191.01
		8,916.40
Total assets		**9,718.83**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	11	9,177.09
Other equity	12	(40.38)
Total equity		**9,136.71**
Liabilities		
Non current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	13	517.35
		517.35
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	14	58.19
Other current liabilities	15	5.20
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	16	1.38
		64.77
Total liabilities		**582.12**
Total equity and liabilities		**9,718.83**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. — **1 to 30**

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bhara

KKC & Associates LLP chartered accountants

PV

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL Green Energy Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Ramesha Achary
Chief Financial Officer

THhakkar

Harshad Thakkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 39844

ABReL Green Energy Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Notes**	**For the period from 22 June 2022 to 31 March 2023**
Income		
Other income	17	95.67
Total income		**95.67**
Expenses		
Finance costs	18	27.84
Other expenses	19	97.26
Total expenses		**125.10**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax		**(29.43)**
Tax expenses		
Current tax		10.95
Deferred tax		-
Total tax expenses		**10.95**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**(40.38)**
Other comprehensive income for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(40.38)**
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each		91,770,900
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each		
Basic and diluted	20	(0.22)

Summary of significant accounting policies **2**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. **1 to 30**

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL Green Energy Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Ramesha Achary
Chief Financial Offi

Harshad Thakkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 39844

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	(29.43)
Adjustments for:	
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	27.84
Interest income	(95.67)
Stamp duty on issue of shares	19.66
Secretarial Fees on issue of Shares	73.26
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(4.34)**
Working capital adjustments	
Increase in other financial assets, other current and non current assets	(1,336.58)
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	33.47
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	5.20
Cash generated from operating activities	**(1,302.25)**
Income taxes paid	(9.57)
Cash generated from operating activities	**(1,311.82)**
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(71.10)
Interest received	16.35
Inter corporate loan given	(2,700.00)
Cash used in investing activities	**(2,754.75)**
Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	9,177.09
Stamp duty on issue of shares	(19.66)
Secretarial Fees on issue of Shares	(73.26)
Proceeds from borrowings	520.00
Interest paid	(3.12)
Loan transaction expenses paid	(190.99)
Cash generated from financing activities	**9,410.06**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,343.50
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 6)	**5,343.50**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with banks	
On current accounts	23.50
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	5,320.00
Total	**5,343.50**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act, 2013.

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 22 June 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-non-current	-	520.00	-	520.00
Borrowings-current	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**520.00**	**-**	**520.00**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL Green Energy Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Ramesha Acharya
Chief Financial Officer

Harshad Thakkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 39844

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 22 June 2022	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Issue of equity share capital (note 11)	91,770,900	9,177.09
As at 31 March 2023	**91,770,900**	**9,177.09**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	**Total**
As at 22 June 2022	-	-
Additions during the period (note 12)	(40.38)	(40.38)
As at 31 March 2023	**(40.38)**	**(40.38)**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL Green Energy Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Ramesha Achary
Chief Financial Officer

Harshad Thakkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 39844

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

ABReL Green Energy Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 22 June 2022 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-4, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 17 April 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- 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 period, or

ABReL Green Energy Limited

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

ABReL Green Energy Limited

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue Recognition

The Company is in the business of supply of power to its customer. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognized when solar power generated is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized

(i) Revenue from sale of solar power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered at the contracted rate.

Revenue from such contracts is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered. The Company has identified supply of power over the term of PPA as a single performance obligation and is recognizing revenue over time using a single measure of progress. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer.

The customers are billed on a monthly basis and are given an average credit period of 7 to 30 days for payment.

There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when customers obtain control of promised goods.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(d) Unbilled Revenue
Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

e. Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Current income tax, relating to items recognised outside profit or loss, is recognised outside profit or loss in other comprehensive income (OCI). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction in other comprehensive income. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with

ABReL Green Energy Limited

respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

f. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not subject to depreciation, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or replacement or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or replacement or retirement of an item of PPE, is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Plant and Equipment: 30 years
- Building: 30 years

ABReL Green Energy Limited

- Office equipment: 3-5 years
- Vehicles: 4-5 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 10 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates plant and equipment and building over estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

g. Borrowing costs

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

h. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

ABReL Green Energy Limited

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

j. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined Benefit Plans: The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and other post-employment medical benefits, are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period using project unit credit method.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of the period, and any shortfall in the Fund size maintained by the Trust set-up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

ABReL Green Energy Limited

The present value of the Defined Benefit Plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation, recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

Other Long-Term Benefits: Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Equity Investments
Investments in subsidiaries and associate are out of scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associate at cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company

ABReL Green Energy Limited

calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:

- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at

ABReL Green Energy Limited

FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:
- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

ABReL Green Energy Limited

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference

ABReL Green Energy Limited

between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible Assets and their useful lives are as under:
- Software : 3 years

n. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses of the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

p. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

ABReL Green Energy Limited

q. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code) amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

ABReL Green Energy Limited *

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

3 Capital Work-in-Progress

The details of Capital Work-in-Progress are as follows:

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Chhattisgargh project	71.10
Total	71.10

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Chhattisgrah	71.10	-	-	-	71.10
Projects temporarily suspended		-	-	-	-	-

Capital Work-in-Progress, whose completion is overdue compared to its original plan :

For capital-work-in progress:

1) There are no projects whose completion is overdue to its original plan.

2) There are no projects that has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan

Capitalised borrowing costs

During the period ended 31 March 2023, the amount of borrowing costs capitalised is Rs. 5.59 lakhs The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation is 8.95 to 9.20 % .

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.10
Total	**0.10**

5 Other non current assets

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Capital advances (unsecured, considered good) (Includes given to related party -refer note (22))	731.23
Total	**731.23**

6 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	23.50
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	5,320.00
Total	**5,343.50**

Short term deposits are made for varying periods between seven and ninety days, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

7 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	600.00
Total	**600.00**

8 Loans - Current

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Loans and advances	
- Related Parties (unsecured, considered good) (refer note (22))	2,700.00
Total	**2,700.00**

9 Other financial assets

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Interest accrued on deposits	69.75
Other receivables (included receivable from related party {note 22})	12.14
Total	**81.89**

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 22

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	(29.43)
Applicable tax rate	17.16%
Computed tax expense	(5.05)
Income tax effect of:	
Non deductible expenses	
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	16.00
Amortisation of loan transaction expenses	0.00
Others	
Total	**16.00**
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**10.95**
Effective tax rate	-

10 Other current assets

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Prepaid expenses	188.33
Other advances to Related Party (includes advance paid for expenses) (refer note (22))	2.68
Total	**191.01**

ABReL Green Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp Chartered accountants

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

11 Equity share capital

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital	
9,60,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	9,600.00
	9,600.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	
9,17,70,900 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	9,177.09
	9,177.09

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period		
Issue of shares during the period	91,770,900	9,177.09
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**91,770,900**	**9,177.09**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 74% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(c) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	67,910,466	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	23,860,434	26.00%
Total	**91,770,900**	**100%**

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	67,910,466	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	23,860,434	26.00%
Total	**91,770,900**	**100%**

(e) Details of Rights Issue:

On November 29, 2022, the Company allotted 2,35,21,000 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 2,352.10 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights'' basis to the existing equity shareholders

On February 26, 2023, the Company allotted 6,82,39,900 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 6,823.99 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights'' basis to the existing equity shareholders

ABReL Green Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

12 Other equity

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the year	(40.38)
Closing balance	**(40.38)**

13 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Non-Current	
Secured	
Term Loans	
-from Banks	517.35
	517.35
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	-
Total non current borrowings	**517.35**

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Effective interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Federal Bank	520.00	517.35	8.40%	The loan is repayable in 76 structured quarterly instalments after the end of moratorium period as per the loan agreement which shall not exceed 31 January 2043.

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

1) First charge on all the current assets of the borrower pertaining to the project Chhattisgarh project including book debts , operating cash flows receivables bank account, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, intangible goodwill, uncalled capital, all moneys, receivables, cash in hand both present and future relating to the projects.

2) Exclusive charge on all the land immovable and movable properties and assets including plant and machinery, machine spares tools and accessories , furniture, fixtures ,vehicle and other movable assets both present and future.

3) Exclusive charge on all the account of the borrower including but not limited to the designated account, debt service reserve account equivalent to one quarter principal and interest, pertaining to the project, sub account etc,including a charge on all moneys receivables and cash in hand in the accounts.

Loan covenants

Bank loan contains certain debt covenants relating to limitations on indebtness, debt-equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, total outstanding liability to net worth ratio and fixed asset coverage ratio. These covenants are to be tested as per the terms and conditions of the respective loan agreements. The Company has not defaulted on any loans which were due for payment.

Charge

The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

ABReL Green Energy Limited

KKC & Associates LLP chartered accountants

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

14 Other financial liabilities

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Liability for capital expenditure (including dues of related party {note 22})	4.56
Interest accrued and due on Borrowings	2.07
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings to Related Party	0.06
Provision for expenses	2.70
Other payables (includes creditors for expenses and payable to related party {note22})	48.80
Total	**58.19**

15 Other current liabilities

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory liabilities	
Tax Deducted at Source	5.20
Total	**5.20**

16 Current tax liabilities (net)

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Income Tax Payable (net) (Advance Tax Rs.9.57 lakhs)	1.38
Total	**1.38**

ABReL Green Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

17 Other income

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 22 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest:	-
On Deposits	57.75
On Inter Corporate Loan	37.92
Total	**95.67**

18 Finance costs

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 22 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest cost on borrowings	27.84
Bank charges	0.00
Total	**27.84**

19 Other expenses

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 22 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Rates and taxes	73.92
Stamp duty on increase of authorised share capital	19.66
Legal and professional fees	0.14
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	3.54
Total	**97.26**

Note (a):

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the period from 22 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit fees	3.54
Total	**3.54**

ABReL Green Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

20 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	(40.38)
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	184.30
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(0.22)**

21 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during period ended 31 March 2023
(A) Related parties where control exists
(1) Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (74%)

(2) Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence
1. Associate Company
UltraTech Cement Limited (26%)

(C) Other related parties
1. Fellow Subsidiary
ABReL MP Renewables Limited
ABReL EPC Limited
ABReL EPCCO Limited

2. Key managerial personnel
Rajesh Shrivastava, Director
Samir Dash, Director
Hemant Kadel, Director

Details of transactions with related parties: **(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**For the period from 22 June 2022 to 31 March 2023**
1	**Issue of equity shares**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	6,791.05
	UltraTech Cement Limited	2,386.04
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**	
	Grasim Industries Limited	2,500.00
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	127.46
3	**Interest accrued on inter corporate loans charged to statement of profit and loss**	
	Grasim Industries Limited	26.51
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.34
4	**Interest accrued on inter corporate loans capitalised in Capital work in Progress**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.33
5	**Inter corporate loan repaid**	
(i)	**Grasim Industries Limited**	
	Principal	2,500.00
	Interest	26.51
(ii)	**Aditya Birla Renewables Limited**	
	Principal	127.46
	Interest	1.60

ABReL Green Energy Limited
KKC & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs.in Lakhs)

6	**Inter corporate loan given** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,700.00
7	**Interest income Receivable** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	37.92
8	**Reimbursement of expenses (Payables)** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	48.69
9	**Reimbursement of expenses (Receivables)** Abrel (MP) Renewables Limited	2.83
10	**Capital Advance Given** ABReL EPC Limited AbReL EPCCO Services	 592.00 88.11
11	**Purchase of EPC equipment/services** AbReL EPCCO Services	3.68

Details of closing balances of related parties

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2023
1	**Share Capital** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited UltraTech Cement Limited	 6,791.05 2,386.04
2	**Inter Corporate Loans given including interest (net of TDS)** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,734.13
3	**Interest Payable (net of TDS)** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.06
4	**Reimbursement of expenses (Payables)** Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	48.69
5	**Reimbursement of expenses (Receivables)** Abrel (MP) Renewables Limited	2.83
6	**Capital Advance Given (gross of TDS)** ABReL EPC Limited AbReL EPCCO Services	 592.00 85.05

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management had relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at arm's length price

Closing Balances are presented Net of Taxes

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

ABReL Green Energy Limited

KKC & Associates LLP chartered accountants

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

22 Segment information

The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and and other project activities'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

23 There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding as at the balance sheet date. The said information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. No interest is paid/payable during the period and no amount is outstanding at the period end. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

24 Capital Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Estimated amount to be paid for contracts executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	39,616.09
Total	**39,616.09**

25 There are no contingent liabitilities as on 31st March 2023

26 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 9)	81.99	81.99
Cash and cash equivalents (note 6)	5,343.50	5,343.50
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 7)	600.00	600.00
Loans (note 8)	2,700.00	2,700.00
Total	**8,725.48**	**8,725.48**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (note 13)	517.35	517.35
Other financial liabilities (note 14)	58.19	58.19
Total	**575.54**	**575.54**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

ABReL Green Energy Limited

KKC & associates llp chartered accountants

PV

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

27 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure arising	Measurement	Management
Interest rate risk	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, interest rate movements	Interest rate swaps and loan takeover for long term borrowings diversification
Credit risk	Trade receivables, derivative financial instruments	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Credit monitoring, credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring of the counter parties
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Borrowing facilities diversification

Details relating to the risks are provided here below:

(A) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk due to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. For foreign borrowings, the Company designates interest rate and cross currency swaps and has a hedge ratio of 1:1. Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and revisits its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for 1% change in rate

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	520.00	5.20

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

a. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits, derivative instruments is generally low as the Company has transacted with reputed banks.

(A) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.
The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	-	30.16	38.95	450.89	520.00
Other financial liabilities	58.19				58.19
Total	**58.19**	**30.16**	**38.95**	**450.89**	**578.19**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

ABReL Green Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp chartered accountants

ABReL Green Energy Limited
CIN: U40200MH2022PLC385194

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

28 Key Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	% Change
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	137.66	Not applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	0.06	Not applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	(0.38)	Not applicable
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	(0.00)	Not applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	-	-
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	-	-
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	-	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	-	-
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	-	-
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	-0.02%	Not applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	0.98%	Not applicable

This being the first year of business and no operating activities have been commenced.

29 Other statutory information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial period.

d) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

30 The company has been incorporated on 22 June 2022. Hence, prior year/ period comparatives are not available.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL Green Energy Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Ramesha Achary
Chief Financial Officer

Harshad Thakkar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 39844

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 April 2023

ABReL Renewables EPC Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABREL Renewables EPC Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Director's Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

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

    11.5. 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.

12. 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.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    16.1. 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.

    16.2. 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.

    16.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    16.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    16.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    16.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

    16.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

17. 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:

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

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

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

17.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 17.4 and 17.5 above contain any material misstatement.

17.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

17.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning 1 April 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZQ7406

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABREL Renewables EPC Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a)-(d) The company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE') and Intangible Assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (a) to (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. The Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantees or securities covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products/ services of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ('CIC') as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current period. This being the first period of incorporation of the Company, hence no comments are required in respect of cash loss incurred in the immediately preceding financial period.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZQ7406

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABREL Renewables EPC Limited for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '16.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABREL Renewables EPC Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZQ7406

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Non current assets		
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	3	0.10
		0.10
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	4	1,396.06
Cash and cash equivalents	5	76.20
Other financial assets	6	20.36
Current Tax Assets (net)	7	51.36
Other current assets	8	826.58
		2,370.56
Total assets		**2,370.66**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	9	1.00
Other equity	10	266.07
Total equity		**267.07**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	11	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		1,188.67
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		238.96
Other financial liabilities	12	669.24
Other current liabilities	13	6.72
		2,103.59
Total liabilities		**2,103.59**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,370.66**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. — 1 to 29

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Income		
Revenue from operations	14	21,910.20
Other income	15	3.13
Total income		**21,913.33**
Expenses		
Cost of raw materials, components consumed and services rendered	16	21,111.29
Finance costs	17	5.58
Other expenses	18	440.91
Total expenses		**21,557.78**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**355.55**
Tax expenses		
Current tax		89.48
Total tax expenses		**89.48**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		**266.07**
Other comprehensive income for the period		**-**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**266.07**
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each		
Basic and diluted	19	2,660.65

Summary of significant accounting policies	2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	1 to 29

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 09 March 2022	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Issue of equity share capital (note 9)	10,000.00	1.00
As at 31 March 2023	**10,000.00**	**1.00**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	**Total**
As at 09 March 2022	-	-
Additions during the period (note 10)	266.07	266.07
As at 31 March 2023	**266.07**	**266.07**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 may 2023.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	355.55
Adjustments for:	
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	5.58
Interest income	(0.63)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**360.50**
Working capital adjustments	
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(1,396.06)
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(20.46)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(826.57)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	1,427.63
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	669.24
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	6.72
Cash generated from operating activities	**221.00**
Income taxes paid	(140.85)
Cash generated from operating activities	**80.15**
Cash flow from investing activities	
Interest received	0.63
Cash generated from investing activities	**0.63**
Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium	1.00
Interest paid	(5.58)
Cash used in financing activities	**(4.58)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	76.20
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 5)	**76.20**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with banks	
On current accounts	51.20
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than three months	25.00
Total	**76.20**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act, 2013.

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL RENEWABLES EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

ABREL RENEWABLES EPC Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 09 Mar 2022 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-2, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.
The primary business of the Company is Erection, Procurement & Commissioning (EPC) of projects on a turn-key basis and providing other project related solutions.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors 5th May 2023.

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers :

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1. Identify the contract (s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Abrel Renewables EPC Limited

specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

e. **Taxes**
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

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

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Renewables EPC Limited

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

f. Borrowing costs

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

g. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through-out the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

h. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

i. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined Benefit Plans: The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and other post-employment medical benefits, are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period using project unit credit method.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of the period, and any shortfall in the Fund size maintained by the Trust set-up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

The present value of the Defined Benefit Plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation, recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

Other Long-Term Benefits: Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

j. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Equity Investments
Investments in subsidiaries and associate are out of scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associate at cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:

- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Loans and borrowings:

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

k. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

l. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

Intangible Assets and their useful lives are as under:
- Software : 3 years

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL RENEWABLES EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

m. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses of the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

n. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

o. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

3 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.10
Total	**0.10**

4 Trade receivables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Receivables from related parties (Note 20)	1,396.06
Total	**1,396.06**

Break up for security details

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Secured, considered good	-
Unsecured, considered good	1,396.06
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [Note 25]	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [Note 25]	-
Total	**1,396.06**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,396.06	-	-	-	-	1,396.06
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	**1,396.06**	-	-	-	-	**1,396.06**
Not Due (B)						-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)						-
Net Total (A+B-C)	**1,396.06**	-	-	-	-	**1,396.06**
Grand Total	**1,396.06**	-	-	-	-	**1,396.06**

No trade or other receivable is due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. No receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	51.20
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	25.00
Total	**76.20**

Short term deposits are made for varying periods between seven and ninety days, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

6 Other financial assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Other receivables	20.36
Total	**20.36**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

7 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Advance income tax (net of provision of Rs. 89.48 Lakhs)	51.36
Total	**51.36**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	355.55
Applicable tax rate	25.17%
Computed tax expense	**89.48**
Income tax effect of:	
Non deductible expenses	
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	-
Others	-
Total	-
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**89.48**
Effective tax rate	**25.17%**

8 Other current assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with government authorities	250.94
Prepaid expenses	0.09
Advance to vendors	575.28
Other advances	0.27
Total	**826.58**

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

9 Equity share capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital	
5,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**50.00**
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**1.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Issue of shares during the period	10,000	1.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**10,000**	**1.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during five years since the inception of the Company.

(c) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 100% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(d) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	10,000	100.00%
Total	**10,000**	**100.00%**

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	10,000	100.00%
Total	**10,000**	**100.00%**

10 Other equity

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Opening balance	-
Profit for the period	266.07
Closing balance	**266.07**

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

11 Trade payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Note 22)	1,188.67
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	238.96
Total	**1,427.63**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,188.67	-	-	-	1,188.67
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	238.96	-	-	-	238.96
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,427.63	-	-	-	1,427.63

Terms and conditions of trade payables:
Trade payables are non interest bearing and credit period varies as per the terms of the contract/ work order/ purchase order executed with each vendor.

12 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	0.19
Provision for expenses	268.27
Payable to related parties (Note 20)	
- Deputation charges	380.51
- Reimbursement of expenses	20.27
Total	**669.24**

13 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory liabilities	
Tax Deducted at Source	6.72
Total	**6.72**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

14 Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Engineering, Procurement and Construction	
SPV 2	20,587.97
ABReEL	502.53
Hindalco	801.00
Other operating income	
Sale of scrap	18.70
Total	**21,910.20**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Contract balances	As at 31 March 2023
Contract assets	-
Contract liabilities	-
Receivables	
Trade receivables (including related party dues {note 4})	1,396.06
	1,396.06

Transaction Price - Remaining Performance Obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company recognises revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer. Hence, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

15 Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest:	
On Deposits	0.63
Insurance Claim Receipt	2.50
Total	**3.13**

16 Cost of raw materials, components consumed and services rendered

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Cost of raw materials, components consumed and services rendered	21,111.29
Total	**21,111.29**

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

17 Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest cost on borrowings	5.56
Bank charges	0.02
Total	**5.58**

18 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Rates and taxes	0.25
Deputation charges	388.61
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.26
Insurance expenses	1.30
Legal and professional fees	40.50
Repairs and maintenance:	
- Plant and Machinery	4.56
- Others	0.80
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	4.03
Miscellaneous expenses	0.60
Total	**440.91**

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit fees	4.00
Out of pocket expenses	0.03
Total	**4.03**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

19 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	**For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023**
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	266.07
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	10,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**2,660.65**

20 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during period ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists
1. Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (100%)

2. Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Other related parties
1. Fellow subsidiaries of Holding / Ultimate Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited
ABREL EPC Limited
ABReL SPV 2 Limited
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited
Hindalco Industries Limited

(C) Key managerial personnel
Mr. Hemant Kumar Kadel, Director (w.e.f. 09 March 2022)
Mr. Rajesh Shrivastava, Director (w.e.f. 09 March 2022)
Mr. Amitabh Verma, Director (w.e.f. 09 March 2022)

Details of transactions with related parties:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**For the period from 09 March 2022 to 31 March 2023**
1	**Allotment of equity shares including securities premium**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.00
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	
	Principal	400.00
	Interest charged to profit and loss statement	5.56
3	**Inter Corporate Loan repaid**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	
	Principal	400.00
	Interest	4.81
4	**Revenue from operations**	
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	20,587.97
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	502.53
	Hindalco Industries Limited	801.00
5	**Reimbursement of expenses (payable)**	
	ABREL EPC Limited	9.14
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	11.14
6	**Deputation charges**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	134.99
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	253.63
7	**Legal and professional fees**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	17.52

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Details of closing balances of related parties

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
	<u>**Closing balance**</u>	
1	**Share capital including securities premium**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.00
2	**Deputation charges payable**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	81.23
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	299.28
3	**Trade receivables**	
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	497.35
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	99.65
	Hindalco Industries Limited	799.06
4	**Reimbursement of expenses (payable)**	
	ABREL EPC Limited	9.14
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	11.14
5	**Inter corporate loan taken including interest (net of TDS)**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	
	Interest Payable	0.19

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management had relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at arm's length price

Closing balances are presented net of taxes.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

21 Segment information

The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'Erection, Procurement & Commissioning (EPC) of projects on a turn-key basis and providing other project related solutions'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

22 Details of micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	1,188.67
Interest due on above	-
Amount of interest paid during the period	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding periods, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they would be identified as "Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises" on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

23 There are contingent liabilities amounting to Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2023

24 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables (note 4)	1,396.06	1,396.06
Other financial assets (note 3) (note 6)	20.46	20.46
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	76.20	76.20
Total	**1,492.72**	**1,492.72**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade payables (note 11)	1,427.63	1,427.63
Other financial liabilities (note 12)	669.24	669.24
Total	**2,096.87**	**2,096.87**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

25 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to liquidity risk and credit risk.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure arising	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Trade receivables, derivative financial instruments	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Credit monitoring, credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring of the counter parties
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Borrowing facilities diversification

Details relating to the risks are provided here below:

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

a. Trade receivables

The Company has already evaluated the credit worthiness of its customers and did not find any credit risk related to trade receivables. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Total trade receivables as on 31 March 2023 is Rs.1396.06 lakhs

b. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and deposits is generally low as the Company has transacted with reputed banks.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade payables	1,427.62	-	-	-	1,427.62
Other financial liabilities	669.24	-	-	-	669.24
Total	**2,096.86**	-	-	-	**2,096.86**

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
CIN: U40107MH2022PLC378167

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

27 Key Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	% Change#
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	1.13	Not Applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	-	Not Applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	Not Applicable	
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity	Times	1.00	Not Applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not Applicable	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables	Times	15.69	Not Applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables	Times	14.79	Not Applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	82.07	Not Applicable
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	1.21%	Not Applicable
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	135.22%	Not Applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	Not applicable	

This is the first year of company hence comparison is not applicable.

28 Other statutory information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company do not have any transactions with struck off companies.

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial period.

d) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The Company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

29 The Company has been incorporated on 09 March 2022. Hence, prior year/ period comparatives are not available.

For KKC & Associates LLP
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2023

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2023

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABReL Solar Power Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABReL Solar Power Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and 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 ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Director's report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

kkc & associates llp
KB
Chartered Accountants

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') 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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

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

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants KB

11.5. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

15. Attention is drawn to the fact that the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by predecessor auditors whose report dated 05 May 2022 expressed an unmodified opinion on the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

17.1. 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.

17.2. 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.

17.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

17.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

17.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

17.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

17.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

18. 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:

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

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

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

    18.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

    18.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

    18.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 18.4 and 18.5 above contain any material misstatement.

    18.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

    18.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZJ1086

kkc & associates llp
KB
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of ABReL Solar power Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE').

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) is not applicable to the company.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its PPE by which all PPE are verified every year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, all PPE were physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its PPE (including Right of Use assets) during the year.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits which are secured basis the security of current assets at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. (a) to (e) The Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (e) is not applicable to the company.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters/Related Parties (as defined in section 2(76) of the Act which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to parties covered under 185 and 186 of the Act.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services of the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) is not applicable to the company.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have not generally been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities though the delays in deposit have not been serious.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provision of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ('CIC') as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the current year however had cash losses of Rs.25.68 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable / paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat

kkc & associates llp
KB
Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZJ1086

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABReL Solar Power Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '17.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABReL Solar Power Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

kkc & associates llp
KB
Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZJ1086

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets			
Non current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	8,266.53	175.81
Capital Work-in-Progress	3B	14,634.31	60.69
Right of use assets	3C	169.11	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	2.10	0.10
Other non current assets	6	15,289.36	2,626.81
		38,361.41	**2,863.41**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,669.63	250.95
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	-	945.00
Other financial assets	9	182.59	2.59
Current Tax Assets (net)	10	24.47	0.44
Other current assets	11	1,022.28	39.03
		7,898.97	**1,238.01**
Total assets		**46,260.38**	**4,101.42**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	17,656.32	1,936.00
Other equity	13	(153.36)	(25.68)
Total equity		**17,502.96**	**1,910.32**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	26,735.19	2,171.89
Lease Liability	3D	81.34	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	21.31	-
		26,837.84	**2,171.89**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	1,393.11	-
Lease Liability	3D	8.35	-
Trade payables	15		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		4.39	-
Other financial liabilities	16	467.14	9.17
Other current liabilities	17	46.59	10.04
		1,919.58	**19.21**
Total liabilities		**28,757.42**	**2,191.10**
Total equity and liabilities		**46,260.38**	**4,101.42**

Summary of significant accounting policies	2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	**1 to 33**

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL Solar Power Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Pooja Dharia
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 43679

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	364.29	-
Other income	19	46.65	-
Total income		**410.94**	-
Expenses			
Operation and maintenance expenses	20	24.41	-
Finance costs	21	184.56	0.47
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	120.87	-
Other expenses	23	187.47	25.21
Total expenses		**517.31**	**25.68**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax		**(106.37)**	**(25.68)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	21.31	-
Total tax expenses		**21.31**	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**(127.68)**	**(25.68)**
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(127.68)**	**(25.68)**
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	24	(0.31)	(7.98)

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. — **1 to 33**

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL Solar Power Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Pooja Dharia
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 43679

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 31 August 2021		
Issue of equity share capital (Refer note 12)	1,93,60,000	1,936.00
As at 31 March 2022	**1,93,60,000**	**1,936.00**

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2022	**1,93,60,000**	**1,936.00**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,93,60,000**	**1,936.00**
Issue of equity share capital (Refer note 12)	15,72,03,200	15,720.32
As at 31 March 2023	**17,65,63,200**	**17,656.32**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Total
As at 31 August 2021	-	-
Additions during the year (Refer note 13)	(25.68)	(25.68)
As at 31 March 2022	**(25.68)**	**(25.68)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Total
As at 1 April 2022	**(25.68)**	**(25.68)**
Additions during the year (Refer note 13)	(127.68)	(127.68)
As at 31 March 2023	**(153.36)**	**(153.36)**

Summary of significant accounting policies (Refer note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL Solar Power Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Pooja Dharia
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 43679

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	(106.37)	(25.68)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	120.87	-
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	184.56	0.46
Interest income	(46.65)	-
Stamp Duty and Filing Fees on issue of shares	152.00	20.09
Operating profit before working capital changes	**304.41**	**(5.13)**
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(161.84)	(0.10)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(255.24)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	4.39	7.56
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	14.46	-
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	36.55	10.04
Cash generated from operating activities	**(57.27)**	**12.37**
Income taxes paid	(24.03)	(0.44)
Cash generated from operating activities	**(81.30)**	**11.93**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(34,151.60)	(2,823.45)
Interest received	28.50	1.82
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (placed)/ redeemed (net)	943.00	(945.00)
Cash used in investing activities	**(33,180.10)**	**(3,766.63)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	15,720.32	1,936.00
Stamp Duty and Filing Fees on issue of shares	(152.00)	(20.09)
Proceeds from borrowings	24,767.07	2,179.85
Repayment of borrowings	-	-
Loan transaction expenses paid	(929.75)	(20.39)
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	7,662.93	1,606.00
Repayment of inter corporate loan	(6,319.00)	(1,606.00)
Payment of lease liability	(82.74)	-
Interest paid	(986.75)	(69.71)
Cash generated from financing activities	**39,680.08**	**4,005.65**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,418.68	250.95
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	250.95	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 10)	**6,669.63**	**250.95**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	479.63	16.37
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	6,190.00	200.00
Other bank balances*	-	34.58
Total	**6,669.63**	**250.95**

*Demand draft not yet encashed

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act, 2013.

KKC & associates llp KB Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications / transaction cost	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-non-current	2,171.89	24,767.07	(203.77)	26,735.19
Borrowings-current	-	1,343.93	49.18	1,393.11
Total	**2,171.89**	**26,111.00**	**(154.59)**	**28,128.30**

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 August 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications / transaction cost	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings-non-current	-	2,179.85	(7.96)	2,171.89
Borrowings-current	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**2,179.85**	**(7.96)**	**2,171.89**

Summary of significant accounting policies (Refer note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL Solar Power Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Pooja Dharia
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 43679

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

ABReL Solar Power Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 31 August 2021 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-2, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 11 May 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- 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 period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.
The Company uses valuation techniques, wherever required, that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue Recognition

The Company is in the business of supply of power to its customer. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognized when solar power generated is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized

(i) Revenue from sale of solar power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered at the contracted rate.

Revenue from such contracts is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered. The Company has identified supply of power over the term of PPA as a single performance obligation and is recognizing revenue over time using a single measure of progress. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer.

The customers are billed on a monthly basis and are given an average credit period of 7 to 30 days for payment.

kkc & associates llp KB Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when customers obtain control of promised goods.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(d) Unbilled Revenue
Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

e. Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Current income tax, relating to items recognised outside profit or loss, is recognised outside profit or loss in other comprehensive income (OCI). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction in other comprehensive income. The Management periodically evaluates

KB
kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

f. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not subject to depreciation, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or replacement or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or replacement or retirement of an item of PPE, is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Plant and Equipment: 30 years
- Building: 30 years

KB
Chartered Accountants
KKC & associates llp

ABReL Solar Power Limited

- Office equipment: 3-5 years
- Vehicles: 4-5 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 10 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates plant and equipment and building over estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

g. Borrowing costs

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

h. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through-out the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

KB Chartered Accountants kkc & associates llp ★

ABReL Solar Power Limited ★

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

i. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

j. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined Benefit Plans: The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and other post-employment medical benefits, are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period using project unit credit method.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of the period, and any shortfall in the Fund size maintained by the Trust set-up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

KB
kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

The present value of the Defined Benefit Plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation, recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

Other Long-Term Benefits: Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Equity Investments
Investments in subsidiaries and associate are out of scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associate at cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track

KB Chartered Accountants KKC & associates llp

ABReL Solar Power Limited

changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:
- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:
Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible Assets and their useful lives are as under:
- Software : 3 years

n. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses of the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

p. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

q. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code) amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3A Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
1	Plant and equipment	Ganjam (25 MWp DC)	-	8,145.14	-	8,145.14	-	117.82	-	117.82	8,027.32
2	Building	Ganjam (25 MWp DC)	-	65.03	-	65.03	-	1.63	-	1.63	63.40
3	Freehold land	Ganjam (25 MWp DC)	175.81	-	-	175.81	-	-	-	-	175.81
	Total		**175.81**	**8,210.17**	**-**	**8,385.98**	**-**	**119.45**	**-**	**119.45**	**8,266.53**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
			As at 31 August 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 August 2021	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022
1	Freehold land	Ganjam project	-	175.81	-	175.81	-	-	-	-	175.81
	Total		-	175.81	-	175.81	-	-	-	-	175.81

Property, plant and equipment pledged as security
All assets under property, plant and equipment has been pledged as security for borrowings by the Company (Refer note 14)

Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company
All the title deeds of immovable properties are held in name of the Company, hence the above disclosure is not applicable to the Company.

ABReL Solar Power Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants KB

3B Capital Work-in-Progress

The details of Capital Work-in-Progress are as follows:

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Ganjam (25 MWp DC)	1,049.62	60.69
Vilayat Veraval (35.30 MWp DC)	13,583.93	-
Grasim MP Hybrid	0.76	-
Total	**14,634.31**	**60.69**

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Ganjam (25 MWp DC)	1,049.62				
	Vilayat Veraval (35.30 MWp DC)	13,583.93				
	Grasim MP Hybrid	0.76	-	-	-	0.76
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Work-in-Progress, whose completion is overdue compared to its original plan :

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Project	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Ganjam (25 MWp DC)	1,049.62	-	-	-	1,049.62
Vilayat Veraval (35.30 MWp DC)	13,583.93	-	-	-	13,583.93

As at 31 March 2022

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Ganjam (25 MWp DC)	60.69	-	-	-	60.69
Projects temporarily suspended		-	-	-	-	-

Capitalised borrowing costs

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised for the year amounts to Rs.873.34 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs.42.66 Lakhs), of which Rs. 637.47 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs. 42.66 lakhs) has been capitalised under capital work in progress and Rs. 235.87 lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil) has been capitalised under property, plant and equipment. The rates for borrowings from banks are as mentioned in note 14.

For capital-work-in progress, there are no projects that has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

3C Right of Use Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Amortisation for the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
1	Leasehold land		-	170.53	-	170.53	-	1.42	-	1.42	169.11

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
			As at 31 August 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 August 2021	Amortisation for the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022
1	Leasehold land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Title deeds of Immovable Properties and lease deeds of Right of use asset not held in name of the Company
All the title deeds of immovable properties and lease deeds of Right of use asset are held in name of the Company, hence the above disclosure is not applicable to the Company.

3D Lease liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non Current Lease Liability	81.34	-
Current Lease Liability	8.35	-
Total	**89.69**	**-**

(a) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening lease liability	-	-
Addition during the year	170.53	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	1.90	-
Payment of lease liabilities	82.74	-
	89.69	-

(b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Maturity Analysis – Contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than one year	8.35	-
One to five years	41.73	-
More than five years	191.97	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	242.05	-

(c) Impact of Ind AS 116 has resulted in lower other expenses by 2.71 Lacs and (March 31, 2022: Rs Nil) whereas,
Finance Costs and Depreciation and Amortisation expenses are higher by Rs 1.90 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs Nil) and Rs 1.42 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs Nil) respectively

(d) Amount Recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest on Lease Liability	1.90	-
Depreciation on ROU Asset	1.42	-

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.10	0.10
Deposits with maturity of more than twelve months	2.00	-
Total	**2.10**	**0.10**

5 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

31 March 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2023
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (Refer note a)	-	351.07		351.07
	-	351.07	-	351.07
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-	(358.51)		(358.51)
Right to use asset and liability		(13.87)		(13.87)
	-	(372.38)	-	(372.38)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	(21.31)	-	(21.31)

31 March 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 August 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (Refer note a)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-	-	-

Notes:

a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company.

6 Other non current assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances (unsecured,considered good) (including related parties {Refer note 25})	15,289.36	2,626.81
Total	**15,289.36**	**2,626.81**

kkc & associates llp
KB
Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

7 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	479.63	16.37
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	6,190.00	200.00
Other bank balances*	-	34.58
Total	**6,669.63**	**250.95**

*Demand draft not yet encashed

Short term deposits are made for varying periods between seven and ninety days, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

8 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	-	945.00
Total	**-**	**945.00**

9 Other financial assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on deposits	20.75	2.59
Unbilled revenue (including related party {Refer note 25})	65.67	-
Other receivables from related parties (Refer note 25)	56.93	-
Other receivables (Refer note 29)	39.24	-
Total	**182.59**	**2.59**

10 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance income tax and TDS Receivable [net of provision Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil)]	24.47	0.44
Total	**24.47**	**0.44**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(106.37)**	**(25.68)**
Applicable tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Computed tax expense	**(18.25)**	**(4.41)**
Income tax effect of:		
Non deductible expenses		
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	26.08	-
Right to use asset and liability	14.44	-
Others	(0.96)	4.41
Total	**39.57**	**4.41**
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**21.31**	**0.00**
Effective tax rate	**-20.04%**	**-0.02%**

11 Other current assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Prepaid expenses	1,003.16	39.03
Other advances	19.12	-
Total	**1,022.28**	**39.03**

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Solar Power Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

12 Equity share capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital 18,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 2,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	**18,000.00**	**2,000.00**
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital 17,65,63,200 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 1,93,60,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	**17,656.32**	**1,936.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	No. of Shares		Rs. in Lakhs	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year/ period	1,93,60,000	-	1,936.00	-
Issue of shares during the year/ period	15,72,03,200	1,93,60,000	15,720.32	1,936.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year/period	**17,65,63,200**	**1,93,60,000**	**17,656.32**	**1,936.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back since the inception of the Company.

(c) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 74% shareholding and Grasim Industries Limited is an associate with 26% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(d) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	13,06,56,768	74.00%	1,43,26,400	74.00%
Grasim Industries Limited	4,59,06,432	26.00%	50,33,600	26.00%
Total	**17,65,63,200**	**100.00%**	**1,93,60,000**	**100.00%**

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	13,06,56,768	74.00%	1,43,26,400	74.00%
Grasim Industries Limited	4,59,06,432	26.00%	50,33,600	26.00%
Total	**17,65,63,200**	**100.00%**	**1,93,60,000**	**100.00%**

(f) On 7 October 2022, the Company allotted 2,71,04,000 Equity Shares of face value of Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 2,710.40 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders.

On 6 March 2023, the Company allotted 13,00,99,200 Equity Shares of face value of Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 13,009.92 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

13 Other equity

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(25.68)	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(127.68)	(25.68)
Closing balance	**(153.36)**	**(25.68)**
Total	**(153.36)**	**(25.68)**

14 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	8,154.46	-
Letter of credit discounted	18,629.91	2,171.89
	26,784.37	**2,171.89**
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	49.18	-
Total non current borrowings	**26,735.19**	**2,171.89**
Current		
Secured		
Current maturity of long term debt	49.18	-
Unsecured		
Inter corporate loan	1,343.93	-
Total current borrowings	**1,393.11**	**-**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Effective interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
ICICI Bank Limited	8,197.00	8,154.46	8.10% - 8.65%	The loan is repayable in 78 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2024. The maturity of the loan is 30 June 2043.
Letter of credit				
RBL Bank	7,452.48	7,435.54	4.75% - 8.18%	The loan is repayable in 76 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2023. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with RBL Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 31 December 2041.
ICICI Bank	11,297.43	11,194.37	7.10% - 7.90%	The loan is repayable in 78 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2024. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with ICICI Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 30 June 2043.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan Aditya Birla Renewables Ltd	1,343.93	1,343.93	8.25% - 8.95%	The loan is repayable in 8 tranches on or before 24 September 2023

KB

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Effective interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Letter of credit				
RBL Bank	2,179.85	2,171.89	4.75%	The loan is repayable in 76 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2023. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with RBL Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 31 December 2041.

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:
1) First charge on the assets of the projects, both present and future, located at Ganjam, Veraval and Nagda (Grasim MP Hybrid)
2) Exclusive charge on respective project's current assets, all cashflows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, uncalled capital, present and future.
3) Exclusive charge on respective collection account, debt service reserve account and other reserves and any other bank accounts of the borrower except dividend distribution account.

Loan covenants

Bank loan contains certain debt covenants relating to limitations on indebtness, debt-equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, total outstanding liability to networth ratio and fixed asset coverage ratio. These covenants are to be tested as per the terms and conditions of the respective loan agreements. The Company has not defaulted on any loans which were due for payment.

Charge
The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

15 Trade payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 27)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	4.39	-
Total	**4.39**	**-**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	4.39	-	-	-	4.39
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4.39	-	-	-	4.39

As at 31 March 2022

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Terms and conditions of trade payables:
Trade payables are non interest bearing and credit period varies as per the terms of the contract/ work order/ purchase order executed with each vendor.

16 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Liability for capital expenditure {including dues of related party (Refer note 25)}	423.01	1.61
Provision for expenses	10.63	3.78
Other payables	0.67	3.78
Payable to related parties (Refer note 25)		
- ICD interest accrued but not due	22.11	-
- Reimbursement of expenses	10.72	-
Total	**467.14**	**9.17**

17 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source	43.40	10.04
Goods and Service Tax payable	3.19	-
Total	**46.59**	**10.04**

KB
kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

18 Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Solar power generation		
Ganjam (25 MWp DC)	364.29	-
Total	**364.29**	-

The Company has entered into PPAs with the customers for supply of solar power.

The Company operates only in one reportable segment i.e., 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and other project activities'. The entire revenue from operations pertains to solar power business. Hence the Company has further not disaggregated operating revenues.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Contract balances	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unbilled revenue (including related party dues {Refer note 25})	65.67	-
	65.67	-

Performance obligation is satisfied on the supply of power and payment due is as per the terms of the PPA.

Transaction Price - Remaining Performance Obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company recognises revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer. Hence, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

19 Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Interest:		
On Deposits	46.65	-
Total	**46.65**	-

20 Operation and maintenance expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses	24.41	-
Total	**24.41**	-

KB
Chartered Accountants
kkc & associates llp

ABReL Solar Power Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

21 Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings	182.67	0.46
Interest on lease liability	1.90	-
Bank charges	-	0.01
Total	**184.57**	**0.47**

22 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Depreciation on property, plants and equipment	119.45	-
Depreciation on rights of use of assets	1.42	-
Total	**120.87**	**-**

23 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Rates and taxes	120.36	2.02
Stamp duty on issue of shares	32.00	18.19
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.05	-
Insurance expenses	5.16	-
Legal and professional fees	9.93	0.76
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	5.39	4.13
Director Sitting Fees	11.56	-
Miscellaneous expenses	3.02	0.11
Total	**187.47**	**25.21**

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors (including GST)	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	5.39	4.13
Total	**5.39**	**4.13**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

24 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	(127.68)	(25.68)
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (in Lakhs)	4,16,96,666	3,21,972
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(0.31)**	**(7.98)**

25 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during year ended 31 March 2023
(A) Related parties where control exists
1. Holding Company
(a) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (74%)

2. Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited and 26% stake held on its own account)

(B) Other related parties
1. Fellow subsidiaries of Holding / Ultimate Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited
ABReL EPCCO Services Limited
ABREL EPC Limited

2. Key managerial personnel
Mr. Amitabh Verma, Director (w.e.f. 31 August 2021)
Mr. Samir Dash, Director (w.e.f. 23 March 2022)
Mr. Bhupendranath Bhargava, Independent Director (w.e.f. 05 May 2022)
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Patra, Independent Director (w.e.f. 05 May 2022)

Details of transactions with related parties: (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 31 August 2021 to 31 March 2022
1	**Allotment of equity shares including securities premium**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	11,633.04	1,432.64
	Grasim Industries Limited	4,087.28	503.36
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	3,773.93	1,606.00
	Interest capitalised in capital work in progress	55.39	18.48
	Interest charged to statement of Profit and Loss	3.54	0.46
	Grasim Industries Limited		
	Principal	3,889.00	-
	Interest capitalised in capital work in progress	41.41	-
	Interest charged to statement of Profit and Loss	1.36	-
3	**Inter Corporate Loan repaid**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	2,430.00	1,606.00
	Interest	34.35	18.94
	Grasim Industries Limited		
	Principal	3,889.00	-
	Interest	42.77	-
4	**Revenue from operations**		
	Grasim Industries Limited	364.29	-
5	**Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) (including GST)**		
	ABREL EPC Limited	2,891.78	-
6	**Purchase of EPC equipment/services**		
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	250.48	-
7	**Capital advance given**		
	ABREL EPC Limited	7,619.77	-
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	173.91	-
8	**Reimbursement of expenses (receivable)**		
	Grasim Industries Limited	56.93	-
9	**Reimbursement of expenses (payable)**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	19.21	14.79
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	1.10	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	7.24	-
10	**Director sitting fees (including GST)**		
	Bhupendranath Bhargava	5.78	-
	Sanjay Kumar Patra	5.78	-

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Details of closing balances of related parties (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Closing balance		
1	**Share capital including securities premium**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	13,065.68	1,432.64
	Grasim Industries Limited	4,590.64	503.36
2	**Inter Corporate Loans taken including interest (net of TDS)**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	1,343.93	-
	Interest	22.11	-
3	**Unbilled revenue**		
	Grasim Industries Limited	65.67	-
4	**Reimbursement of expenses (receivable)**		
	Grasim Industries Limited	56.93	-
5	**Reimbursement of expenses (payable)**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2.39	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	1.10	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	7.24	-
6	**Capital advances**		
	ABREL EPC Limited	4,725.40	-
7	**Liability for capital expenditure**		
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	72.32	-

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management had relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at arm's length price

Closing balances are presented net of taxes.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

26 Segment information

The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and and other project activities'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

27 Details of micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
Amount of interest paid during the period	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they would be identified as "Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises" on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

28 Capital Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Estimated amount to be paid for contracts executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	43,208.58	6,438.18
Total	43,208.58	6,438.18

29 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as liability:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Brief description	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
State Load Dispatch Centre Charges	Demand for under-injection charges by Grid Corporation of Odisha (Gridco) not acknowledged as liability	89.11	-

30 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Other financial assets (Refer note 4) (Refer note 9)	184.69	2.69	184.69	2.69
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7)	6,669.63	250.95	6,669.63	250.95
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 8)	-	945.00	-	945.00
Total	**6,854.32**	**1,198.64**	**6,854.32**	**1,198.64**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (Refer note 14)	28,128.30	2,171.89	28,128.30	2,171.89
Trade payables (Refer note 15)	4.39	-	4.39	-
Other financial liabilities (Refer note 16)	556.83	9.17	556.83	9.17
Total	**28,689.52**	**2,181.06**	**28,689.52**	**2,181.06**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants KB

ABReL Solar Power Limited

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(A) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments, including investments and deposits, payables and borrowings.

The Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure arising	Measurement	Management
Interest rate risk	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, interest rate movements	Interest rate swaps and loan takeover for long term borrowings diversification
Credit risk	Trade receivables, derivative financial instruments	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Credit monitoring, credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring of the counter parties
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Borrowing facilities diversification

Details relating to the risks are provided here below:

(B) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk due to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and revisits its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for 1% change in rate

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	28,290.84	282.91
31 March 2022	1%	2,179.85	21.80

(C) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

a. Trade receivables

The Company has already evaluated the credit worthiness of its customers and did not find any credit risk related to trade receivables. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Total trade receivables as on 31 March 2023 is Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil)

b. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits, derivative instruments is generally low as the Company has transacted with reputed banks.

KB
kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(D) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	1,393.11	1,990.70	1,710.24	23,196.79	28,290.84
Trade payables	4.39	-	-	-	4.39
Other financial liabilities	556.83	-	-	-	556.83
Total	**1,954.33**	**1,990.70**	**1,710.24**	**23,196.79**	**28,852.06**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	-	180.93	172.21	1,826.71	2,179.85
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	9.17	-	-	-	9.17
Total	**9.17**	**180.93**	**172.21**	**1,826.71**	**2,189.02**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

(E) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide maximum returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity

The Company monitors capital using debt to equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loan and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings	28,128.30	2,171.89
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(6,669.63)	(250.95)
Net debt	**21,458.67**	**1,920.94**
Equity	17,502.96	1,910.32
Gearing Ratio	**1.23**	**1.01**

In addition, the Company has financial covenants relating to the borrowing facilities taken from the lenders like debt service coverage ratio, assets coverage ratio, debt-equity ratio and total outstanding liability to net worth ratio which are required to be maintained by the Company as per the terms and considerations of the loan agreement.

KB
kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Solar Power Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PLC366642

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

32 **Key Ratios**

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	% Change	Reason for variation*
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	4.11	64.44	(93.61%)	Ratio is lower in current year due to increase in current liabilities primarily due to intercorporate
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	1.61	1.14	41.35%	Ratio is higher in current year due to issue of right shares to existing shareholders.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	0.19	0.02	1137.19%	Ratio is higher in current year due to increase in depreciation and finance cost.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	(0.01)	(0.01)	(2.14%)	Ratio is lower in current year due to increase in shareholder's equity due to issuance of shares.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable			
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	-	-	-	Not Applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	11.13	-	-	Not Applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	0.06	-	-	Not Applicable
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	-35.05%	-	(0.35%)	Primarily due to company has started operation in the current year.
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	0.17%	-0.62%	0.79%	Primarily due to company has started generating revenue from operation in the current year.
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	1.27%	-	1.27%	Primarily due to company has invested in fixed deposits

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

33 **Other statutory information**

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

d) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The Company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL Solar Power Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Pooja Dharia
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 43679

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL Solar Power Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABReL SPV 2 Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and 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 ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Director's report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

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

    11.5. 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.

12. 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.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

15. Attention is drawn to the fact that the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by predecessor auditors whose report dated 03 May 2022 expressed an unmodified opinion on the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    17.1. 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.

    17.2. 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.

    17.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    17.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    17.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    17.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

    17.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

18. 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:

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

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

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

18.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

18.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

18.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 18.4 and 18.5 above contain any material misstatement.

18.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

18.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning 1 April 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZL9305

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of ABReL SPV 2 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Referred to in paragraph 16 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE').

(B) The Company has not capitalised any intangible assets in the books of the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) is not applicable to the company.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its PPE by which all PPE are verified every year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, PPE were not physically verified by the Management during the year owing to capitalisation at the end of the year.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its PPE (including Right of Use assets) during the year.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. The Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to parties covered under 185 and 186 of the Act.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services of the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) is not applicable to the company.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provision of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ('CIC') as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has one CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration with Reserve Bank of India and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. The amount of cash loss is Rs. 676.56 lakhs in the financial year and Rs. 45.39 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZL9305

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABReL SPV 2 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '17.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABReL SPV 2 Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPZL9305

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets			
Non current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	63,812.85	-
Capital Work-in-Progress	3B	15,591.58	74.31
Right of use assets	3C	1,043.22	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	4.24	0.10
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	352.44	-
Other non current assets	6	253.34	38.46
		81,057.67	**112.87**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	939.44	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	348.06	293.32
Other financial assets	9	467.84	0.33
Current Tax Assets (net)	10	4.75	0.69
Other current assets	11	193.63	-
		1,953.72	**294.34**
Total assets		**83,011.39**	**407.21**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	11,263.17	490.00
Other equity	13	(1,099.98)	(93.70)
Total equity		**10,163.19**	**396.30**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	69,639.95	-
Lease Liability	3D	975.70	-
		70,615.65	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	707.20	-
Lease Liability	3D	76.71	-
Trade payables	15		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		4.72	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		7.88	-
Other financial liabilities	16	1,341.25	7.34
Other current liabilities	17	94.79	3.57
		2,232.55	**10.91**
Total liabilities		**72,848.20**	**10.91**
Total equity and liabilities		**83,011.39**	**407.21**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 1 to 33

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Saurabh Sawant
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	1,404.78	-
Other income	19	0.03	-
Total income		**1,404.81**	-
Expenses			
Direct expenses	20	61.04	-
Finance costs	21	1,857.63	0.50
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	788.87	-
Other expenses	23	162.71	44.89
Total expenses		**2,870.25**	**45.39**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax		**(1,465.43)**	**(45.39)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	(352.44)	-
Total tax expenses		**(352.44)**	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**(1,112.99)**	**(45.39)**
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,112.99)**	**(45.39)**
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	24	(1.91)	(1.23)

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. — 1 to 33

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023.

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Saurabh Sawant
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

A) Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2021	5,000	0.50
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	5,000	0.50
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	48,95,000	489.50
As at 31 March 2022	**49,00,000**	**490.00**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2022	49,00,000	490.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as at 31 March 2023	49,00,000	490.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	10,77,31,690	10,773.17
As at 31 March 2023	**11,26,31,690**	**11,263.17**

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Total
As at 1 April 2021	(48.31)	-	(48.31)
Additions during the year (note 13)	(45.39)	-	(45.39)
As at 31 March 2022	**(93.70)**	-	**(93.70)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Total
As at 1 April 2022	(93.70)	-	(93.70)
Additions during the year (note 13)	(1,112.99)	106.71	(1,006.28)
As at 31 March 2023	**(1,206.69)**	**106.71**	**(1,099.98)**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 may 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Saurabh Sawant
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	(1,465.43)	(45.39)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	788.87	-
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	1,849.44	0.50
Stamp duty and filing fees on issue of shares	98.80	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,271.68**	**(44.89)**
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(939.44)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(471.66)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(388.93)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	12.60	-
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	831.42	(2.26)
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	91.22	3.37
Cash generated from operating activities	**406.89**	**(43.79)**
Income taxes paid	(4.06)	(0.69)
Cash generated from operating activities	**402.83**	**(44.48)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(79,608.71)	(113.17)
Interest received	-	6.68
Cash used in investing activities	**(79,608.71)**	**(106.49)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium	10,879.88	489.50
Stamp duty and filing fees on issue of shares	(98.80)	-
Proceeds from borrowings	62,003.07	-
Repayment of borrowings	(766.74)	-
Loan transaction expenses paid	387.67	-
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	23,008.50	-
Repayment of inter corporate loan	(14,309.30)	(50.00)
Payment of lease liability	(17.69)	-
Interest paid	(1,825.98)	(0.59)
Cash generated from financing activities	**79,260.61**	**438.91**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	54.73	287.94
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	293.32	5.38
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 10)	**348.05**	**293.32**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	348.06	13.32
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than three months	-	280.00
Total	**348.06**	**293.32**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method set out in IND AS 7, prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, of the Companies Act, 2013.

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-non-current	-	61,236.33	8,403.62	69,639.95
Borrowings-current	-	8,699.20	(7,992.00)	707.20
Total	-	**69,935.53**	**411.62**	**70,347.15**

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached of even date
For KKC & Associates LLP
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Place: Mumbai
Date:

Saurabh Sawant
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

1. Corporate information

ABReL SPV 2 Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 31 August 2021 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-2, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 11 May 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- 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 period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.
The Company uses valuation techniques, wherever required, that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue Recognition

The Company is in the business of supply of power to its customer. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognized when solar power generated is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized

(i) Revenue from sale of solar power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered at the contracted rate.

Revenue from such contracts is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered. The Company has identified supply of power over the term of PPA as a single performance obligation and is recognizing revenue over time using a single measure of progress. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer.

The customers are billed on a monthly basis and are given an average credit period of 7 to 30 days for payment.

There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when customers obtain control of promised goods.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(d) Unbilled Revenue
Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

e. Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

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

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

f. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not subject to depreciation, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or replacement or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or replacement or retirement of an item of PPE, is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Plant and Equipment: 30 years
- Building: 30 years
- Office equipment: 3-5 years
- Vehicles: 4-5 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 10 years

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates plant and equipment and building over estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

g. Borrowing costs

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

h. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through-out the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

i. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are possible but not probable obligations as on reporting date, based on the available evidence. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

j. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined Benefit Plans: The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and other post-employment medical benefits, are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period using project unit credit method.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of the period, and any shortfall in the Fund size maintained by the Trust set-up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

The present value of the Defined Benefit Plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation, recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

Other Long-Term Benefits: Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial assets and Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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 at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Assets:

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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.

(ii) Equity Investments
Investments in subsidiaries and associate are out of scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associate at cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets
The Company derecognises 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises an associated liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

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

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition:
- At fair value through profit or loss,
- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables or,
- As derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, if any

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognized net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including derivative financial instruments.

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:
- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible Assets and their useful lives are as under:
- Software : 3 years

n. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses of the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net 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.

p. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

q. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code) amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3A Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Disposal/Adjustmen	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
1	Plant and equipment	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited Project (GUVNL)	-	64,593.93	-	64,593.93	-	781.09	-	781.09	63,812.85
	Total		**-**	**64,593.93**	**-**	**64,593.93**	**-**	**781.09**	**-**	**781.09**	**63,812.85**

Property, plant and equipment pledged as security
All assets under property, plant and equipment has been pledged as security for borrowings by the Company (note 14).

3B Capital Work-in-Progress
The details of Capital Work-in-Progress are as follows:

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited Project (GUVNL)	15,591.58	74.31
Total	**15,591.58**	**74.31**

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited Project (GUVNL)	15,517.27	67.80	6.51	-	15,591.58
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2022

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited Project (GUVNL)	67.80	6.51	-	-	74.31
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-

For capital-work-in progress:
1) There are no projects whose completion is overdue to its original plan.
2) There are no projects that has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan

Capitalised borrowing costs
The amount of borrowing costs capitalised for the year amounts to Rs.1902.06 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs.Nil), of which Rs. 661.59 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil) has been capitalised under capital work in progress and Rs. 1240.47 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs.Nil) has been capitalised under property, plant and equipment. The rates for borrowings from banks are as mentioned in note 14.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3C Right of Use Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Amortisation for the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
1	Leasehold Land	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited Project (GUVNL)	-	1,051.00	-	1,051.00	-	7.78	-	7.78	1,043.22

Title deeds of Immovable Properties and lease deeds of Right of use asset not held in name of the Company

All the title deeds of immovable properties and lease deeds of Right of use asset are held in name of the Company, hence the above disclosure is not applicable to the Company.

3D Lease liabilities

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening lease liability	-	-
Addition during the year	1,051.00	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	19.09	-
Payment of lease liabilities	17.69	-
	1,052.40	-

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Maturity Analysis – Contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than one year	76.71	-
One to five years	397.12	-
More than five years	2,400.48	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	2,874.31	-
Lease liabilities included in the Statement of financial position	1,052.40	-
Current	76.71	-
Non- Current	975.70	-

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	4.24	0.10
Total	**4.24**	**0.10**

5 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

31 March 2023

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2023
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	-	5,317.76	-	5,317.76
Right to use asset and liability	-	2.31	-	2.31
	-	5,320.07	-	5,320.07
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes		(4,967.63)	-	(4,967.63)
	-	(4,967.63)	-	(4,967.63)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	**352.44**	-	**352.44**

Notes:
a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company.

6 Other non current assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances (unsecured,considered good)	253.14	38.46
Prepaid expenses	0.20	-
Total	**253.34**	**38.46**

7 Trade receivables

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Others	939.44	-
Total	**939.44**	-

Break up for security details

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	939.44	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 31]	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 31]	-	-
Total	**939.44**	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	939.44	-	-	-	-	939.44
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	**939.44**	-	-	-	-	**939.44**
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	**939.44**	-	-	-	-	**939.44**
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 9)						465.34
Grand Total	**939.44**	-	-	-	-	**1,404.78**

Trade receivables are generally on terms as set out in the Power Purchase Agreements. No trade or other receivable is due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. No receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

8 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	348.06	13.32
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	-	280.00
Total	**348.06**	**293.32**

Short term deposits are made for varying periods between seven and ninety days, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

9 Other financial assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on deposits	-	0.33
Unbilled revenue	465.34	-
Other receivables from related parties (note 25)	2.50	-
Total	**467.84**	**0.33**

10 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance income tax [net of provision Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Nil)]	4.75	0.69
Total	**4.75**	**0.69**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	(1,465.43)	(45.39)
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	**(368.82)**	**(11.42)**
Income tax effect of:		
Non deductible expenses		
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	24.87	-
Others	(8.48)	(0.11)
Total	**16.38**	**(0.11)**
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**(352.44)**	**(11.53)**
Effective tax rate	**24.05%**	**25.41%**

11 Other current assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	7.55	-
Prepaid expenses	169.33	-
Other advances	16.75	-
Total	**193.63**	**-**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

12 Equity share capital

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital		
15,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 4,60,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	**15,000.00**	**4,600.00**
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital		
11,26,31,690 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 49,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	**11,263.17**	**490.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	No. of Shares		Rs. In Lakhs	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	49,00,000	5,000	490.00	0.50
Issue of shares during the year	10,77,31,690	48,95,000	10,773.17	489.50
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	**11,26,31,690**	**49,00,000**	**11,263.17**	**490.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during five years since the inception of the Company.

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 100% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(c) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	11,26,31,690	100.00%	49,00,000	100.00%
Total	11,26,31,690	100.00%	49,00,000	100.00%

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	11,26,31,690	100%	49,00,000	100%
Total	11,26,31,690	100%	49,00,000	100%

(e) On 16 June 2022, the Company allotted 4,01,80,000 Equity Shares of face value of Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 4,018.00 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders.

On 19 August 2022, the Company allotted 3,44,24,723 Equity Shares of face value of Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10.31 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 3,549.19 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders.

On 29 March 2023, the Company allotted 3,31,26,967 Equity Shares of face value of Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 3,312.70 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders.

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

13 Other equity

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(93.70)	(48.31)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(1,112.99)	(45.39)
Closing balance	**(1,206.69)**	**(93.70)**
Securities premium		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the year	106.72	-
Closing balance	**106.72**	-
Total	**(1,099.98)**	**(93.70)**

Nature and purpose of reserve
Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It can be used for the purposes mentioned in section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

14 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	61,647.95	-
Unsecured		
Inter corporate loan	7,992.00	-
Total non current borrowings	**69,639.95**	-
Unsecured		
Inter corporate loan	707.20	-
Total current borrowings	**707.20**	-

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
IndusInd Bank	62,003.07	61,647.95	7.85 to 8.96%	The loan is repayable in 76 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 30 June 2024 last installment falling due in March 2043.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Grasim Industries	7,992.00	7,992.00	6.59% to 8.60%	The loan is repayable in four tranches on or before 25 August 2025.
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	707.20	707.20	8.90% to 9.55%	The loan is repayable in six tranches on or before 25 September 2023.
	70,702.27	**70,347.15**		

Security
The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:
a) First charge on entire movable assets, both present and future including inventory, receivables, machinery spares and all other movable properties of the Borrower;
b) First charge on all present and future immovable properties (Including land) related to the Project, both freehold and leasehold (if any) of the Borrower;
c) First charge on all the bank accounts of the Borrower including but not limited to Escrow Account and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) created in the form of Fixed Deposit or irrevocable Bank Guarantee, to service the Interest payment and principal repayment under the Facility and all funds from time to time deposited therein and all funds of the Borrower, the Project Proceeds and all Permitted Investments or other securities of the Borrower, both present and future related to the project;
d) First charge on all current assets of the Borrower Including revenues and receivables whether or not deposited in the Accounts, the book debts, the operating cash flows and all other commissions and revenues and cash, both present and future;
e) First charge on all Intangible assets of the Borrower Including but not limited to the goodwill, undertaking and uncalled capital, present and future
f) First charge on all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in (a) Project Agreements (Including but not limited to EPC Contracts, PPA, Insurance Contracts) as. amended, varied or supplemented from time to time; (b) the Clearances, subject to Applicable Law and (c) any Letter of Credit (including LC If provided from off taker under PPA subject to Offtaker allowing assignment of LC), Guarantee, Performance Bond, Corporate Guarantee, Bank Guarantee or Warranty (including Warranty extended by module supplier under module supply agreement) provided by any party to the Project Agreements.(Including assignment of PPA).

Loan covenants
- Project Debt: Promoter Contribution ratio of maximum 80:20 to be maintained during the construction period
- Maintain a Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR} of a minimum of 1.10x from the first full year of operations of the Project;

The covenants will be tested on the basis of 12 months audited financials every year during the currency of the loan and shall be certified by the Authorized signatory of the Borrower. The first test to be made on 31st March 2024 financial numbers.

Charge
The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

15 Trade payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (note 27)	4.72	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues {note 25})	7.88	-
Total	**12.60**	**-**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					**Total**
	Not due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	4.72	-	-	-	**4.72**
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	7.88	-	-	-	**7.88**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**12.60**	-	-	-	**12.60**

Terms and conditions of trade payables:
Trade payables are non interest bearing and credit period varies as per the terms of the contract/ work order/ purchase order executed with each vendor.

16 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Liability for capital expenditure (including retention money, dues of related party {note 25} and MSME* {note 27})	502.50	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	23.76	-
Provision for expenses	29.30	4.19
Other payables	-	3.15
Payable to related parties (note 25)		
- ICD interest accrued but not due	691.03	-
- Reimbursement of expenses	94.66	-
Total	**1,341.25**	**7.34**

*includes amount of Rs. 4.69 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs.Nil) payable to Micro and Small enterprises.

17 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source	84.60	3.02
Goods and Service Tax payable	-	0.55
Other Payables	10.19	-
Total	**94.79**	**3.57**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants PV

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

18 Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Solar power generation		
Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited Project (GUVNL)	1,404.78	-
Total	**1,404.78**	-

The Company has entered into PPAs with the customers for supply of solar power.

The Company operates only in one reportable segment i.e., 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and other project activities'. The entire revenue from operations pertains to solar power business. Hence the Company has further not disaggregated operating revenues.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Contract balances	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Receivables		
Trade receivables {note 7)	939.44	-
Unbilled revenue {note 9)	465.34	-
	1,404.78	-

Performance obligation is satisfied on the supply of power and payment due is as per the terms of the PPA.

Transaction Price - Remaining Performance Obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company recognises revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer. Hence, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

19 Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest:		
On Others (including income tax refunds, etc.)	0.03	-
Total	**0.03**	-

20 Direct expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses	61.04	-
Total	**61.04**	-

21 Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings	1,830.35	0.50
Interest on lease liability	19.09	-
Interest on late payment of tax deducted at source	8.19	-
Total	**1,857.63**	**0.50**

During the year ended 31 March 2023, interest capitalised in property, plant and equipment amounts to Rs. 1240.47 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil)

22 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on property, plants and equipment	781.09	-
Depreciation on rights of use of assets	7.78	-
Total	**788.87**	-

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

23 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Rates and taxes	80.58	0.14
Business development expenses	-	36.88
Travelling and conveyance expenses	1.38	-
Insurance expenses	37.69	0.40
Legal and professional fees	3.42	2.11
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	6.90	5.19
Stamp duty on issue of shares	20.80	-
Miscellaneous expenses	11.94	0.17
Total	**162.71**	**44.89**

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	6.85	5.19
Tax audit fees	-	-
Out of pocket expenses	0.05	-
Total	**6.90**	**5.19**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

24 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	(1,112.99)	(45.39)
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (in Lakhs)	5,82,06,750	36,90,849
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(1.91)**	**(1.23)**

25 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during year ended 31 March 2023
(A) Related parties where control exists
1. Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (100%)

2. Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Other related parties
1. Fellow subsidiaries of Holding / Ultimate Holding Company
ABREL Renewables EPC Limited
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited
Aditya Birla Solar Limited

2. Key managerial personnel
Mr. Pavan Kumar Jain, Director
Mr. Pawan Kumar Jain, Director
Mr. Amitabh Verma, Director (w.e.f. 22 March 2021)

Details of transactions with related parties: (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
1	**Allotment of equity shares including securities premium**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	10,879.89	489.50
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	14,566.50	-
	Interest capitalised in capital work in progress	107.86	-
	Interest charged to statement of Profit and Loss	133.46	0.50
	Grasim Industries Limited		
	Principal	7,992.00	-
	Interest capitalised in capital work in progress	336.48	-
	Interest charged to statement of Profit and Loss	188.72	-
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	Principal	450.00	-
	Interest capitalised in capital work in progress	3.81	-
	Interest charged to statement of Profit and Loss	3.81	
3	**Inter Corporate Loan repaid**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	13,859.30	-
	Interest	2.59	-
	Grasim Industries Limited		
	Principal	-	50.00
	Interest	-	0.46
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	Principal	450.00	-
4	**Purchase of EPC equipment/services (Inclusive of GST)**		
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	23,429.11	-
5	**Reimbursement of expenses (receivable)**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2.18	
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	0.32	-
6	**Reimbursement of expenses (payable)**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	80.95	23.75
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	13.71	-
7	**Reimbursement of insurance charges**		
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	0.40

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Details of closing balances of related parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Closing balance		
1	**Share capital including securities premium**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	11,369.89	490.00
2	**Reimbursement of expenses (receivable)**		
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	0.32	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2.18	-
3	**Inter Corporate Loans taken including interest (net of TDS)**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	707.20	-
	Interest	211.50	-
	Grasim Industries Limited		
	Principal	7,992.00	-
	Interest	472.68	-
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	Interest	6.85	
4	**Liability for Capital expenditure**		
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	497.35	-
5	**Reimbursement of expenses (payable)**		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	80.95	5.86
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	13.71	-

Note: Related party relationships as per Ind AS 24 have been identified by the management had relied upon by the auditors. All the transactions are carried at arm's length price

Closing balances are presented net of taxes.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

26 Segment information

The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and and other project activities'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

27 Details of micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	9.42	-
Interest due on above	-	-
Amount of interest paid during the period.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they would be identified as "Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises" on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

28 Capital Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Estimated amount to be paid for contracts executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	4,815.77	310.38
Total	**4,815.77**	**310.38**

29 There are no contingent liability as at 31st March 2023.

30 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables (note 7)	939.44	-	939.44	-
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 10)	472.08	0.43	472.08	0.43
Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	348.06	293.32	348.06	293.32
Total	**1,759.59**	**293.76**	**1,759.59**	**293.76**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 14)	70,347.15	-	70,347.15	-
Trade payables (note 15)	12.60	-	12.60	-
Other financial liabilities (note 16)	1,341.25	7.34	1,341.25	7.34
Total	**71,701.00**	**7.34**	**71,701.00**	**7.34**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to liquidity risk and credit risk.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Interest rate risk	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, interest rate movements	Interest rate swaps and loan takeover for long term borrowings diversification
Credit risk	Trade receivables, derivative financial instruments	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Credit monitoring, credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring of the counter parties
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Borrowing facilities

Details relating to the risks are provided here below:

(A) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk due to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. For foreign borrowings, the Company designates interest rate and cross currency swaps and has a hedge ratio of 1:1. Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and revisits its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for 1% change in rate

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	70,347.15	703.47

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

a. Trade receivables

The Company has already evaluated the credit worthiness of its customers and did not find any credit risk related to trade receivables. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Total trade receivables as on 31 March 2023 is 939.44 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil)

b. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits, derivative instruments is generally low as the Company has transacted with reputed banks.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.
The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	707.20	15,044.40	4,832.20	50,118.47	70,702.27
Trade payables	12.60	-	-	-	12.60
Other financial liabilities	1,341.25	-	-	-	1,341.25
Total	**2,061.05**	**15,044.40**	**4,832.20**	**50,118.47**	**72,056.12**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(D) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide maximum returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

The Company monitors capital using debt to equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loan and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings	70,347.15	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(348.06)	(293.32)
Net debt	**69,999.09**	**(293.32)**
Equity	10,163.19	396.30
Gearing Ratio	**6.89**	**(0.74)**

In addition, the Company has financial covenants relating to the borrowing facilities taken from the lenders like debt service coverage ratio, assets coverage ratio, debt-equity ratio and total outstanding liability to net worth ratio which are required to be maintained by the Company as per the terms and considerations of the loan agreement.

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited
CIN: U40108MH2020PLC352631

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

32 **Key Ratios**

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	% Change	Reason for variation*
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.88	26.98	(96.76%)	Ratio is lower in current year due to increase in and current liability primarily due to other financial liabilities.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	6.92	-	100.00%	As the Company has availed debt during the current year, ratio is higher
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	0.45	0.89	(48.86%)	Ratio is lower in current year primarily due to increase in finance cost, depreciation and other expenses.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	(0.21)	(0.26)	(19.08%)	Not Applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable			
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	2.99	-	100.00%	Ratio is higher in current year due to increase in revenue.
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses (Operation & Maintenance)	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	9.69	-	100.00%	Ratio is higher in current year due to plant has been cammenced to
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	(5.04)	-	-100.00%	Ratio is higher in current year due to the Company starting to generate revenue from operation in the current year.
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	(79.23%)	-	-100.00%	Ratio is higher in the current year due to Total expenses and revenue from operations.
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	0.49%	(0.11%)	11.82%	Not Applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	Not applicable			

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

33 **Other statutory information**

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company do not have any transactions with struck off companies .

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

d) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The Company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 May 2023

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN: 08990619

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Saurabh Sawant
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 May 2023

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL Century Energy Limited

8

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
ABReL Century Energy Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ABReL Century Energy Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and 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 ('the Financial Statements').

2. 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 ('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 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules 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 on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Directors report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards ('Ind AS') 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.

8. In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

    11.1. 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.

    11.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

    11.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

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

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

11.5. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

16.1. 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.

16.2. 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.

16.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

16.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

16.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

16.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

16.7. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

17. 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:

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

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

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

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

17.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.5. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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.

17.6. Based on such audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under para 17.4. and 17.5. above contain any material misstatement.

17.7. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dividend is declared/ paid during the year by the Company and therefore the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not required.

17.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 is currently not applicable.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYY1336

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of ABReL Century Energy Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023.

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) to (d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE") and Intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a) to (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits which are secured basis the security of current assets at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. (a) to (e) The Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (e) is not applicable to the company.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters/Related Parties (as defined in section 2(76) of the Act which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services of the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) is not applicable to the company.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, employees' state insurance, income-tax and any other statutory dues have not generally been regularly deposited by the Company to/with the appropriate authorities though the delays in deposit have not been serious. The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to establish Vigil Mechanism/Whistle blower policy as per the provisions of section 177 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provision of Section 138 of the Act. Therefore, the requirements to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a CIC as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as a part of group. The group has 1 CIC which is registered with Reserve Bank of India, 4 CICs which are in process of registration and 3 CICs which are not required to be registered with Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs 45.02 lakh in the current year. This being the first year of incorporation of the Company, hence no comments are required in respect of cash loss incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable / paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. (a) The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 139585
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYY1336

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of ABReL Century Energy Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph '16.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABReL Century Energy Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls 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 ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA'), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements . Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements , assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements , whether due to fraud or error.

6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements.

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements .

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 100583
UDIN: 23100583BGWPYY1336

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

ABReL Century Energy Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC378261

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Non current assets		
Capital Work-in-Progress	3A	7,984.92
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	4	0.10
Other non current assets	5	3,272.84
		11,257.86
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6	436.31
Other financial assets	7	0.03
Current Tax Assets (net)	8	6.75
Other current assets	9	62.12
		505.21
Total assets		**11,763.07**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	10	3,403.00
Other equity	11	(45.03)
Total equity		**3,357.97**
Liabilities		
Non current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	12	7,168.85
		7,168.85
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	12	692.02
Other financial liabilities	13	539.70
Other current liabilities	14	4.53
		1,236.25
Total liabilities		**8,405.10**
Total equity and liabilities		**11,763.07**

Summary of significant accounting policies **2**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. **1 to 27**

As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL Century Energy Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Pavan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 00703624

Shantanu Kulkarni
Chief Financial Officer

Smita Jain
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 27021

Place: Mumbai
Date: 02 May 2023

ABReL Century Energy Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC378261
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

ABReL Century Energy Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 10 March 2022 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-4, Aditya Birla Centre, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400 030, Maharashtra, India.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 02 May 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at carrying value which approximates the amortized cost and derivative instruments are measured at fair values at each balance sheet date, as explained in the accounting policies below.

In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs with two decimals except when otherwise indicated. Rs. 0.00 indicates amount less than Rs. 1000.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification as per the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- 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 period, or

ABReL Century Energy Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the development/acquisition of assets for power generation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

ABReL Century Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable other than quoted prices include in level 1
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques, wherever required, for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

d. Revenue Recognition

The Company is in the business of supply of power to its customer. Revenue from contracts with customer is recognized when solar power generated is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized

(i) Revenue from sale of solar power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered at the contracted rate.

Revenue from such contracts is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered. The Company has identified supply of power over the term of PPA as a single performance obligation and is recognizing revenue over time using a single measure of progress. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue for the amount it has the right to invoice (i.e., on an as-invoiced basis) since the amount corresponds to the value it transfers to the customer.

The customers are billed on a monthly basis and are given an average credit period of 7 to 30 days for payment.

ABReL Century Energy Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when customers obtain control of promised goods.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's unconditional right to an amount of consideration (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(d) Unbilled Revenue
Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income on fixed deposit receipts is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

e. **Taxes**
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Current income tax, relating to items recognised outside profit or loss, is recognised outside profit or loss in other comprehensive income (OCI). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction in other comprehensive income. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with

ABReL Century Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

f. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not subject to depreciation, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or replacement or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or replacement or retirement of an item of PPE, is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets

- Plant and Equipment: 30 years
- Building: 30 years

ABReL Century Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

- Office equipment: 3-5 years
- Vehicles: 4-5 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 10 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates plant and equipment and building over estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

g. Borrowing costs

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

h. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor.

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

ABReL Century Energy Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The Company has applied exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the term of 12 months. The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Borrowings' in the Balance Sheet.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ABReL Century Energy Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

FVTPL are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

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

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

The Company has changed the method of calculation of amortization of loan transaction expenses from cash flow basis to straight-line amortization over the tenure of the loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company de-recognises 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 de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

l. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:
- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

ABReL Century Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

q. Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code) amended and consolidated the laws relating to social security with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in the organised or unorganised or any other sectors.

In light of the amended code, employers are required to assess the impact of change in definition of wages on their organizations. A change in the definition of wage might have a large impact due to enhanced provision for gratuity/leave, net pay of employees, possible enhanced provision for Provident Fund and other employee benefits dependent on the wages.

The government decided to defer the decision to notify the date of implementation of the code, so the companies are advised to include a disclosure about the impact on transition to the new code in their financial statements. However, once the code becomes effective the entities will be required to evaluate if the changes are a plan amendment or change in actuarial assumption.

2.3 New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

ABReL Century Energy Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL Century Energy Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC378261

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.10
Total	**0.10**

5 Other non current assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Capital advances (Unsecured and considered good) (included receivable from related party {note 18})	3,272.84
Total	**3,272.84**

6 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
On current accounts	36.31
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	400.00
Total	**436.31**

Short term deposits are made for varying periods between seven and ninety days, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

7 Other financial assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Interest accrued on deposits	0.03
Total	**0.03**

8 Current tax assets (net)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Advance income tax and TDS receivables[net of provision Rs. nil]	6.75
Total	**6.75**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(45.03)**
Applicable tax rate	17.16%
Computed tax expense	**(7.73)**
Income tax effect of:	
Non deductible expenses	
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	7.73
Total	**7.73**
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	-
Effective tax rate	**0%**

9 Other current assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Prepaid expenses	60.91
Other advances	1.21
Total	**62.12**

ABReL Century Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Century Energy Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC378261

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

10 Equity share capital (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital	
3,50,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,500.00
	3,500.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	
3,40,30,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,403.00
	3,403.00

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
	31 March 2023	31 March 2023
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Issue of shares during the period	3,40,30,000	3,403.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	**3,40,30,000**	**3,403.00**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during five years preceeding 31 March 2023/ since the inception of the Company.

(c) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters Group

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,51,82,200	74.00%
Century Enka Limited	88,47,800	26.00%
Total	**3,40,30,000**	**100%**

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity share capital in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,51,82,200	74.00%
Century Enka Limited	88,47,800	26.00%
Total	3,40,30,000	100%

(e) Details of Rights Issue:

On August 11, 2022, the Company allotted 82,90,000 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 829.00 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

On November 28, 2022, the Company allotted 2,57,30,000 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 2,573.00 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants KA

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

11 Other equity (Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the period	(45.03)
Closing balance	**(45.03)**

12 Borrowings (Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Non-Current	
Secured	
Rupee term loan	1,897.44
Letter of credit discounted	5,280.91
	7,178.35
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	9.50
Total non current borrowings	**7,168.85**
Current	
Unsecured	
Current maturity of long term debt	9.50
Inter corporate loan	682.52
Total current borrowings	**692.02**

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Effective interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Ratnakar Bank Limited	1,900.00	1,897.44	8.95% - 9.64%	The loan is repayable in 69 structured quartely instalment after the end of moratorium period as per the loan agreement which shall not exceed 31March 2041.
Letter of credit				
Ratnakar Bank Limited	5,307.53	5,280.91	7.75% - 8.16%	The loan is repayable in 69 structured quartely instalment after the end of moratorium period as per the loan agreement which shall not exceed 31March 2041.The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan having the repayment terms as mentioned above.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	682.52	682.52	8.75%-9.64%	The loan is repayable in 11 trances on or before 18 September 2023.

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

1) Exclusive charge on all present and future movable assets, immovable assets and goodwill of the projet located at Vinjalpur, Dwarka and Mouhva in Gujarat includig charge on collection account, Debt service coverage reserve accout and other reserves and any other bank account of teh borrower under Escrow waterfall mechanism.

2) Exclusive charge on respective project's current assets, all cashflows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, uncalled capital, present and future.

3) Exclusive charge on respective collection account, debt service reserve account and other reserves and any other bank accounts of the borrower except dividend distribution account.

4) Charge over letter of credit/bank guarantee or any other security, if any, provided by the off -taker under power purhcae agreement covering payment for average monthly billing as per provision of PPA.

5) Assigment of PPA with century Enka limited including charge over termination payments to be received from Century Elka Limited in form and manner acceptable in bank/LLC.

6) Exclusive charge on land procured by the company and assigment of land leased in favour of bank.

Loan covenants

Bank loan contains certain debt covenants relating to limitations on indebtness, debt-equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, total outstanding liability to net worth ratio and fixed asset coverage ratio. These covenants are to be tested as per the terms and conditions of the respective loan agreements. The Company has not defaulted on any loans which were due for payment.

Charge

The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL Century Energy Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC378261

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

13 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**
Liability for capital expenditures (including retention money) (included payable to related party {note 18})	494.93
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	23.05
Provision for expenses	6.97
Other payables	0.08
Payable to related parties (note 18)	
- Reimbursement of expenses	14.67
Total	**539.70**

14 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**
Statutory liabilities	
Tax deducted at source	4.53
Total	**4.53**

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

ABReL Century Energy Limited

ABReL Century Energy Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC378261

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

15 Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 10 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Interest cost on borrowings	0.54
Total	**0.54**

16 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 10 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
Legal and professional fees	3.90
Payment to auditors (refer note (a) below)	5.34
Stamp duty on increase of authorised share capital	7.00
Incorporation expenses	0.13
Rates and taxes	28.08
Miscellaneous expenses	0.03
Total	44.49

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Payment to statutory auditors	For the period from 10 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Statutory audit fees	5.34
Total	5.34

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

17 **Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	(45.03)
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	132.45
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(0.34)**

18 **Related party transactions**

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during period ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists
1. Holding Company
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (74%)

(2) Ultimate Holding Company
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited)

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence
1. Associate Company
Century Enka Limited (26%)

(C) Other related parties
ABReL EPC Limited
ABREL EPCCO SERVICES LIMITED

2. Key managerial personnel
Pavan Kumar Jain- Director
Hemant Kuamr Kadel- Director
Rajesh shrivastava- Director

Details of transactions with related parties:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**For the period from 10 March 2022 to 31 March 2023 (Audited)**
1	**Allotment of equity shares including securities premium**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,518.22
	Century Enka Limited	884.78
		3,403.00
2	**Inter corporate loan taken**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,160.50
	Grasim Industries Limited	2,600.00
3	**Interest accrued on inter corporate loans capitalised in property, plant and equipment**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	29.72
	Grasim Industries Limited	21.56
4	**Interest accrued on inter corporate loans charged to statement of profit and loss**	
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.54
5	**Inter Corporate Loan repaid**	
a)	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	
	i) Principal	1,477.98
	ii) Interest	4.78
b)	Grasim Industries Limited	
	i) Principal	2,600.00
	ii) Interest	21.56

ABReL Century Energy Limited
KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

ABReL Century Energy Limited
CIN: U40106MH2022PLC378261

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

19 Segment information

The Company is engaged into one reportable business segment i.e. 'generation, transmission, distribution of power and and other project activities'. No other operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment. The Company's revenue, result, assets and liabilities are reported to the management for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

20 There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding as at the balance sheet date. The said information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. No interest is paid/payable during the period and no amount is outstanding at the period end. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

21 Capital Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Estimated amount to be paid for contracts executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	2,968.04
Total	**2,968.04**

22 There are no contingent liabitilities as at 31 March 2023.

23 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair value
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 7)	0.13	0.13
Cash and cash equivalents (note 6)	436.31	436.31
Total	**436.44**	**436.44**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (note 12)	7,860.87	7,860.87
Other financial liabilities (note 13)	539.70	539.70
Total	**8,400.57**	**8,400.57**

The Company has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of the instruments. Long term Borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rate and risk characteristic of financial project. Based on the evaluation, no impact has been identified.

ABReL Century Energy Limited

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

24 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables, other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Interest rate risk	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, interest rate movements	Interest rate swaps and loan takeover for long term borrowings diversification
Credit risk	Trade receivables, derivative financial instruments	Ageing analysis, credit rating	Credit monitoring, credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring of the counter parties
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Borrowing facilities diversification

Details relating to the risks are provided here below:

(A) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk due to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. For foreign borrowings, the Company designates interest rate and cross currency swaps and has a hedge ratio of 1:1. Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and revisits its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for 1% change in rate **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	7,890.05	78.90

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/investing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

a. Trade receivables

The Company has already evaluated the credit worthiness of its customers and did not find any credit risk related to trade receivables. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

There are no Outstanding trade receivables as on 31 March 2023.

b. Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits, derivative instruments is generally low as the Company has transacted with reputed banks.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The management is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. Further the management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities further, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	692.02	567.10	576.60	6,054.33	7,890.05
Other financial liabilities	539.70	-	-	-	539.70
Total	**1,231.72**	**567.10**	**576.60**	**6,054.33**	**8,429.75**

*The maturity profile of borrowings is as per the actual cash flows.

(D) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide maximum returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

The Company monitors capital using debt to equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loan and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings	7,860.87
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	436.31
Net debt	**7,424.57**
Equity	3,357.97
Gearing Ratio	**2.21**

In addition, the Company has financial covenants relating to the borrowing facilities taken from the lenders like debt service coverage ratio, assets coverage ratio, debt-equity ratio and total outstanding liability to net worth ratio which are required to be maintained by the Company as per the terms and considerations of the loan agreement.

ABReL Century Energy Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

25 Key Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	% Change
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.41	Not applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	2.34	Not applicable
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax+Depreciation+Finance Cost-Unrealised Gain on Investment+Deferred Tax+ loss on sale of fixed assets	Total actual Interest + Principle Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principle Lease Payment	Times	-0.17	Not applicable
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	(0.01)	Not applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	0.00%	Not applicable
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	-0.40%	Not applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	Not applicable	Not applicable

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

26 Other statutory information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial period.

d) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

e) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

f) The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.

g) The company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use Assets), thus valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

h) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

i) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

27 The company has been incorporated on 10th March 2022. Hence, prior year/ period comparatives are not available.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ABReL Century Energy Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

Pavan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 00703624

Shantanu Kulkarni
Chief Financial Officer

Smita Jain
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 27021

Place: Mumbai
Date: 02 May 2023

ABReL Century Energy Limited

ADITYA BIRLA
GRASIM

Grasim Industries Limited

Registered Office:
Birlagram, Nagda - 456 331,
Madhya Pradesh

Corporate Office:
Aditya Birla Centre,
'A' Wing, 2nd Floor,
S. K. Ahire Marg, Worli,
Mumbai - 400 030, Maharashtra

grasim.secretarial@adityabirla.com | www.grasim.com