



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



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



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Aditya Birla Power Composites Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of

Aditya Birla Power Composite Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Aditya Birla Power Composite 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 loss, 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.

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.

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 20 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 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.



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Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

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.

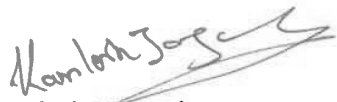
18.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only 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 R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN: 23139585BGXMDJ5699



Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Power Composite 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 Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE').
The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its PPE by which all PPE are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. 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, certain 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) 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.
- 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. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of rupees five crore, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions which are secured on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- iii. (a) 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 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, 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) 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 to financial institutions, banks, government and dues to debenture holders 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.



- 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. 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 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.
- (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. 14.22 Crore in current financial year and Rs. 2.24 Crore in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- 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



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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.

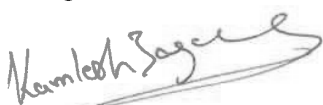
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621



Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN: 23139585BGXMDJ5699



Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Power Composite 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 Aditya Birla Power Composite 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



Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN: 23139585BGXMDJ5699



Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st. MARCH 2023

		₹ in Crore	
	Note	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipments	2.1	68.24	71.53
Other Intangible Assets	2.2	0.08	-
Right of Use -Lease	2.3	6.49	7.44
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	2.4	0.57	1.05
		75.38	80.02
Current Assets			
Inventories	2.5	2.89	1.13
Financial Assets			
Investments	2.6	-	3.91
Trade Receivable	2.7	4.95	0.19
Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.8	0.04	2.21
Other Financial Assets	2.9	0.07	-
Current Tax Assets (Net)			
Other Current Assets	2.10	9.15	7.15
		17.10	14.59
TOTAL ASSETS		92.48	94.61
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	2.11	44.57	44.57
Other Equity	2.12	(24.08)	(3.65)
		20.49	40.92
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	2.13	24.76	26.06
Lease Liabilities	2.3	6.97	7.72
Other Financial Liabilities	2.14	2.77	5.78
Provisions	2.15	0.14	-
		34.64	39.56
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liability			
Borrowings	2.16	12.53	1.50
Lease Liabilities	2.3	0.75	0.66
Trade Payable			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	2.17	0.47	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2.17	12.54	1.71
Other Financial Liabilities	2.18	9.60	9.09
Other Current Liabilities	2.19	1.45	1.08
Provisions	2.20	0.01	0.09
		37.35	14.13
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		92.48	94.61

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

1
2 to 11

As per our report attached even dated

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

Kamlesh R Jagetia
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 139585
Date 26.04.2023
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of Aditya Birla Power Composites Limited

Ajit K. Jagtap
Director & CEO
DIN: 08489489
Date: 26.04.2023

Jayant V. Dhobley
Director
DIN : 02402556
Date: 26.04.2023

Brijesh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 403680
Date: 26.04.2023

Neha Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No. A52583
Date: 26.04.2023

ADITYA BIRLA POWER COMPOSITES LIMITED

CIN : U31900GJ2019PLC110313

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st. MARCH 2023

		₹ in Crore	
	Note	Year Ended March 2023	Year Ended March 2022
Income			
Revenue From Operations	3.1	8.50	0.74
Other Income	3.2	0.17	0.24
Total Income		8.67	0.98
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	3.3	4.56	0.67
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	3.4	2.61	-
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade	3.5	(1.10)	(0.05)
Employee Benefits Expense	3.6	2.72	0.47
Finance Cost	3.7	3.09	0.42
Depreciation And Amortization Expense	3.8	6.21	1.06
Power And Fuel	3.9	0.95	0.06
Other Expenses	3.10	10.06	1.64
Total Expenses		29.10	4.27
Profit/(Loss) for the year before tax		(20.43)	(3.29)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(20.43)	(3.29)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.00	-
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income For The Year (IV)		0.00	-
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year (III + IV)		(20.43)	(3.29)
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	3.11	(4.58)	(0.86)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

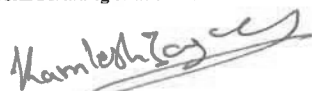
2 to 11

For KKC & Associates LLP

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 105146W/W100621



Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

Date 26.04.2023

Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

of Aditya Birla Power Composites Limited

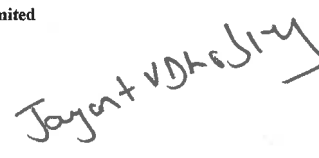


Ajit Rajagopalan

Director & CEO

DIN: 08489489

Date: 26.04.2023



Jayant V. Dhobley

Director

DIN : 02402556

Date: 26.04.2023



Brijesh Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No: 403680

Date: 26.04.2023



Neha Sharma

Company Secretary

Membership No. A52583

Date: 26.04.2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st, MARCH 2023

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(20.43)	(3.29)
Adjustments for:		-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	6.21	1.05
Finance Costs	3.09	-
Interest Income	(0.04)	-
Allowance for Credit losses (Net)	0.01	-
Profit on Sale of Investments (Net)	(0.03)	-
Employee Benefit Expenses	0.07	0.09
Operating profit Before Working Capital Changes	(11.12)	(2.15)
Adjustments for:		-
Increase in Trade Receivables	(4.77)	(0.19)
Increase in Financial and Other Assets	(2.11)	(1.22)
Increase in Inventories	(1.76)	(0.92)
Increase in Trade Payables and Other Liabilities	9.17	2.72
Cash Generated from Operations	(10.59)	(1.76)
Income Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	-	-
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	(10.59)	(1.76)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets	(2.06)	(32.47)
Sale/(Purchase) of Current Investments {Net}	3.91	6.15
Investment in Bank Deposits (having original maturity more than 3 months) and earmarked balances with	0.52	-
Profit on sale of investments	0.03	-
Interest Income	0.04	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)	2.44	(26.32)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	-	10.17
Proceeds from Non-Current Borrowings	9.73	20.07
Payments of Lease Liabilities (including interest)	(0.66)	(0.66)
Interest & Finance charges Paid	(3.09)	-
Net Cash from / (used) in Financing Activities (C)	5.98	29.58
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(2.17)	1.50
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year (Refer Note 2.8)	2.21	0.71
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (Refer Note 2.8)	0.04	2.21

Notes :

- Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -7 "Statement of Cash Flows" prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes cash flows of capital work-in-progress (including Capital Advances) and movement in Capital Expenditure Creditors during the year.



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st, MARCH 2023

(iii) Supplemental Information

(a) Non Cash Transaction from Investing Activities

₹ in crore

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April, 2022	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes			Balance as at 31st March, 2023
			Fair Value Adjustment	Reclassify	Others	
Current Investments	3.91	(3.91)	-	-	-	-
Total	3.91	(3.91)	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes			Balance as at 31st March, 2022
			Fair Value Adjustment	Reclassify	Others	
Current Investments	10.06	(6.15)	-	-	-	3.91
Total	10.06	(6.15)	-	-	-	3.91

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

₹ in crore

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April, 2022	Cash flows	Debt issuance cost	Non-Cash changes		Balance as at 31st March, 2023
				Fair Value Adjustment	Others	
Non-Current Borrowings (including Current Maturities of Non-Current Borrowings)	27.55	0.96	-	-	-	28.51
Total	27.55	0.96	-	-	-	28.51

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Cash flows	Debt issuance cost	Non-Cash changes		Balance as at 31st March, 2022
				Fair Value Adjustment	Others	
Non-Current Borrowings (including Current Maturities of Non-Current Borrowings)	7.48	20.07	-	-	-	27.55
Total	7.48	20.07	-	-	-	27.55

In terms of our report on even date attached

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


Kamlesh R Jagetia
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 139585
Date 26.04.2023
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of Aditya Birla Power Composite Limited


Ajit Rajagopalan
Director & CEO
DIN: 08489489


Brijesh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 403680


Jayant V. Dhobley
Director
DIN : 02402556


Neha Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No. A52583

ADITYA BIRLA POWER COMPOSITES LIMITED

CIN : U31900GJ2019PLC110313

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023
A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

For the year ended 31st March, 2023

₹ in Crore

Balance as at 1st April, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2023
44.57	0.00	44.57

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Crore

Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
34.41	10.16	44.57

B. OTHER EQUITY

For the year ended 31st March, 2023

₹ in Crore

	Reserves and Surplus (Retained Earnings)	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	(3.65)	(3.65)
Profit for the Year	(20.43)	(20.43)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	0.00	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(20.43)	(20.43)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	(24.08)	(24.08)

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in Crore

	Reserves and Surplus (Retained Earnings)	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	(0.36)	(0.36)
Profit for the Year	(3.29)	(3.29)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(3.65)	(3.65)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(3.65)	(3.65)

Significant Accounting Policies and Key accounting estimates and Judgements (Note 1)

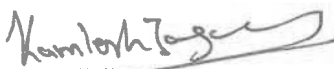
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For KKC & Associates LLP

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 105146W/W100621



Kamlesh R Jagtania

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

Date 26.04.2023

Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

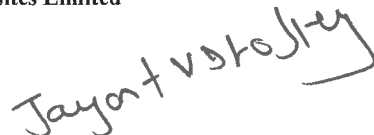
of Aditya Birla Power Composites Limited



Ajit Rajagopalan
Director & CEO
DIN: 08489489



Brijesh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 403680



Jayant V. Dhobley
Director
DIN : 02402556



Neha Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No. A52583

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Aditya Birla Power Composites Limited ("the Company") is a limited Company incorporated on 15 October 2019 in India. The registered office is at Survey No. 158-159, Meghasar, Taluka-Halol, Halol-Kalol Road, Panchmahal, Gujarat, India, 389330.

The Company formed primarily in manufacturing all kinds of insulators made of Composite, Polymer, Epoxy resins or any other substance, which may be used for insulations and all kind of related products or components used in Sub-station application or any other applications in the power sector.

The Company is a joint venture between Grasim Industries limited and Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH which has been form on 15 October 2019.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1.1 Statement of Compliance:**

These financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time as notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 26 April 2023

1.2 Basis of Preparation:

The Company has capitalized its plant located in Halol in current year since the plant is ready for management intended use. Management believes that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern and meet all its liabilities as they fall due for payment based on its internal accruals, facilities from bank and equity investment by the Shareholders. Further, management is currently evaluating various options relating to revival of the business operations of the Company. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classifications of carrying amount of assets or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the entity is unable to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented on the going concern basis and at historical cost, except the Certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value [refer accounting Policy regarding financial instruments (Cover under para 1.16)].

1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, and all values are rounded to the nearest Crores, except as otherwise indicated.

1.4 Use of estimates and Judgement:

While preparing the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, the management has made certain estimates and assumptions that require subjective and complex judgements. These judgements affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date and reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis.



1.5 Judgements, assumptions and estimations uncertainties

Information about judgements, assumptions and estimations uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustment in the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 such as Determination of Borrowing rate for the purpose of recognition of right-of-use assets based on the management estimation considering the future expected Borrowing rate to the Company.

1.6 Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time lag between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, 12 month period has been considered by the Company as its normal operating cycle.

1.7 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE):

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Freehold land is stated at cost less impairment losses, 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 de-commissioning.

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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the reporting date.

1.8 Treatment of Expenditure during Construction Period:

Expenditure, net of income earned, during construction (including financing cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) period is included under capital work-in-progress, and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other Non-Current Assets".

1.9 Depreciation:

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, or as per technical assessment.

Depreciable amount for PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company, or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the Company.

The Company has used the following useful lives of the property, plant and equipment to provide depreciation.



A. Major assets class where useful life considered as provided in Schedule II:

S. No.	Nature of Assets	Estimated Useful Life of the Assets
1.	Leasehold Land	Over the period of Lease
2.	Electrical installations	10 years
3.	Factory Buildings	30 years
4.	Computer and other Hardware	3 years

The estimated useful life, residual values and the depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation on addition is provided on a pro-rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition, and in case of a new project, from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions / disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis upto the month preceding the month of deduction / disposal.

B. Assets where useful life differs from Schedule II:

S. No.	Nature of Assets	Useful Life as Prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013	Estimated Useful Life of the Assets
1.	Office Equipment	5 Years	4 Years
2.	Furniture and Fixture	10 Years	7 Years
3.	Plant and Machinery	15 Years	10 Years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and the depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition, and in case of a new Project, from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions/disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the month preceding the month of deduction/disposal.

1.10 Inventories:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventory includes expenditure incurred for acquiring inventories like purchase price, tax (net of tax credit) and other cost incurred in bringing the inventory to the present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Raw materials, stores and spare parts, and packing materials are considered to be realisable at cost, if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost.



1.11 Leases**As a Lessee**

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

1.12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at banks, including fixed deposit with original maturity period of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

1.13 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.



1.14 Employee Benefits:**Short-Term Employee Benefits:**

All Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Short term employee benefits are expenses as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the company has present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short term benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus, ex-gratia etc. are determined on an undiscounted basis and recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

1.15 Foreign Currency Transactions:

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in foreign currencies, other than the Company's functional currency, are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated.

1.16 Financial Instruments:

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

Financial Assets**Initial Recognition and Measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. However, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset are added to the fair value. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets into i) financial assets measured at amortised cost, and ii) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Management determines the classification of its financial at the time of initial recognition or, where applicable, at the time of reclassification.

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised value

A financial asset is classified at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to a) hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to specific date to such cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method (EIR). Amortised cost is arrived at after taking into consideration any discount on fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The amortization of such interest form part of finance income in the statement of profit and loss. Any impairment loss arising from these assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



- (ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

This is residual category for classification. Any asset which do not meet the criteria for classification as at amortised cost, is classified as FVTPL. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in the transferred financial asset that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset and liability.

Financial Liabilities:

Recognition, measurement and classification

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss:

- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables

Financial Liabilities are classified as their held at a) fair value through profit or loss, and b) at amortised cost. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at the time of initial recognition or, where applicable at the time of reclassification.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and financial liabilities classified at amortised cost are measured net of directly attributable transaction costs.

De-recognition

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when and only when, the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

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.

1.17 Revenue Recognition:

- (a) Revenue from contracts with customers;

- Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.
- Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, incentives, volume rebates, outgoing taxes on sales. Any amounts receivable from the customer are recognised as revenue after the control over the goods sold are transferred to the customer which is generally on dispatch of goods.

1.18 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as a part of cost of that asset.

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



other borrowing cost are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.19 Provision for Current and Deferred Tax:**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.

Current income tax, relating to items recognised outside of the Statement of Profit and Loss, is recognised outside of the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in Other Comprehensive Income or in other equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in other equity. The management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and established provisions, where appropriate.

1.20 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that 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.

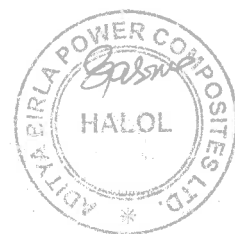
Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

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.

1.21 Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events such as bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; 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 year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



1.22 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with the Ind AS requires judgments, estimates and assumptions to be made, that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the disclosures relating to 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 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.

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 asset 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.



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2023

	Description	Gross Block			Depreciation/Amortisation			Net Block	
		As at 1st April 2022	Additions	Deductions	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	For the Year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023
2.1	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)								
	Buildings	28.75	0.01	-	28.74	0.15	0.91	1.06	27.68
	Plant and Machinery	40.88	1.65	-	42.54	0.65	3.93	4.58	37.96
	Furniture and Fixtures	0.30	0.23	-	0.53	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.45
	Office Equipment	0.23	0.04	-	0.27	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.17
	Electrical Appliances	2.27	0.02	-	2.29	0.06	0.25	0.31	1.98
	Total Tangible Assets	72.43	1.95	-	74.37	0.90	5.23	6.13	68.24
2.2	INTANGIBLE ASSETS								
	Software	-	0.11	-	0.11	-	0.03	0.03	0.08
	Total Intangible Assets	-	0.11	-	0.11	-	0.03	0.03	0.08
								Total	68.32

	Description	Gross Block			Depreciation/Amortisation			Net Block	
		As at 1st April 2021	Additions	Deductions	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April 2021	For the Year	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
2.1	TANGIBLE ASSETS								
	Buildings	-	28.75	-	28.75	-	0.15	0.15	28.60
	Plant and Machinery	-	40.88	-	40.88	-	0.65	0.65	40.23
	Furniture and Fixtures	-	0.30	-	0.30	-	0.02	0.02	0.28
	Office Equipment	-	0.23	-	0.23	-	0.02	0.02	0.21
	Electrical Appliances	-	2.27	-	2.27	-	0.06	0.06	2.21
	Total Tangible Assets	-	72.43	-	72.43	-	0.90	0.90	71.53
							Capital Work-in-Progress (including Pre-Operative Expenses)		-
							Total PPE		71.53



ADITYA BIRLA POWER COMPOSITES LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2023

Property, Plant And Equipment (Ppe) Pledged As Security

Rupee Term loan secured by way of first pari passu charge over entire moveable Assets of the company, present and future, Rupee Term loan secured by way of first pari passu by way of hypothecation in all the rights / titles. Repayment term is 24 Quarterly instalments from 6th November 2022 (Refer Note 2.14)

Pre-Operative Expenses Pending Allocation included in Capital Work-in-Progress:	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Expenditure incurred during the year		
Employee Benefits Expense :-	-	1.46
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	-	0.52
Power and Fuel	-	1.44
Management Fees & Pre-operative Expenses	-	-
Machinery, Steel, Equipment, Civil Contractors, Cement and Others	-	0.79
Depreciation	-	1.57
Finance Cost	-	11.19
Development and Assistance fee	-	0.80
Testing and Machine Inspection Fees	-	0.05
Legal and Professional Charges	-	0.14
Travelling and Conveyance	-	0.12
Insurance	-	0.01
Bank Charges	-	-
Stamping Charges	-	1.14
Stores & Spares consumed	-	0.34
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	19.57
Less: Income Earned during the year	-	0.08
Total Pre-Operative Expenses incurred during the year	-	19.49
Add: Pre-Operative Expenditure incurred upto Previous Year	-	6.94
Less: Pre-Operative Expenditure Allocated to PPE during the year	-	26.43
Less: Pre-Operative Expenditure Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year	-	-
Total Pre-Operative Expenses Pending Allocation	-	-



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**2.3 Leases****I. AS A LESSEE****A. Right of Use Assets**

Carrying value of right of use assets as at 31st March, 2023

₹ in Crore

	Gross Carrying Value			Accumulated Depreciation and amortisation			Net
	As at 1st April 2022	Addition during the Year	Deletion during the Year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Depreciation for the Year	As at 31st March, 2023
Land	9.51	-	-	9.51	2.07	0.95	3.02
Total	9.51	-	-	9.51	2.07	0.95	6.49

Carrying value of right of use assets as at 31st March, 2022

₹ in Crore

	Gross Carrying Value			Accumulated Depreciation and amortisation			Net
	As at 1st April 2021	Addition during the year	Deletion during the Year	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Depreciation for the year	As at 31st March 2022
Land	9.51	-	-	9.51	1.12	0.95	2.07
Total	9.51	-	-	9.51	1.12	0.95	7.44

B. Lease liabilities:

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Opening Lease Liability as on 1st April	8.38	8.94
Addition during the year	-	-
Cancellation of lease contracts	-	-
Finance Cost accrued during the year	0.69	0.74
Payment of Lease Liabilities	1.34	0.56
Closing Lease Liabilities as on 31st March	7.73	8.38

Maturity analysis of lease liability

₹ in Crore

Maturity analysis -- contractual undiscounted cash flows	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Less than one year	1.38	1.34
One to five years	5.96	5.78
More than five years	2.96	4.52
Total undiscounted lease liabilities as on	10.30	11.64
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position		
Current	0.75	0.66
Non-Current	6.97	7.72



Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	0.69	0.74
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	-	-

₹ in Crore

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Opening Lease liability	8.38	8.94
Add: New Contract under leases	-	-
Less: Cancellation of lease contracts	-	-
Add: Interest on lease liability charge to P&L	0.69	0.74
Less: Closing Liability as on 31st March	7.73	8.38
Total cash outflow for leases	1.34	1.30

₹ in Crore

Company has entered into Leave and License Agreement with Grasim Industries Ltd. to get Right of Use of Land for 10 years which includes extension and termination options.

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

	Within five years	More than Five Years	Total
Extension options expected not to be exercised	-	-	-
Termination options expected to be exercised	-	-	-



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

	₹ in Crore	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
2.4 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS		
Fixed Deposit maturity more the 12 month	0.51	1.03
Security Deposits	0.06	0.02
	<u>0.57</u>	<u>1.05</u>

2.5 INVENTORIES

(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2023			As at 31st March 2022		
	In Hand	In Transit	Total	In Hand	In Transit	Total
Raw materials	1.14	0.09	1.23	0.76	-	0.76
Work-in-progress	0.71	-	0.71	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
Stock-in-trade	0.44	-	0.44	-	-	-
Stores and Spare parts (including Loose Tools)	0.48	0.03	0.51	0.32	-	0.32
	<u>2.77</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>2.89</u>	<u>1.13</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.13</u>

2.5.1 The Company follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of Inventories towards slow moving, non-moving and surplus inventory.

2.5.2 Write down of Inventories (Net of reversals) for the year ₹ 0 Crore (Previous year ₹ 0 Crore). This is included as part of cost of material consumed and changes in inventory of finished goods, stock in progress and stock in trade in profit and loss. Inventory values shown above are net of the write down.

2.5.3 Working Capital Borrowings are secured by hypothecation of inventories of the Company.

2.6 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

Investments measured at Fair value through Profit or Loss:

Units of Debt schemes of Various Mutual Funds

-	3.91
<u>-</u>	<u>3.91</u>

Aggregate Book Value of:

Quoted Investments

-	3.91
<u>-</u>	<u>3.91</u>

2.7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables

Trade receivable - related party

Provision for Doubtful Debts

2.44	0.19
2.52	-
<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>4.95</u>	<u>0.19</u>

Working Capital Borrowings are secured by hypothecation of Book debts of the Company

2.7(a)	Trade Receivables ageing schedule for debtors outstanding as on 31st March 2023							₹ in Crore
Particulars	Outstanding but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	4.66	0.24	0.04	-	-	-	4.95	
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	
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)							4.96	
Not Due Undisputed (B)							-	
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)							(0.01)	
Net Total (A+B-C)							4.95	
Add: Unbilled Revenue							-	
Grand Total							4.95	

2.7(b)	Trade Receivables ageing schedule for debtors outstanding as on 31st March 2022							₹ in Crore
Particulars	Outstanding but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.19	
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)							0.19	
Not Due (B)							-	
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)							-	
Net Total (A+B-C)							0.19	
Add: Unbilled Revenue							-	
Grand Total							0.19	

	₹ in Crore	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
2.8 CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Balances with Banks		
In Current Account	0.04	2.21
Cash on Hand	-	-
	<u>0.04</u>	<u>2.21</u>

2.9 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

Government Incentive Receivable

0.07	-
<u>0.07</u>	<u>-</u>

2.10 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Balances with Government and Other Authorities

Other Advances

8.92	6.35
0.23	0.80
<u>9.15</u>	<u>7.15</u>



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
2.11 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Issued & Subscribed & Paid up Capital Account	44.57	44.57
	44.57	44.57

Authorised

4,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year 4,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)

Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up

4,45,74,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year 4,45,74,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each) fully paid-up

Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

	Number of Shares		₹ in Crore	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Shares Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	4,45,74,000	3,44,08,000	44.57	34.41
Issued during the year	-	1,01,66,000	-	10.17
Shares Outstanding as at the end of the year	4,45,74,000	4,45,74,000	44.57	44.57

Term/ right attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value Rs.10/- per share

There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

List of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the Equity Share Capital of the Company

Name of Share Holders	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Grasim Industries Limited	2,27,32,740	51.00%	2,27,32,740	51.00%
Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH	2,18,41,260	49.00%	2,18,41,260	49.00%

Shareholding of Promoters :

Promoter Name	As at 31st March, 2023			As at 31st March, 2022		
	No. of Shares	% Holding	% Change during the year	No. of Shares	% Holding	% Change during the year
Grasim Industries Limited	2,27,32,740	51%	0%	2,27,32,740	51%	0%
Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH	2,18,41,260	49%	0%	2,18,41,260	49%	0%
Total	4,45,74,000	100%	0%	4,45,74,000	100%	0%

	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
2.12 OTHER EQUITY		

Profit and Loss Account

Balance at the beginning of the year

(3.65) (0.13)

Add: Loss of the Year

(20.43) (0.23)

Balance at the end of the year

(24.08) (3.65)

2.13 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS
(Carried at Amortised Cost, except otherwise stated)

	₹ in Crore			
	Non-current Portion as at		Current Maturities as at	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Secured				
Rupee Term Loan	24.76	26.06	3.75	1.50
	24.76	26.06	3.75	1.50

2.13.1 Nature of Security, Repayment Terms and Break-up of Current and Non-Current
I: Rupee term Loan

Rate of Interest Current Year/ (Previous Year)	End of tenure	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
		Gross	Carrying Value	Gross	Carrying Value
Secured:					
Axis Bank Limited	8.95 % / (8.1%)	01-Aug-28	28.51	28.51	27.56

Rupee Term loan secured by way of first pari passu charge over entire moveable Assets of the company, present and future. Rupee Term loan secured by way of first pari passu by way of hypothecation in all the rights / titles. Repayment term is 24 Quarterly instalments from 6th November 2022

2.13.2 Maturity Profile of Non-Current Borrowings (including Current Maturities) is as set out below:

		Maturity Profile *		
		Not later than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Later than 5 years
Secured				
Rupee Term Loans from Banks	Current Year	3.75	21.76	3.00
	Previous Year	1.50	19.50	6.56

* Current Maturities of non-current borrowings have been disclosed under 'Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
2.14 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS		
Liabilities for Capital Goods (Refer Note 7)	2.77	5.78
	<u>2.77</u>	<u>5.78</u>
2.15 NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employee Benefits	0.14	-
	<u>0.14</u>	<u>-</u>
2.16 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS		
Secured Short-Term Working Capital Borrowings *	8.78	-
Current maturities of long-term debt (Refer note 2.14)	3.75	1.50
Total	<u>12.53</u>	<u>1.50</u>

* Working Capital Borrowings are secured by hypothecation of stocks and book debts of the Company.

2.17 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES		
Due to Micro and Small Scale Industries	0.47	-
Due to Related Parties (Refer Note 7)	9.99	-
Others	2.55	1.71
	<u>13.01</u>	<u>1.71</u>

2.17a Trade Payables Aging Schedule as on 31st March 2023	Unbilled (Accrued Expenses) (A)	Not Due (B)	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total (C)	Grand Total (A) + (B) + (C)
Particulars								
MSME	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	0.47
Others	1.24	-	11.29	-	-	-	11.29	12.53
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>1.24</u>	<u>0.47</u>	<u>11.29</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11.29</u>	<u>13.01</u>

2.17b Trade Payables Aging Schedule as on 31st March 2022	Unbilled (Accrued Expenses) (A)	Not Due (B)	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total (C)	Grand Total (A) + (B) + (C)
Particulars								
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	1.71
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>1.71</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.71</u>

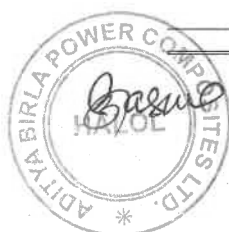
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
2.18 CURRENT - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Accrued expenses related to employees	0.25	0.00
Liabilities for Capital Expenditure	9.34	9.09
	<u>9.59</u>	<u>9.09</u>
2.19 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advance From Customers	0.05	-
Unearned revenue	1.13	-
Statutory Liabilities	0.27	1.08
	<u>1.45</u>	<u>1.08</u>

2.20 CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employee Benefits	0.01	0.09
	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.09</u>



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

		Year Ended March 2023	Year Ended March 2022
			₹ in Crore
3.1 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			
Revenue from Contract with Customer			
Revenue from Sale of Products		7.19	0.25
Revenue from Sale of Services		1.17	0.49
	(i)	8.36	0.74
Other Operating Revenues			
Export Incentives		0.07	-
Scrap Sales (Net)		0.07	-
	(ii)	0.14	-
Total Revenue from Operations	(i) + (ii)	8.50	0.74
Revenue from Contract with Customer			
A. Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of product or services			
Revenue from Sale of Products			
a. Manufactured goods		3.23	0.25
b. Stock-in-trade		3.96	0.00
	(i)	7.19	0.25
Revenue from Sale of Services			
a. Product Development Services		1.17	-
b. Testing Income		-	0.49
	(ii)	1.17	0.49
Sale of Products		7.19	0.25
Sale of Services		1.17	0.49
		8.36	0.74
B. Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on geography			
a. Domestic		2.83	0.11
b. Exports		5.53	0.63
Revenue From Contract With Customers		8.36	0.74
C. Revenue recognised from Contract liability (Advances from Customers):			
Contract liability		0.05	-
The Contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2023.			
3.2 OTHER INCOME			
Interest Income on:			
Interest on Bank and Other Accounts		0.04	0.04
Profit (Net) on Sale of:			
Investment - Mutual Funds' Units (measured at FVTPL)		0.03	0.14
Others			
Miscellaneous Receipts - Non Operating		0.10	-
		0.17	0.24
3.3 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED			
Opening Stock		1.07	0.21
Add : Purchases and Incidental Expenses		4.72	1.53
Less : Closing Stock		1.23	1.07
		4.56	0.67
3.4 PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE			
Purchases Of Stock-In-Trade		2.61	-
		2.61	-
3.5 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE			
Opening Stock		0.05	-
Finished Goods		0.05	-
Less: Closing Stock		1.15	0.05
Finished Goods		-	0.05
Stock in Trade		0.44	-
Process Stock		0.71	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Stocks		(1.10)	(0.05)



3.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Salaries, Wages And Bonus	2.45	0.30
Contribution To Provident And Other Funds	0.16	0.01
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.09	0.09
Post Employment benefits - Gratuity	0.02	0.07
	2.72	0.47

3.7 FINANCE COSTS

Interest Expenses	2.40	1.25
Finance Cost of Lease Liability	0.69	0.74
Less: Capitalised	-	1.57
Total	3.09	0.42

3.8 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	5.24	0.91
Amortisation of Intangible assets	0.03	-
Amortisation of Right of Use leases	0.95	0.16
	6.21	1.06

3.9 POWER AND FUEL EXPENSES

Outside Power	0.95	0.06
Total	0.95	0.06

3.10 Other Expenses**3.10.1 Manufacturing Expenses**

Cons Of Stores, Spare Parts And Components And Incidental Exp	1.06	0.13
Packing Materials	0.05	-
Repairs To Buildings	0.04	-
Repairs To Machinery (Excluding Spare Parts And Components)	0.34	0.20
Total	1.49	0.33

3.10.2 Administration, Selling and Distribution Expenses

Brokerage	0.48	-
Freight And Handling Expenses	0.45	0.06
Insurance	0.21	0.01
Rent	-	0.02
Repairs To Other Assets	0.03	-
Rates And Taxes	0.01	0.01
Travelling And Conveyance	1.42	0.15
Legal And Professional Charges	0.28	0.07
Provision For Bad And Doubtful Debts	0.01	-
Common Expenses & Management Fees	1.96	0.29
Security Expenses	-	0.03
Testing Expenses	2.19	0.28
Exchange Rate Difference (Net)	0.46	0.29
Bank Commission	0.02	0.01
Other General Charges	0.97	0.04
Total	8.49	1.26

3.10.3 Auditors' Remuneration (excluding GST) Charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss (included under Miscellaneous Expenses)**Payments to Statutory Auditors:**

Audit Fee	0.05	0.05
Tax Audit Fee	-	-
Limited Review Fee	0.03	-
Fees for Other Services	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.01	-
	0.08	0.05

3.11 Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS)

Net Profit for the Year Attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in Crore)	(20.43)	(3.29)
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Basic / Diluted EPS:

Weighted-Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding (Nos.) of Face Value of ₹ 10/- each	4,45,74,000	3,85,02,252
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Basic / Diluted EPS	(4.58)	(0.86)
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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

4.1 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES NOT PROVIDED FOR IN RESPECT OF CLAIMS/DISPUTED LIABILITIES NOT ACKNOWLEDGED AS

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Disputed Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts	-	-
Less: Provision made against the Claims in Books	-	-
Contingent Liability not Provided for in the books	-	-

4.2 OTHER MONEY FOR WHICH THE COMPANY IS CONTINGENTLY LIABLE:

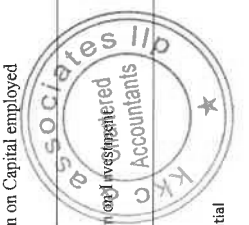
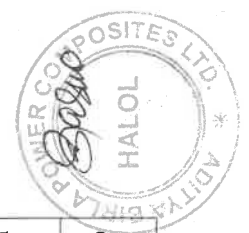
₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
(i) Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided	-	1.20
Less: Capital Advances	-	-
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided (Net of Advances paid)	-	1.20



5 Key Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	Variance	% Variance	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding short term borrowings	Times	0.69	1.03	-0.34	-33%	Increase in Current Liability - due to Liability of Technical assistance transferred from Non current to current this year
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	%	181.97%	67.34%	114.63%	170%	Net loss of Rs 20 Cr during the year resulted and increase in WCCL facility resulted in reduction of Shareholder's Equity and increase in Total Debt
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit After Tax + Depreciation + Finance Cost (-) Unrealised Gain on Investment	Finance Cost + Interest Capitalised + Principal Repayment of Long Term Borrowing + Principal Lease Payment	Times	-2.12	-0.71	-1.41	197%	Net loss of Rs 20 Cr during the year this is the reason for deviation
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	%	-66.54%	-8.78%	-57.75%	658%	Net loss of Rs 20 Cr during the year this is the reason for deviation
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	3.02	0.91	2.11	231%	This is due to increase in cross sales during the year
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Sale of Products and services	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	3.31	5.16	-1.85	-36%	Majority of Sales were made in February & March which has resulted into Higher debtors in year end.
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Cost of sales	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	0.85	0.66	0.19	28%	This is mainly due to lower cross sales Creditors.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	-1.10	0.36	-1.46	-407%	Increased in Stock and Debtors value at year end is the reason for deviation
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax (-) Profit from operations	Revenue from Operations	%	-240.33%	-444.87%	204.54%	-46%	Loss incurred in Current year resulted in deviation
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes EBIT	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	-36.22%	-4.44%	-31.78%	715%	Loss incurred in Current year resulted in deviation
Return on Investment	Profit / (Loss) for the year	Total Equity	%	-66.54%	-8.04%	-58.49%	727%	Loss incurred in Current year resulted in deviation



6 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
- (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 have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
- (vi) 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
- (vii) 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
- (viii) As on March 31, 2023 there is no utilised amounts in respect of any issue of securities and long term borrowings from banks and financial institutions. The borrowed funds have been utilised for the specific purpose for which the funds were raised.
- (ix) 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 lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries



ADITYA BIRLA POWER COMPOSITES LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

7. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions :

Terms and Condition of Transaction with Related Parties

The transaction with related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest-free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

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 party and the market in which the related party operates.

List of Related Parties

A Joint Venture Partners

Grasim Industries Limited
Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH

B Key Managerial Personnel

Ajit Rajagopalan
Brijesh Kumar
Neha Sharma

Director & CEO
Chief Financial Officer
Company Secretary

C Other Related Parties with whom transactions entered

UltraTech Cement Limited

Details of Transactions with Related parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	₹ in Crore	
		Year ended 31st Mar, 2023	Year ended 31st Mar, 2022
1	Nature of Transactions:		
	Allotment of equity shares		
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	5.18
	Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH	-	4.98
		-	10.17
2	Lease rent		
	Grasim Industries Limited	1.34	1.30
		1.34	1.30
3	Management Fees		
	Grasim Industries Limited	1.96	1.73
		1.96	1.73
4	Technical and product development assistance fee		
	Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH	3.53	5.69
		3.53	5.69
5	Reimbursement of Expenses		
	Grasim Industries Limited	0.16	-
	Grasim Industries Limited - ABI	2.07	1.43
	Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH	1.35	1.14
		3.58	2.57

ADITYA BIRLA POWER COMPOSITES LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Sr. No.	Particulars	₹ in Crore	
		Year ended 31st Mar, 2023	Year ended 31st Mar, 2022
6	<u>Purchase Transaction</u> UltraTech Cement Limited Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH Grasim Industries Limited - ABI Grasim Industries Limited - Epoxy	- 0.21 2.94 1.41 4.56	0.35 - 0.09 0.28 0.72
7	<u>Sales Transaction</u> Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH Grasim Industries Limited - ABI	3.91 0.09 4.00	- - -
Details of closing balances of related parties			
Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31st Mar, 2023	Year ended 31st Mar, 2022
		31st Mar, 2023	31st Mar, 2022
1	<u>Trade Receivables</u> Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH	2.52	0.00
		2.52	0.00
2	<u>Trade Payables</u> Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH Grasim Industries Limited - ABI Grasim Industries Limited - Epoxy	1.64 7.56 0.79 9.99	0.73 1.94 - 2.68
3	<u>Liability for Capital Expenditure</u> Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH	11.06 11.06	5.12 5.12

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



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

8 Employee Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Plans

(a) Gratuity:

The gratuity payable to employees is based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving the services of the Company and is in accordance with the Rules of the Company for payment of gratuity.

The scheme is managed on unfunded basis.

Inherent Risk

exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to any longevity risks.

		₹ in Crore	
	Particulars	Gratuity	
		Current Year	Previous Year
(i)	Change in defined benefit obligation		
	Opening Defined Benefit Obligation*	0.02	-
	Adjustments of:		
	Current Service Cost	0.02	0.02
	Past Service Cost	-	-
	Interest Cost	0.00	-
	Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(0.00)	-
	Benefits Paid	-	-
	Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	0.04	0.02
(ii)	Net Liabilities/(Assets) recognised in the Balance Sheet:		
	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	0.04	0.02
	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	-	-
	Net Liabilities/(Assets) recognised in the Balance Sheet	0.04	0.02
(iii)	Amount recognised in Salary under Employee Benefits Expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
	Current Service Cost	0.02	0.02
	Past Service Cost	-	-
	Interest on Defined Benefit Obligations (Net)	0.00	-
	Net Cost	0.02	0.02
(iv)	Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):		
	Changes in Financial Assumptions	(0.00)	-
	Changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
	Experience Adjustments	(0.00)	-
	Recognised in OCI for the year	(0.00)	-
(v)	Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation:		
	Within next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.00	0.00
	Between 2 and 5 years	0.01	0.00
	Between 6 and 10 years	0.01	0.01
	10 years and above	0.24	0.13
(vi)	Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:		
	Increase/(decrease) on present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	0.04	0.02
	50 bps increase in discount rate	-18%	-19%
	50 bps decrease in discount rate	23%	25%
	50 bps increase in salary escalation rate	23%	24%
	50 bps decrease in salary escalation rate	-18%	-19%
	Increase in Attrition Rate by 50%	-7%	-10%
	Decrease in Attrition Rate by 50%	8%	12%
(vii)	Principal Actuarial Assumptions:		
	Discount Rate	8%	7%
	Retirement age	60 Yrs	60 Yrs
	Turnover Rate	2% to 7%	2% to 7%
	Mortality tables	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
	Salary Escalation rate	8%	8%
(viii)	Weighted Average Duration of Defined Benefit obligation:	22 Yrs	23 Yrs

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

(ix) **Basis used to determine Discount Rate:**

Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(x) **Salary Escalation Rate:**

The estimates of future salary increases are considered taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

(xi) **Sensitivity Analysis:**

Sensitivity Analysis have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market condition at the accounting date.

B. The obligation for the compensated absences recognised in the same manner as gratuity, amounting to charge of Rs. 0.06 Crores (31 March 2022 - Rs. 0.07 Crores)



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS-DISCLOSURE, ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

A. 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.

B. Disclosure of Financial Instruments:

i. Investment in Mutual Fund Units measured at FVTPL

Mutual Funds have been measured on initial recognition at FVTPL as these financial assets do not pass the contractual cash flow test as required by Ind AS 109- Financial Instruments, for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI, hence, classified at FVTPL.

C. Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost				
Trade Receivables	4.95	4.95	0.19	0.19
Cash and Bank Balances	0.04	0.04	2.21	2.21
Other Financial Assets	0.64	0.64	8.20	8.20
Financial Assets at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investments (Current and Non-Current)	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair value through Profit or Loss				
Investments (Current and Non-Current)	-	-	3.91	3.91
Total	5.63	5.63	14.51	14.51
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost				
Rupee Term Loans from Banks (Current & Non Current)	28.51	28.51	27.56	27.56
Cash Credits / Working Capital Borrowing	8.78	8.78	-	-
Commercial Papers (Current)	-	-	-	-
Lease Obligation (Current and Non-Current)	7.72	7.72	8.38	8.38
Trade Payables	13.01	13.01	1.72	1.72
Other Financial Liabilities	12.37	12.37	14.87	14.87
Total	70.39	70.39	52.52	52.52



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

D. Financial Risk Management Objective

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets, other than derivatives, include trade and other receivables, investments 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 and foreign exchange.

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, commodity prices, equity prices 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, foreign currency receivables, 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 Company uses derivative financial instruments, to hedge foreign currency risk exposure. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

The Management updates the Audit Committee/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.

Details relating to the risks are provided here below:

I. Market Risk

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk:

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company regularly evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions. The Company follows the established risk management policy. When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the foreign currency exposure.

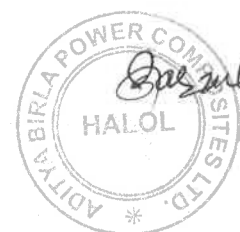
Foreign Currency Sensitivity:

The sensitivities are based on financial assets and liabilities held at 31st March 2023 that are not denominated in Indian Rupees. The sensitivities do not take into account the Company's sales and costs and the results of the sensitivities could change due to other factors such as changes in the value of financial assets and liabilities as a result of non-foreign exchange influenced factors.

Effect as 31st March, 2023

₹ in Crore

	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	CAD	NY/CN	SEK	AUD	CHF	Total
Effect of 5% strengthening of INR										
On Profit	0.70	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66
On Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of 5% Diminishing of INR										
On Profit	(0.70)	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.66)
On Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect as 31st March, 2022										
Effect of 5% strengthening of INR										
On Profit	0.73	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76
On Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of 5% Diminishing of INR										
On Profit	(0.73)	(0.02)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.76)
On Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



ADITYA BIRLA POWER COMPOSITES LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Foreign Currency Risk Management:

Hedging Activities and Derivatives:

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions. The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts, to manage and mitigate its exposure to foreign exchange risk. The Company reports periodically to its Board, the foreign exchange risk and compliance of the policies to manage its foreign exchange risk.

Forward Exchange Contracts (in '000)

Sr. No.	Hedged Item and Risks	Currency	as on 31st Mar 2023	as on 31st Mar 2022
Foreign exchange forward contracts Outstanding as on 31st March, 2023				
a	Borrowings	USD	438.9	438.9
b	Financial Liability	USD	1,125.00	1,125.00

II. 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, mutual fund investments, investments in debt securities and foreign exchange transactions. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

(i) Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and, based on the evaluation, credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank, guarantee/letter of credit or security deposits.

Total Trade receivables as on 31st March 2023 is ₹ 4.95 Crore (31st March 2022 is ₹ 0.19 Crore)

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer.

The ageing analysis of the receivables (net of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due, refer note 2.7a

As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix 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.

Movement of Allowance for Doubtful Debts:

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Current Year	Previous Year
Opening provision	-	-
Add: Provided during the year	0.01	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Less: Written back during the year	-	-
Less: transferred to liabilities classified as held for Sale	-	-
Closing Provision	0.01	-



III. 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 Company's treasury team is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts and long range business forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and investments held for managing the risk at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

₹ in Crore				
As at 31st March, 2023	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Financial Liabilities:				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	12.53	21.76	3.00	37.29
Trade Payables	13.02	-	-	13.02
Other Financial Liabilities (excluding Derivative Liability)	9.60	2.77	-	12.37
Lease liability *	0.75	6.97	-	7.72

₹ in Crore				
31st March, 2022	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Financial Liabilities:				
Borrowings (including current maturities) *	1.50	19.50	6.56	27.56
Trade Payables	1.71	-	-	1.71
Other Financial Liabilities (excluding Derivative Liability)	9.09	5.78	-	14.87
Lease liability *	0.66	7.72	-	8.38

* Contractual amount

10. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to (a) maximise shareholder value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) 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-equity ratio, which is total debt less investments divided by total equity.

₹ in Crore		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Total Debt (Bank and other borrowings including Supplier's Credit)	37.29	27.56
Less: Liquid Investments		
Net Debt/(Surplus)	37.29	27.56
Equity	20.49	40.92
Net Debt to Equity	1.82	0.67



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**11 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION****11.1 Information relating to Micro and Small Enterprises, as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:**

		(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
(a)	the principal amount overdue and the interest thereon (₹ NIL crore {Previous Year ₹ NIL Crore}) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
(b)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(c)	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 year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(e)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

11.2 Corporate Social Responsibility

The company has started its operation from 31st January 2022 and hence the company is not required to spent any amount under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2012 for the year ended 31st March 2022. The calculation as per section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 is Rs. NIL Cr.

		(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year,		-	-
Amount of expenditure incurred		-	-

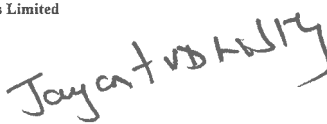
As per our attached Report of even date

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


Kamlesh R Jagtap
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 139585
Date 26.04.2023
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of Aditya Birla Power Composites Limited


Ajit Rajagopalan
Director & CEO
DIN: 08489489
Date: 26.04.2023


Jayant V. Dhobley
Director
DIN : 02402556
Date: 26.04.2023


Brijesh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 403680
Date: 26.04.2023


Neha Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No. A52583
Date: 26.04.2023

Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Aditya Birla Renewables 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 profit 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 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.

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 19 April 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.
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 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;



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Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

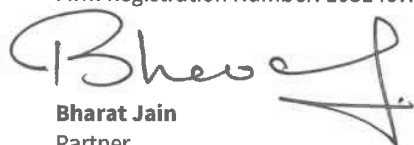
- 18.3. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- 18.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share 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: 23100583BGWPTY5629



Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Energy 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 Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE').
The Company does not have any intangible assets.
- (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 during the year. The company does not have any intangible assets.
- (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. (a) 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) 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) 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 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 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. (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.



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- 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 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 financial year and 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


Bharat Jain

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 100583

UDIN: 23100583BGWPTY5629

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023



Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Energy 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 Aditya Birla Renewables Energy 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

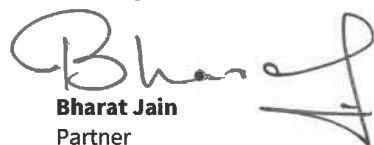
8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation 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: 23100583BGWPTY5629



Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Notes	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets			
Non current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	5,780.48	5,988.70
Capital Work-in-Progress	3B	2,244.42	5.02
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	194.55	161.61
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
		8,219.45	6,155.33
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	26.15	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	387.51	100.37
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	33.75	650.00
Other financial assets	9	399.71	73.01
Current Tax Assets (net)	10	2.87	2.35
Other current assets	11	56.07	28.36
		906.06	854.10
Total assets		9,125.51	7,009.43
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	1,775.25	1,775.25
Other equity	13	192.38	129.63
Total equity		1,967.63	1,904.88
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	6,256.62	4,713.62
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	35.38	22.72
		6,292.00	4,736.34
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	629.81	228.20
Trade payables	15		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		4.64	1.24
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		12.06	2.00
Other financial liabilities	16	219.37	136.08
Other current liabilities	17	-	0.69
		865.88	368.21
Total liabilities		7,157.88	5,104.55
Total equity and liabilities		9,125.51	7,009.43

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

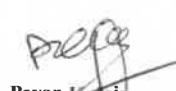
Membership No.: 100583

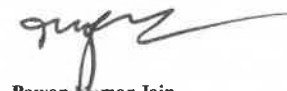
Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023

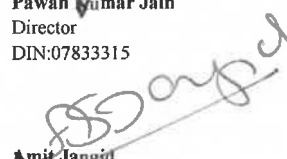


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited


Pavan K. Jain
Director
DIN:00703624

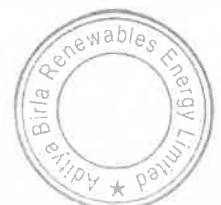

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN:07833315


Ram Kishore Dwivedi
Chief Financial Officer


Amit Jangid
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 29018

Place: Mumbai

Date: 25 April 2023



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	812.03	802.59
Other income	19	22.74	26.68
Total income		834.77	829.27
Expenses			
Direct expenses	20	190.30	98.15
Finance costs	21	351.03	320.01
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	208.22	207.03
Other expenses	23	62.53	57.52
Total expenses		812.08	682.71
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		22.69	146.56
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	3.61	25.89
Total tax expenses		3.61	25.89
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		19.08	120.67
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Net movement on cash flow hedge		52.73	25.34
Income tax effect		(9.05)	(4.35)
Other comprehensive income for the year		43.68	20.99
Total comprehensive income for the year		62.76	141.66
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	24	0.11	0.91

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited



Bharat Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023





Pavan K. Jain

Director

DIN:00703624



Pawan Kumar Jain

Director

DIN:07833315



Ram Kishore Dwivedi

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 25 April 2023



Amit Jangid

Company Secretary

Membership No: ACS 29018



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	1,31,50,000	1,315.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	1,31,50,000	1,315.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	46,02,500	460.25
As at 31 March 2022	1,77,52,500	1,775.25

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid As at 1 April 2022	1,77,52,500	1,775.25
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	1,77,52,500	1,775.25
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	1,77,52,500	1,775.25

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Total
As at 1 April 2022	144.12	37.74	(52.24)	129.62
Additions during the year (note 13)	19.08	-	-	19.08
Effective portion of Gains / (Loss) on hedging instruments *	-	-	43.68	43.68
As at 31 March 2023	163.20	37.74	(8.55)	192.38

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Total
As at 1 April 2021	23.45	-	(73.23)	(49.78)
Additions during the year (note 13)	120.67	37.74	-	158.41
Effective portion of Gains / (Loss) on hedging instruments *	-	-	20.99	20.99
As at 31 March 2022	144.12	37.74	(52.24)	129.62

* net of deferred tax amounting to Rs 9.05 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs 4.35 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: 26 April 2023.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited

Pavan K. Jain

Director

DIN:00703624

Pawan Kumar Jain

Director

DIN:07833315

Ram Kishore Dwivedi

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 25 April 2023

Amit Jangid

Company Secretary

Membership No: ACS 29018



Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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	22.69	146.56
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	208.22	207.03
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	350.67	319.74
Interest income	(22.74)	(12.90)
Stamp duty on issue of shares	-	4.28
Operating profit before working capital changes	558.84	664.71
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(26.15)	19.52
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(12.04)	(31.21)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(27.71)	6.57
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	13.45	3.24
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(19.86)	33.71
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(0.69)	(22.72)
Cash generated from operating activities	485.84	673.82
Income taxes paid	(0.51)	(1.80)
Cash generated from operating activities	485.33	672.02
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(2,057.50)	(2,342.98)
Interest received	21.59	9.52
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (placed)/ redeemed (net)	552.70	(490.90)
Cash used in investing activities	(1,483.21)	(2,824.35)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium	-	497.99
Stamp duty on issue of shares	-	(4.28)
Proceeds from borrowings	1,560.20	2,017.76
Loan transaction expenses paid	(32.81)	(42.73)
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	162.00	421.00
Repayment of inter corporate loan	-	(421.00)
Interest paid	(404.37)	(282.69)
Cash generated from financing activities	1,285.02	2,186.05
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	287.14	33.71
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	100.37	66.66
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 7)	387.51	100.37

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	36.63	30.94
On escrow accounts	250.88	19.43
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	100.00	50.00
Total	387.51	100.37

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 year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	As at 31 March 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-non-current	4,713.62	1,560.20	(17.20)	6,256.62
Borrowings-current	228.20	162.00	239.61	629.81
Total	4,941.82	1,722.20	222.41	6,886.43

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	As at 1 April 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings-non-current	2,853.05	2,017.76	(157.18)	4,713.62
Borrowings-current	-	-	228.20	228.20
Total	2,853.05	2,017.76	71.02	4,941.82

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)

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

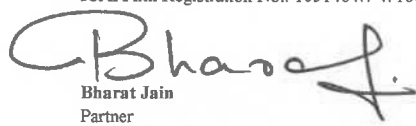
As per our report attached of even date

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621


Bharat Jain
Partner

Membership No.: 100583

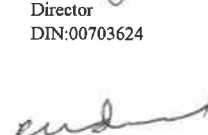
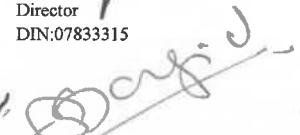
Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 April 2023.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited

 
Pavan K. Jain Pawan Kumar Jain
Director Director
DIN:00703624 DIN:07833315

 
Ram Kishore Dwivedi Amit Jangid
Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 29018

Place: Mumbai

Date: 25 April 2023



1. Corporate information

Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 13 April 2020 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 25 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



- 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.



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

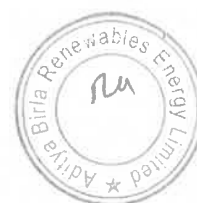
Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

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



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



- 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.

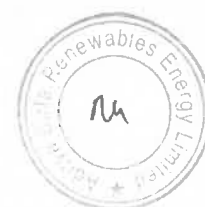
h. Leases

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.



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.

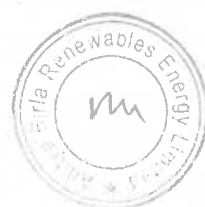
The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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'.



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.

(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.

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.

1. 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.

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.



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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3A Property, Plant and Equipment

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation				(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	Net block As at 31 March 2023	Net block As at 31 March 2022
1	Plant and equipment	Siddhi (8.6 MWp DC) Mather (12.5 MWp DC)	2,418.25 3,506.10	-	-	2,418.25 3,506.10	80.59 116.99	-	175.03 240.06	94.44 123.07	2,243.22 3,266.04	2,243.22 3,266.04
2	Building	Siddhi (8.6 MWp DC) Mather (12.5 MWp DC)	129.29 157.78	-	-	129.29 157.78	4.22 5.36	-	9.17 10.89	4.95 5.53	120.12 146.89	120.12 146.89
3	Office equipment	Siddhi (8.6 MWp DC) Mather (12.5 MWp DC)	2.33 2.94	-	-	2.33 2.94	0.47 0.59	-	0.47 0.59	-	1.86 2.35	1.86 2.35
	Total		6,216.69	-	-	6,216.69	208.22	-	436.21	227.99	5,780.48	5,780.48

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation				(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	Net block As at 31 March 2022	Net block As at 31 March 2021
1	Plant and equipment	Siddhi (8.6 MWp DC) Mather (12.5 MWp DC)	2,412.13 3,506.32	7.53 6.06	1.41 6.28	2,418.25 3,506.10	80.56 116.99	-	94.44 123.07	13.88 6.08	2,323.81 3,383.03	2,323.81 3,383.03
2	Building	Siddhi (8.6 MWp DC) Mather (12.5 MWp DC)	126.67 157.78	2.62	-	129.29 157.78	4.22 5.26	-	4.95 5.53	0.73 0.27	124.34 152.25	124.34 152.25
3	Office equipment	Siddhi (8.6 MWp DC) Mather (12.5 MWp DC)	-	2.33 2.94	-	2.33 2.94	-	-	-	-	2.33 2.94	2.33 2.94
	Total		6,202.90	21.48	7.69	6,216.69	207.03	-	227.99	20.96	5,988.70	5,988.70

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:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Plant	2,244.42	5.02
Total	2,244.42	5.02

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Plant	2,239.40	5.02	-	-
Total	2,244.42	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2022

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Plant	5.02	-	-	-
Total	5.02	-	-	-

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

Project Location	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Plant	2,244.42	-	-	-
Total	2,244.42	-	-	-

For capital-work-in-progress, 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. 97.44 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil), of which Rs. 97.44 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil) has been capitalised under capital work in progress and Rs. Nil (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



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	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	194.45	130.90
Derivative assets through other comprehensive income	-	30.61
Total	194.55	161.61

5 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

31 March 2023				
Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2023
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	(0.06)	0.18	-	0.12
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	465.56	159.08	-	624.64
	465.51	159.26	-	624.76
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(499.04)	(162.87)	-	(661.91)
	(499.04)	(162.87)	-	(661.91)
Cashflow hedge reserve	10.82	-	(9.05)	1.77
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	(22.72)	(3.61)	(9.05)	(35.38)

31 March 2022				
Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	0.24	(0.31)	-	(0.06)
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	196.04	269.53	-	465.56
	196.28	269.21	-	465.51
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(203.94)	(295.10)	-	(499.04)
	(203.94)	(295.10)	-	(499.04)
Cashflow hedge reserve	15.17	-	(4.35)	10.82
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	7.51	(25.89)	(4.35)	(22.72)

Notes:

a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

6 Trade receivables

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Receivables from related parties (Note 25)	26.15	-
Less: Allowance for trade receivables which have significant increase in credit	-	-
Total	26.15	-

Break up for security details

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	26.15	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 30]	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 30]	-	-
Total	26.15	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

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	26.15	-	-	-	-	26.15
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)	26.15	-	-	-	-	26.15
Not Due (B)						
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)						
Net Total (A+B-C)	26.15	-	-	-	-	26.15
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 9)						81.63
Grand Total	26.15	-	-	-	-	107.78

As at 31 March 2022

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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Due (B)						
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)						
Net Total (A+B-C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 9)						69.58
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	69.58

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.

The above trade receivables has been pledged as security for borrowings by the Company (note 14)

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	36.63	30.94
In escrow accounts	250.88	19.43
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	100.00	50.00
Total	387.51	100.37

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

8 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	33.75	650.00
Total	33.75	650.00

9 Other financial assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on deposits	4.58	3.43
Unbilled revenue (including related party {note 25})	81.63	69.58
Derivative assets through other comprehensive income	313.50	-
Total	399.71	73.01

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 25

10 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance income tax (net of provision Rs. Nil lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil))	2.87	2.35
Total	2.87	2.35

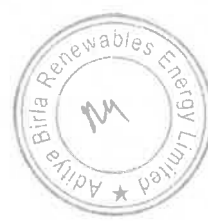
Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	22.69	146.56
Applicable tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Computed tax expense	3.89	25.15
Income tax effect of:		
Others	(0.28)	-
Total	(0.28)	-
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	3.61	25.89
Effective tax rate	15.93%	17.66%

11 Other current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	2.23	0.14
Prepaid expenses	52.54	28.22
Other advances	1.30	-
Total	56.07	28.36



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

12 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital		
1,90,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 1,90,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,900.00	1,900.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital		
1,77,52,500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 1,77,52,500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,775.25	1,775.25

(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	1,77,52,500	1,31,50,000	1,775.25	1,315.00
Issue of shares during the year	-	46,02,500	-	460.25
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,77,52,500	1,77,52,500	1,775.25	1,775.25

(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.

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 74% shareholding and UltraTech Cement Limited is an associate of the Company with 26% 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	1,31,36,850	74.00%	1,31,36,850	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	46,15,650	26.00%	46,15,650	26.00%
Total	1,77,52,500	100.00%	1,77,52,500	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	1,31,36,850	74.00%	1,31,36,850	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	46,15,650	26.00%	46,15,650	26.00%
Total	1,77,52,500	100.00%	1,77,52,500	100.00%



13 Other equity

Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	144.12	23.45
Profit / (Loss) for the year	19.08	120.67
Closing balance	163.20	144.12
Securities premium		
Opening balance	37.74	-
Additions during the year	-	37.74
Closing balance	37.74	37.74
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Opening balance	(52.24)	(73.23)
Effective portion of Gains / (Loss) on hedging	43.68	20.99
Closing balance	(8.56)	(52.24)
Total	192.38	129.63

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

Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Suppliers' Credit	2,928.60	2,695.39
Letter of credit discounted	3,795.83	2,246.43
	6,724.43	4,941.82
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	467.81	228.20
Total non current borrowings	6,256.62	4,713.62
Current		
Secured		
Current maturity of long term debt	467.81	228.20
Unsecured		
Inter corporate loan	162.00	-
Total current borrowings	629.81	228.20



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Suppliers credit				
Axis Bank Limited	2,628.42	2,928.60	5.05% - 5.20%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 30 June 2022. The suppliers credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 30 September 2036.
Letter of credit				
Ratnakar Bank Limited	1,560.20	1,549.78	5.60% - 8.05%	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 Ratnakar Bank Limited having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 31 December 2041.
Axis Bank Limited	2,263.27	2,246.05	5.25% - 8.50%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 30 June 2022. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 30 September 2036.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	162.00	162.00	8.95% - 9.64%	The loan is repayable in three tranches on or before 26 September 2023.
Total	6,613.89	6,886.43		

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Suppliers credit and Letter of credit discounted				
Axis Bank Limited	4,891.70	4,941.82	5.05% - 7.00%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 30 June 2022. The suppliers credit and the letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 30 September 2036.

Suppliers credit has been fully hedged for foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuation. The above figures are as per IND AS 109 Financial Instruments (including mark to market and amortisation).

Security

The lender has sanctioned a rupee term loan facility of Rs 2,330.00 lakhs for Siddhi Project and Rs. 3,375.00 lakhs for Maihar Project. This facility is secured as follows:

- 1) First charge on the project's tangible movable fixed asset both present and future located at Madhya Pradesh.
- 2) First charge on project's current assets and book debts, receivables.
- 3) First charge by way of hypothecation and/or assignment or creation of security interest over all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claim and demands into and under Project Documents (including termination payment to be received from UCL under the PPA), all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time, any letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond provided by any counterparty of Project 1 and the Project Insurance Contracts, policies, insurance proceeds procured by the Company
- 4) First charge on all the bank accounts pertaining to Projects including the Debt Service Reserve Account.

The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 30 June 2022 or such later date as per the terms of the loan agreement when the suppliers

The lender has sanctioned a rupee term loan facility of Rs 1,980.00 lakhs for Pali Project. This facility is secured as follows:

- 1) Exclusive charge on Company's all present and future movables assets of the projects at Pali;
- 2) Exclusive charge on the Project's (i.e. Pali) present and future all intangibles assets and goodwill of the project;
- 3) Exclusive charge on Projects (i.e. Pali) Current Assets, all cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, uncalled capital, present and future;
- 4) Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation and/or assignment or creation of security interest over all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claim and demands into and under Project Documents (including termination payment to be received from UCL under the PPA), all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time, any letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond provided by any counterparty of Project 1 and the Project Insurance Contracts, policies, insurance proceeds procured by the Company
- 5) Exclusive charge on all the bank accounts pertaining to Projects including the Debt Service Reserve Account.

The loan is repayable in 76 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2023 or such later date as per the terms of the loan agreement when the suppliers credit and the letter of credit discounted will be converted into term loan as per the credit facilities arrangement of the Company.

Loan covenants

Bank loan contains certain debt covenants relating to limitations on indebtedness, 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.



15 Trade payables

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (note 27)	4.64	1.24
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues (note 25))	12.06	2.00
Total	16.70	3.24

* Trade payables to related parties is Rs. 3.16 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 1.04 lakhs)

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023 (Rs.in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods 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	4.64	-	-	-	4.64
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12.06	-	-	-	12.06
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16.70	-	-	-	16.70

As at 31 March 2022 (Rs.in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods 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	1.24	-	-	-	1.24
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.24	-	-	-	3.24

Terms and conditions of trade payables:

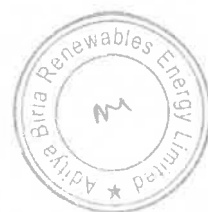
Trade payables are non interest bearing and credit period varies as per the terms of the contract/ work order/ purchase order executed with each vendor.

16 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Liability for capital expenditure (including dues of related party (note 25))	100.25	10.84
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	87.37	78.08
Provision for expenses	11.53	2.97
Other payables	1.17	2.32
Payable to related parties (note 25)		
- ICD interest accrued but not due	4.46	-
- Deputation charges	5.44	8.60
- Reimbursement of expenses	9.15	33.27
Total	219.37	136.08

17 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source	-	0.69
Total	-	0.69



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

18 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Solar power generation		
Siddhi (8.6 MWp DC)	379.35	380.57
Maiher (12.5 MWp DC)	432.68	422.02
Total	812.03	802.59

The Company has one principal customer i.e., UltraTech Cement Limited for all its solar power projects. 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.

Contract balances	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-
Receivables		
Trade receivables (including related party dues {note 6})	26.15	-
Unbilled revenue (including related party dues {note 9})	81.63	69.58
	107.78	69.58

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

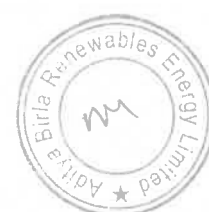
The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest:		
On Deposits	22.63	12.90
On Others (including income tax refunds, etc.)	0.11	-
Foreign exchange gain	-	13.78
Total	22.74	26.68

20 Direct expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses	190.30	98.15
Total	190.30	98.15



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 year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings	350.67	319.74
Bank charges	0.36	0.27
Total	351.03	320.01

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	208.22	207.03
Total	208.22	207.03

23 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Rates and taxes	1.29	0.09
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.78	0.24
Insurance expenses	10.35	10.18
Deputation charges	13.98	8.60
Legal and professional fees	3.78	6.27
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and Machinery	3.94	0.99
Stamp duty on issue of shares	-	4.28
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	6.59	5.78
Office rent	9.61	7.87
Managerial Remuneration	0.00	0.00
Car hire charges	-	1.08
Director Sitting Fees	7.55	8.26
Miscellaneous expenses	4.66	3.88
Total	62.53	57.52

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	5.70	5.78
Tax audit fees	0.89	-
Total	6.59	5.78

- 23A During the year, UltraTech Cement Ltd (Ultratech) has proposed to the company to relocate its Maihar Plant from its present location to new location (as per project feasibility study) owing to the extension of its Cement Plant. As agreed in a meeting, UltraTech would bear all the expenses of dismantling and relocation of the said plant including losses, if any, incurred by the Company in the said process. Further as per the terms of PPA and understanding with Ultratech, the company would continue to bill UltraTech at the rate agreed on the deemed generation clause in the PPA till completion of relocation and commencement of operation of relocated plant. The said relocation is expected to be completed by September 2023. Hence in our opinion, in this relocation exercise, there would be no Revenue loss to the company and further is no requirement of impairment provision of PPE pertaining to Maihar Plant.



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)	19.08	120.67
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	1,77,52,500	1,31,87,829
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	0.11	0.91

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 (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 subsidiaries of Holding / Ultimate Holding Company

Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited

Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

2. Other related party in which directors of Ultimate Holding Company are interested

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

3. Key Managerial personnel

Mr. Ram Kishore Dwivedi, Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bhargava, Independent Director (w.e.f. 22 April 2021)

Mr. Vijay Agarwal, Independent Director (w.e.f. 22 April 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	-	368.51
	UltraTech Cement Limited	-	129.48
2	Inter corporate loan taken		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	162.00	421.00
	Interest capitalised in capital work in progress	4.95	-
	Interest capitalised in property plant and equipment	-	2.28
3	Inter Corporate Loan repaid		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	-	421.00
	Interest	-	2.28
4	Revenue from operations		
	UltraTech Cement Limited	812.03	802.59
5	Remuneration to Key Management Personnel *		
	Mr. Ram Kishore Dwivedi	0.00	0.00



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

6	Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) (including GST) ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	571.88	-
7	Reimbursement of expenses (payable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.46	25.40
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	-	0.27
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	0.85	-
8	Reimbursement of insurance charges Grasim Industries Limited	-	0.09
9	Reimbursement of rental expenses (including GST) Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	9.61	7.87
10	Deputation charges Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	12.12	8.60
11	Payment of statutory dues Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	6.10	-
12	Supervision and monitoring of O&M services Grasim Industries Limited	3.45	3.10
13	Director sitting fees (including GST) Subhash Chandra Bhargava	3.78	4.13
	Vijay Agarwal	3.78	4.13

* a nominal remuneration of Rs. 1 is given to each key managerial personnel

Details of closing balances of related parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1	Closing balance Share capital including securities premium Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1,341.61	1,341.61
	UltraTech Cement Limited	471.38	471.38
2	Supervision and monitoring of operation and management services payable Grasim Industries Limited	3.16	1.04
3	Trade receivables UltraTech Cement Limited	26.15	-
4	Unbilled Revenue UltraTech Cement Limited	81.63	69.58
5	Inter Corporate Loans taken including interest (net of TDS) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	162.00	-
	Interest capitalised in capital work in progress	4.46	-
6	Reimbursement of expenses (payable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	6.56	25.40
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	0.85	-
7	Payable towards deputation charges Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	5.44	8.60
8	Reimbursement of rental expenses (payable) Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	1.74	7.87
9	Liability for capital expenditure ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	99.65	-

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.



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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	4.64	1.24
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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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)	292.12	1,531.83
Total	292.12	1,531.83

29 There are contingent liabilities amounting to Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil).

30 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular the valuation techniques and inputs used).

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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

Particulars	Level	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Derivative asset at FVOCI	Level 2	313.50	30.61
Derivative liability at FVOCI	Level 2	-	-
Key inputs for Level 2 fair valuation technique		Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.	
Significant unobservable input		Not applicable	
Relationship of unobservable input to fair value		Not applicable	

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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
	(Rs. in Lakhs)		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables (note 6)	26.15	-	26.15	-
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 9)	594.26	234.62	594.26	234.62
Cash and cash equivalents (note 7)	387.51	100.37	387.51	100.37
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	33.75	650.00	33.75	650.00
Total	1,041.67	984.99	1,041.67	984.99
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 14)	6,886.43	4,941.82	6,886.43	4,941.82
Trade payables (note 15)	16.69	3.24	16.69	3.24
Other financial liabilities (note 16)	219.37	136.08	219.37	136.08
Total	7,122.49	5,081.14	7,122.49	5,081.14

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, 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, other than derivatives, 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
Market risk			
Foreign currency risk	Committed commercial transactions, financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Rs.	Cash flow forecasting, sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts
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:

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates to import of modules, wherever required.

The Company regularly evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions. The Company follows the established risk management policies. It uses derivative instruments like forward covers/swap to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the foreign currency exposure. The details of the foreign currency exposure and its carrying value are as follows:

Outstanding foreign currency exposure	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	USD	Rs. in Lakhs	USD	Rs. in Lakhs
Supplier's credit	35,90,808	2,952.25	35,90,808	2,722.09
Interest on supplier's credit	36,248	29.80	35,551	26.95

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

1% increase in foreign exchange rates will decrease profit before tax and decrease pre tax equity by Rs. 29.82 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs 27.49 Lakhs). If the rate is decreased by 1%, the profit before tax and pre tax equity will increase by an equal amount.

(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. 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

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	(Rs. in Lakhs)
			Amount
31 March 2023	1%	6,613.89	66.14
31 March 2022	1%	4,891.70	48.92

(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

Trade receivables consist of principal customer Ultratech Cement Limited. 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. 26.15 lakhs (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.



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*	629.81	663.72	711.90	4,608.47	6,613.89
Trade payables	16.69	-	-	-	16.69
Other financial liabilities	219.37	-	-	-	219.37
Total	865.87	663.72	711.90	4,608.47	6,849.95

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	228.20	490.63	559.09	3,613.78	4,891.70
Trade payables	3.24	-	-	-	3.24
Other financial liabilities	136.08	-	-	-	136.08
Total	367.52	490.63	559.09	3,613.78	5,031.02

*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	6,886.43	4,941.82
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(387.51)	(100.37)
Net debt	6,498.92	4,841.45
Equity	1,967.63	1,904.88
Gearing Ratio	3.30	2.54

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

32 Cash flow hedge

The Company's business objective includes safe-guarding its foreign exchange borrowings against adverse foreign exchange movements. The Company has adopted a structured risk management policy to hedge all these risks within an acceptable risk limit and an approved hedge accounting framework which allows for fair value and cash flow hedges. Hedging instruments include forward contracts, swaps and other instruments to achieve this objective. The Company has taken derivative instruments (currency swaps and interest rate swaps) to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

The details of derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2023 is as follows:

Non current	Hedged item	Risk hedged	Nominal value		Carrying value of hedging instrument		Expected maturity
			USD	Rs. in Lakhs	Asset (Rs. in Lakhs)	Liability (Rs. in Lakhs)	
Cash flow hedges							
Currency Swap	Suppliers credit	Exchange rate movement risk	35,90,808	2,628.42	199.07	-	September 2023-November 2023
Interest rate swap	Interest on suppliers credit	Interest rate risk	36.248	26.43	114.43	-	April 2023-November 2023

The details of derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Non current	Hedged item	Risk hedged	Nominal value		Carrying value of hedging instrument		Expected maturity
			USD	Rs. in Lakhs	Asset (Rs. in Lakhs)	Liability (Rs. in Lakhs)	
Cash flow hedges							
Currency Swap	Suppliers credit	Exchange rate movement risk	35,90,808	2,628.42	-	(23.16)	September 2023
Interest rate swap	Interest on suppliers credit	Interest rate risk	35.551	25.92	53.77	-	September 2023

The line item in the Balance Sheet that includes the above hedging instruments is 'Other Current Assets'/'Other Non Current Assets'/'Other Financial Liabilities'

Reconciliation of gain / (losses) under forward exchange, currency options and interest rate swaps contract designated under cash flow hedges:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Effective Hedge (OCI)	Ineffective Hedge (Profit and Loss)	Effective Hedge (OCI)	Ineffective Hedge (Profit and Loss)
Gain/(Loss)	52.73	-	25.34	-

33 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	1.05	2.31	(54.76%)	Ratio is lower is current year due to increase in current liabilities primarily due to inter corporate loan
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	3.50	2.59	34.91%	Ratio is higher in current year due to increase in debt
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	1.44	0.96	50.34%	Ratio is higher in current year due to reduced repayments
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	0.01	0.08	(87.06%)	Ratio is lower is current year due to decrease in profit
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times			Not applicable	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	62.10	82.21	-24.46%	Not Applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	19.08	60.50	-68.46%	Ratio is lower is current year due to increase in trade payables
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	20.21	1.66	1117.56%	Ratio is lower in current year due to increase in current liabilities primarily due to inter corporate loan and liability for capital expenditure
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	2.35%	15.03%	-12.69%	Not Applicable
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	4.30%	6.79%	-2.59%	Not Applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment (Average)	%	3.90%	-	3.90%	Not Applicable

* Reason in case variation is more than 25%

34 Other statutory information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 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)
- The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- The Company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.
- 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.
- 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:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 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:
 - 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

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

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2023.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited

Pavan K. Jain
Director
DIN:00703624

Pawan Kumar J.
Director
DIN:07853315

Ram Kishore Dwivedi
Chief Financial Officer

Ankit Jaggid
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 29018

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25 April 2023



Aditya Birla Renewables Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the Standalone Financial Statements').
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone 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

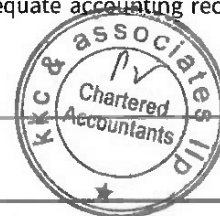
3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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

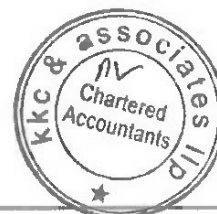


accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone 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.



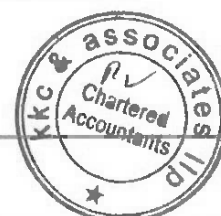
13. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by predecessor auditors whose report dated 18 May 2022 expressed an unmodified opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.
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 Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 34 to the Standalone Financial Statements.



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- 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: 23100583B4W@AP9427

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23 MAY 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables 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 Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE').

The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

- (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 Standalone 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) 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.
- 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. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made investments in, granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies as follow :

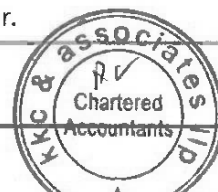
Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in the nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year (Rs in Lakhs)				
Subsidiaries			2,6987.39	
Others			450.00	
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above case (Rs in Lakhs)				
Subsidiaries			4,215.01	
Others			450.00	

Further during the year, the Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans, given guarantees, or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

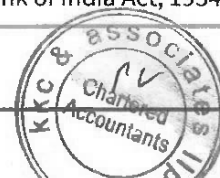
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, and the terms and conditions of the granting of loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.



- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular during the year.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amount is overdue in respect of loans.
- (e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, neither any loans have been renewed or extended nor any fresh loans have been granted to settle the overdue of existing loans.
- (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 complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act with respect to the loans given, investments made, guarantees given and security provided.
- 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. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of the cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, related to generation of power through renewable sources, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained, We are not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- 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) 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 it was obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any associate or joint venture.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any associate or joint venture.
- 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. (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 Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone 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. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. and hence the 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.



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(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

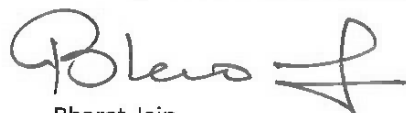
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ('CIC') as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than 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 financial year and 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 standalone 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: 23100583BGWQAP9427.

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23 MAY 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables 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 Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

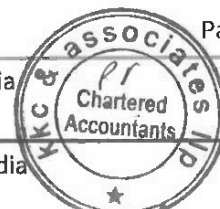
1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Limited ('the Company') as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.
2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements

7. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

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

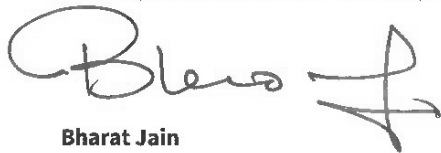
8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone 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: 23100583B6W@AP9427

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23 MAY 2023.

Standalone 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	82,112.26	80,807.83
Capital Work-in-Progress	3B	-	3,785.80
Other Intangible Assets	3C	53.05	80.15
Right of use assets	3D	1,499.51	1,551.88
Financial assets			
Investments	4	55,321.45	19,904.43
Other financial assets	5	1,007.05	1,243.94
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	1,002.79	988.41
Other non current assets	7	112.36	72.85
		1,41,108.47	1,08,435.29
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	273.82	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,128.10	53.45
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	276.29	550.00
Loans	11	4,665.01	-
Other financial assets	12	2,264.94	1,848.71
Current Tax Assets (net)	13	148.81	123.91
Other current assets	14	613.66	237.44
		10,370.63	2,813.51
Total assets		1,51,479.10	1,11,248.80
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	75,301.59	37,822.88
Other equity	16	(2,922.54)	(2,697.41)
Total equity		72,379.05	35,125.47
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	65,733.84	68,439.76
Lease Liability	3E	780.87	825.91
Provisions	18	133.18	209.69
		66,647.89	69,475.36
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	10,101.89	4,894.74
Lease Liability	3E	136.75	98.80
Trade payables	19	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		2.33	10.03
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		47.55	318.29
Other financial liabilities	20	1,887.08	1,123.57
Other current liabilities	21	103.86	63.46
Provisions	18	172.70	139.08
		12,452.16	6,647.97
Total liabilities		79,100.05	76,123.33
Total equity and liabilities		1,51,479.10	1,11,248.80

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

2
1 to 41

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: 23 MAY 2023.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited

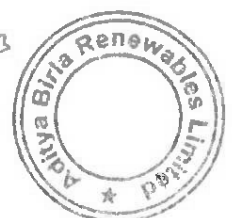
Rajesh Shrivastava
Executive Director
DIN:08757239

Pawan Kumar Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May, 2023

Pinky Atul Mehta
Director
DIN:00020429

Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 23786



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	22	11,912.22	10,924.97
Other income	23	1,413.28	892.79
Total income		13,325.50	11,817.76
Expenses			
Direct expenses	24	737.90	768.90
Employee benefit expenses	25	2,270.28	1,962.81
Finance costs	26	6,853.15	6,109.50
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	2,998.83	2,833.88
Other expenses	28	1,032.95	623.34
Total expenses		13,893.11	12,298.43
Profit / (Loss) for the year before tax		(567.61)	(480.67)
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	6	(96.95)	(95.41)
Total tax expenses		(96.95)	(95.41)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		(470.66)	(385.26)
Other Comprehensive Income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
i.) Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans		(17.60)	(17.15)
ii.) Income tax effect relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		4.43	4.32
B. Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
i.) Net movement on cash flow hedge		345.70	197.84
ii.) Income tax effect relating to items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		(87.01)	(49.79)
Other comprehensive income for the year		245.52	135.21
Total comprehensive income for the year		(225.14)	(250.05)
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	29	(0.09)	(0.11)

Summary of significant accounting policies

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: 23 MAY 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited



Rajesh Shrivastava

Executive Director

DIN:08757239

Pawan Kumar Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023

Pinky Atul Mehta

Director

DIN:00020429

Shweta Mayekar

Company Secretary

Membership No: ACS 23786



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

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2021	32,00,25,356	32,002.54
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	32,00,25,356	32,002.54
Issue of equity share capital (note 15)	5,82,03,439	5,820.44
As at 31 March 2022	37,82,28,795	37,822.98

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1st April 2022	37,82,28,795	37,822.98
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	37,82,28,795	37,822.98
Issue of equity share capital (note 15)	37,47,87,075	37,478.71
As at 31 March 2023	75,30,15,870	75,301.69

B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Total
	Retained Earnings	Securities premium	Cashflow hedge reserve	Other comprehensive income*	
As at 1 April 2021	(2,694.84)	688.72	(416.53)	(24.71)	(2,447.36)
Profit/(loss) during the year (note 16)	(385.26)	-	-	-	(385.26)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	148.05	(12.83)	135.21
As at 31 March 2022	(3,080.10)	688.72	(268.48)	(37.54)	(2,697.41)

*Represents remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Total
	Retained Earnings	Securities premium	Cashflow hedge reserve	Other comprehensive income*	
As at 1 April 2022	(3,080.10)	688.72	(268.48)	(37.54)	(2,697.41)
Profit/(loss) during the year (note 16)	(470.66)	-	-	-	(470.66)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	258.70	(13.17)	245.53
As at 31 March 2023	(3,550.77)	688.72	(9.78)	(50.71)	(2,922.54)

*Represents remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)

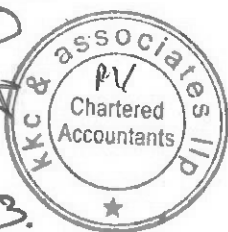
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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: 23 MAY 2023.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Executive Director
DIN:08757239

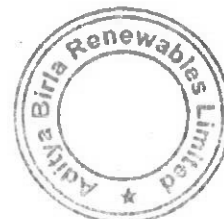
Pawan Kumar Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023

Pinky Atul Mehta
Director
DIN:00020429

Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 23786



Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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	(567.61)	(480.67)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,998.83	2,833.88
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	6,830.48	6,087.48
Gain on sale of investment in mutual funds	(16.75)	(8.35)
Gain on capital reduction of investments	(198.76)	-
Interest income	(494.49)	(94.58)
Dividend income	(699.19)	(789.46)
Profit/ loss on sale of fixed assets	6.60	(0.40)
Stamp duty on issue of shares	0.53	0.37
Operating profit before working capital changes	7,859.64	7,548.27
Working capital adjustments		
Decrease in trade receivables	(273.82)	98.89
Other non current assets	(708.82)	(1,083.80)
Increase in trade payables	(278.45)	52.66
Decrease in other financial liabilities and provisions	645.57	(66.53)
Cash generated from operating activities	7,244.12	6,549.49
Income taxes paid	(24.90)	(178.30)
Cash generated from operating activities	7,219.22	6,371.19
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(563.55)	(5,020.85)
Interest received	173.14	82.81
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (placed)/ redeemed (net)	880.03	230.00
Inter corporate loan (given)/repaid (net)	(4,387.04)	(4,222.00)
Repayment against inter corporate loan given	-	4,172.00
Purchase of units in mutual funds	-	(1,255.80)
Sale of units in mutual funds	1,471.31	1,264.15
Dividend income	699.19	789.46
Repayment on account of Capital Reduction including premium	2,825.00	-
Investment in subsidiaries and associate	(38,242.01)	(8,778.31)
Cash used in investing activities	(37,143.93)	(12,738.54)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	37,478.71	5,820.34
Stamp duty on issue of shares	(0.53)	(0.37)
Proceeds from borrowings	16,686.53	5,695.95
Repayment of borrowings	(18,663.38)	(680.16)
Proceeds from short term borrowing	(281.77)	-
Loan transaction expenses paid	(79.65)	(359.35)
Proceeds of inter corporate loan	15,449.29	5,363.00
Repayment of inter corporate loan	(10,750.00)	(4,223.00)
Payment of lease liability	(80.85)	(69.31)
Interest paid	(7,758.99)	(5,540.97)
Cash generated from financing activities	31,999.36	6,006.13
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,074.65	(361.22)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	53.45	415.67
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 9)	2,128.10	54.45

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	1,007.96	53.45
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	1,120.14	-
Total	2,128.10	53.45

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 year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
				As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings-non-current	68,439.75	(1,976.85)	(729.06)	65,733.84	68,439.75
Borrowings-current	4,894.75	4,417.51	789.63	10,101.89	4,894.75
Total	73,334.50	2,440.66	60.57	75,835.73	73,334.50

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
				As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings-non-current	65,181.55	3,200.93	57.26	68,439.75	65,181.55
Borrowings-current	1,396.26	2,954.86	543.64	4,894.75	1,396.26
Total	66,577.81	6,155.79	600.90	73,334.50	66,577.81

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: 23 MAY 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited

Rajesh Shrivastava
Executive Director
DIN:08757239

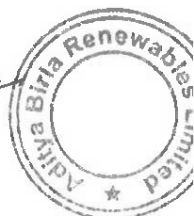
Pawan Kumar Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023

Pinky Arul Mehta
Director
DIN:00020429

Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 23786



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3A. Property, Plant and Equipment

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block		Depreciation		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2023
1	Plant and equipment	Bijapur (20 MWp DC) Jaloya (52.5 MWp DC) Pipari (40.9 MWp DC) Boudh (35 MWp DC) Bargath (35 MWp DC) Bolinger (35 MWp DC) Rojasar (50 MWp DC) BBPuran (12 MWp DC)	8,244.39 14,520.32 12,088.80 10,108.29 10,595.61 11,137.64 13,608.75 4,044.43	4.71 2.39	-	8,244.39 14,520.32 12,088.80 10,108.29 10,595.61 11,137.64 13,608.75 4,044.43	274.74 484.25 404.14 337.31 353.99 372.07 454.57 132.94	1,375.82 1,613.13 1,255.94 1,029.14 9,079.15 9,705.24 10,253.82 12,528.76 3,911.50
2	Building	Bijapur (20 MWp DC) Jaloya (52.5 MWp DC) Pipari (40.9 MWp DC) Boudh (35 MWp DC) Bargath (35 MWp DC) Bolinger (35 MWp DC) Rojasar (50 MWp DC) BBPuran (12 MWp DC)	93.76 278.92 318.16 388.89 276.76 237.70 124.20 33.91	-	-	93.76 278.92 318.16 388.89 276.76 237.70 124.20 33.91	3.14 22.09 10.63 12.99 9.29 7.95 4.14 0.85	78.53 247.20 285.81 349.53 254.49 219.89 114.31 33.06
3	Freehold land	Bijapur (20 MWp DC) Jaloya (52.5 MWp DC) Pipari (40.9 MWp DC) Boudh (35 MWp DC) Bargath (35 MWp DC) Bolinger (35 MWp DC) Rojasar (50 MWp DC) BBPuran (12 MWp DC)	751.97 1,497.61 1,024.96 132.48 583.94 220.92 78.46 105.25 1.62	-	-	751.97 1,497.61 1,024.96 132.48 583.94 220.92 78.46 105.25 1.62	-	751.97 1,497.61 1,024.96 132.48 583.94 220.92 78.46 105.25 1.62
4	Office equipment	Mumbai	88.74	-	(0.62)	88.12	24.72	58.69
5	Vehicles	Mumbai	49.30	-	(3.17)	46.13	17.72	74.51
6	Furniture and fixture	Mumbai	1.62	-	-	1.62	0.16	0.99
Total			86,419.39	4,223.48	(3.79)	90,639.09	2,915.25	83,112.56

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block		Depreciation		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2022
1	Plant and equipment	Bijapur (20 MWp DC) Jaloya (52.5 MWp DC) Pipari (40.9 MWp DC) Boudh (35 MWp DC) Bargath (35 MWp DC) Bolinger (35 MWp DC) Rojasar (50 MWp DC)	8,245.31 14,475.90 12,074.25 10,108.29 10,595.61 11,152.56 13,599.28	44.42 14.54	0.92	8,244.39 14,520.32 12,088.80 10,108.29 10,595.61 11,137.64 13,608.75	274.74 483.50 403.37 337.31 353.99 372.07 453.91	7,143.31 13,391.44 11,237.00 9,416.46 10,059.23 10,665.89 12,983.33
2	Building	Bijapur (20 MWp DC) Jaloya (52.5 MWp DC) Pipari (40.9 MWp DC) Boudh (35 MWp DC) Bargath (35 MWp DC) Bolinger (35 MWp DC) Rojasar (50 MWp DC)	93.76 278.92 305.76 385.61 233.60 224.03 124.20	-	-	93.76 278.92 305.76 385.61 233.60 224.03 124.20	3.14 22.09 10.61 12.99 9.16 7.87 4.14	81.67 256.83 296.47 362.50 263.78 227.83 118.46
3	Freehold land	Bijapur (20 MWp DC) Jaloya (52.5 MWp DC) Pipari (40.9 MWp DC) Boudh (35 MWp DC) Bargath (35 MWp DC) Bolinger (35 MWp DC) Rojasar (50 MWp DC)	751.97 1,497.61 1,009.18 132.48 553.12 220.92	-	-	751.97 1,497.61 1,009.18 132.48 553.12 220.92	-	751.97 1,497.61 1,009.18 132.48 553.12 220.92
4	Office equipment	Mumbai	41.65	-	0.26	41.39	16.74	44.49
5	Vehicles	Mumbai	84.66	-	-	84.66	18.51	46.10
6	Furniture and fixture	Mumbai	1.62	-	-	1.62	0.16	1.15
Total			86,190.30	250.26	21.18	86,419.39	2,771.85	80,807.83

Property, plant and equipment pledged as security
All assets under property, plant and equipment has been pledged as security for borrowings of the Company (note 17).

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3B Capital Work-in-Progress

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
BB Putam	-	3,785.80
Total	-	3,785.80

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Aging Schedule

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	BB Putam	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2022

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Aging Schedule

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	BB Putam	3,780.05	5.75	-	-	3,785.80
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-

For capital-work-in progress:

- There are no projects whose completion is overdue to its original plan.
- There are no projects that has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan

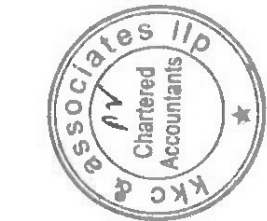
Capitalised borrowing costs

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised for the year amounts to Rs.Nil (31 March 2022 : Rs. 154.89 Lakhs), of which Rs.Nil (31 March 2022 : Rs. 154.89 Lakhs), of which Rs.Nil (31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil) has been capitalised under property, plant and equipment. The rates for borrowings from banks are as mentioned in note 17.

3C Other Intangible Assets

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	Amortisation for the year		As at 31 March 2023
1	Software	Mumbai	90.25	4.12	-	94.37	-	31.23	41.32	53.05
	Total		90.25	4.12	-	94.37	-	31.23	41.32	53.05

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block				Depreciation		Net block
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	Amortisation for the year	
1	Software	Mumbai	-	90.25	-	90.25	-	10.09	80.15
	Total		-	90.25	-	90.25	-	10.09	80.15



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3D Right of Use Assets

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation		(Rs. in Lakhs) Net block As at 31 March 2023
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31 March 2023
I	ROU Assets (Leasehold Land)		1,633.57			1,633.57	81.69	1,499.51
							52.36	134.05

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation		(Rs. in Lakhs) Net block As at 31 March 2022
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	As at 31 March 2022
I	ROU Assets (Leasehold Land)		1,563.67	(69.90)		1,633.57	29.75	81.69
							51.94	1,551.83

Title deeds of Immoveable Properties and lease deeds of Right of use asset not held in name of the Company
All the title deeds of Immoveable 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.

3E Lease liabilities

(a) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening lease liability	924.71	844.02
Addition during the year	69.89	69.89
Finance cost accrued during the year	73.76	80.11
Payment of lease liabilities	80.85	69.31
	917.62	924.71

(b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Maturity Analysis – Contractual undiscounted cash flows	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than one year	80.52	98.80
One to five years	403.04	324.25
More than five years	1,950.24	2,212.65
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	2,433.80	2,635.70
Lease liabilities included in the Statement of financial position	917.62	924.71
Current	136.75	98.80
Non-Current	780.87	825.91

(c) Amounts recognised in the statement of standalone Profit and Loss

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	73.76	80.11
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expenses relating to leases of low value asset	-	-

(d) Impact of Ind AS 116 has resulted in lower other expenses by 99.56 Lacs and (March 31, 2022: Rs 49,100 lakhs) whereas, Finance Costs and Depreciation and Amortisation expenses are higher by Rs 73.76 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs 80.11) and Rs 52.36 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs 51.94 Lakhs) respectively



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Investments - Non Current

Particulars	Face Value	Units	(Rs. In lakhs)	
			As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Equity shares- unquoted, fully paid, at cost:				
Investment in subsidiaries (unquoted, fully paid)				
Equity instruments at cost				
4,63,31,577 shares (31 March 2022 : 4,63,31,577) of Rs. 10 each in Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	Rs. 10	4,63,31,577.00	4,725.82	4,725.82
1,96,24,800 shares (31 March 2022 : 1,96,24,800) of Rs. 10 each in Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited	Rs. 10	1,96,24,800.00	1,964.12	1,964.12
36,26,000 shares (31 March 2022 : 36,26,000) of Rs. 10 each in Aditya Birla Renewables Utikal Limited	Rs. 10	36,26,000.00	362.60	362.60
1,31,36,850 shares (31 March 2022 : 1,31,36,850) of Rs. 10 each in Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	Rs. 10	1,31,36,850.00	1,341.61	1,341.61
11,26,31,690 shares (31 March 2022 : 49,00,000) of Rs. 10 each in ABReL SPV2 Limited	Rs. 10	11,26,31,690	11,369.89	490.00
6,85,46,808 shares (31 March 2022 : 2,36,43,000) of Rs. 10 each in Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	Rs. 10	6,85,46,808	7,328.36	2,364.30
3,42,60,000 shares (31 March 2022 : 6,25,10,000) of Rs. 10 each in Waacox Energy Private Limited	Rs. 10	3,42,60,000	4,398.34	7,223.34
13,06,56,768 shares (31 March 2022 : 1,43,26,400) of Rs. 10 each ABReL Solar Power Limited	Rs. 10	13,06,56,768	13,065.68	1,432.64
2,51,82,200 shares (31 March 2022: Nil) of Rs. 10 each ABReL Century Energy Limited	Rs. 10	2,51,82,200.00	2,518.22	-
6,79,10,466 shares (31 March 2022: Nil) of Rs. 10 each ABReL Green Energy Limited	Rs. 10	6,79,10,466	6,791.05	-
7,400 shares (31 March 2022: Nil) of Rs. 10 each ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	Rs. 10	7,400.00	0.74	-
2,50,000 shares (31 March 2022: Nil) of Rs. 10 each ABReL EPC Limited	Rs. 10	2,50,000	25.00	-
10,000 shares (31 March 2022: Nil) of Rs. 10 each ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	Rs. 10	10,000.00	1.00	-
10,000 shares (31 March 2022: Nil) of Rs. 10 each ABReL Renewables EPC Ltd	Rs. 10	10,000.00	1.00	-
1,42,70,219 shares (31 March 2022: Nil) of Rs. 10 each ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	Rs. 10	1,42,70,219	1,427.02	-
10,000 shares (31 March 2022: Nil) of Rs. 10 each ABReL RJ Projects Limited	Rs. 10	10,000.00	1.00	-
Total			55,321.45	19,904.43
Aggregate value of unquoted investments			55,321.45	19,904.43

5 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	237.20	30.50
Deposits with maturity of more than twelve months	356.67	963.00
Derivative assets through other comprehensive income	413.18	250.44
Total	1,007.05	1,243.94

6 Deferred tax assets (net)

31 March 2023

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)	12,888.41	2,567.54	-	15,455.95
Right to use asset and liability	12.42	(6.16)	-	6.26
Employee benefit expenses	54.10	(0.87)	4.43	57.66
	12,954.93	2,560.51	4.43	15,519.86
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(12,056.81)	(2,463.56)	-	(14,520.37)
	(12,056.81)	(2,463.56)	-	(14,520.37)
Cashflow hedge reserve	90.31	-	(87.01)	3.30
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	988.41	96.95	(82.58)	1,002.79

31 March 2022

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	8,899.01	3,989.40	-	12,888.41
Right to use asset and liability	8.14	4.28	-	12.42
Employee benefit expenses	37.01	12.78	4.32	54.10
	8,944.16	4,006.45	4.32	12,954.93
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(8,145.76)	(3,911.05)	-	(12,056.81)
	(8,145.76)	(3,911.05)	-	(12,056.81)
Cashflow hedge reserve	140.10	-	(49.79)	90.31
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	938.50	95.41	(45.48)	988.41

Notes:

a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company.

7 Other non current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances (unsecured, considered good)	112.36	72.85
Total	112.36	72.85



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

8 Trade receivables

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Receivables from related parties (note 30)	176.65	-
Trade receivables others	97.17	-
Less: Allowance for trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired	-	-
Total	273.82	-

Break up for security details

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	273.82	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 38]	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 38]	-	-
Total	273.82	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

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	273.82	-	-	-	-	273.82
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)	273.82	-	-	-	-	273.82
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	273.82	-	-	-	-	273.82
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 12)	-	-	-	-	-	1,109.62
Grand Total	273.82	-	-	-	-	1,383.44

As at 31 March 2022

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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 12)	-	-	-	-	-	1,123.46
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	1,123.46

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.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks	-	-
In current accounts	1,007.96	53.45
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	1,120.14	-
Total	2,128.10	53.45

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.



10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with original maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	276.29	550.00
Total	276.29	550.00

11 Loans - Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loans and advances		
- Related Parties (Note 30)	4,665.01	-
Total	4,665.01	-

12 Other financial assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Accrued interest on deposits	305.03	14.69
Other receivables including receivables from related parties (note 30)		
Reimbursement of expenses	763.38	72.04
Loans and advances	-	540.00
Insurance claim receivable	86.91	98.52
Unbilled revenue (including related party (note 30))	1,109.62	1,123.46
Total	2,264.94	1,848.71

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 30

13 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance income tax [net of provision Rs.Nil (31 March 2022: Rs.Nil)]	148.81	123.91
Total	148.81	123.91

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	(567.61)	(480.67)
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	(142.86)	(120.98)
Income tax effect of:		
Non deductible expenses		
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	0.13	1.85
Right to use asset and liability	11.39	-
Others	34.39	23.75
Total	45.91	25.60
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(96.95)	(95.38)
Effective tax rate	17.08%	19.84%

14 Other current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	-	28.86
Prepaid expenses	254.32	190.86
Other advances	359.34	17.72
Total	613.66	237.44



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

15 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital		
1,85,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 60,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,85,000.00	60,000.00
	1,85,000.00	60,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital		
75,30,15,870 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 37,82,28,795 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	75,301.59	37,822.88
	75,301.59	37,822.88

(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	3,782.30	3,200.25	37,823.03	32,002.54
Issue of shares during the year	3,747.87	582.05	37,478.71	5,820.49
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	7,530.17	3,782.30	75,301.74	37,823.03

(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		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Grasim Industries Limited	7,530.17	100.00%	3,782.29	100.00%
Total	7,530.17	100.00%	3,782.29	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
Grasim Industries Limited and its nominees	7,530.17	100.00%	3,782.29	100.00%
Total	7,530.17	100.00%	3,782.29	100.00%

(e) Details of Rights Issue:

On June 15, 2022, the Company allotted 5,07,38,009 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 5,073.80 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

On August 10, 2022, the Company allotted 6,07,70,295 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 6,077.03 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

On October 07, 2022, the Company allotted 2,00,57,490 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 2,005.75 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

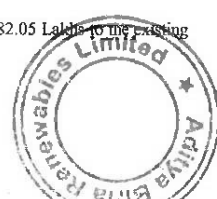
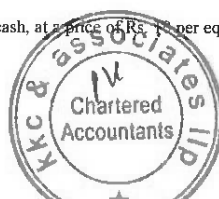
On November 25, 2022, the Company allotted 6,55,07,282 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 6,550.73 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

On March 09, 2023, the Company allotted 5,08,93,500 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 5,089.35 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

On March 09, 2023, the Company allotted 6,40,00,000 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 6,400 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

On March 09, 2023, the Company allotted 3,30,00,000 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 3,300 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders

On March 09, 2023, the Company allotted 2,98,20,499 Equity Shares of face value Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 10 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 2,982.05 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders



16 Other equity

Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(3,080.10)	(2,694.84)
Loss for the year	(470.66)	(385.26)
Closing balance	(3,550.77)	(3,080.10)
Securities premium		
Opening balance	688.72	688.72
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	688.72	688.72
Cashflow hedge reserve		
Opening balance	(268.48)	(416.53)
(Debit)/credit for the year	258.70	148.05
Closing balance	(9.78)	(268.48)
Other comprehensive income*		
Opening balance	(37.54)	(24.71)
(Debit)/credit for the year	(13.17)	(12.83)
Closing balance	(50.71)	(37.54)
Total	(2,922.54)	(2,697.41)

*Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan

Nature and purpose of reserve

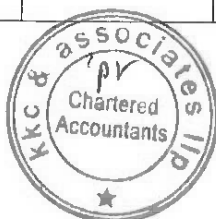
- a) **Securities Premium** : Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It can be used for the purposes mentioned in section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- b) **Cashflow Hedge Reserve**: The Company has designated its hedging instruments as cash flow hedges and any effective portion of cashflow hedge is maintained in the said reserve. In case the hedging becomes ineffective, the amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- c) **Capital reserve** : Capital reserve is the reserve created pursuant to change in equity shareholding of the group w.e.f 15 May 2018.

17 Borrowings

Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	55,939.56	41,161.49
Suppliers' Credit	5,226.69	14,555.72
Letter of credit discounted	6,797.10	14,162.43
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	67,963.35	69,879.64
Total non current borrowings	2,229.51	1,439.88
Current		
Unsecured		
Current maturity of long term debt	2,229.52	1,439.88
Inter corporate loan	6,339.29	1,640.00
Bank overdraft facility	1,533.08	1,814.86
Total current borrowings	10,101.89	4,894.74

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
ICI Bank Limited	5,547.48	5,529.10	7.40% - 8.80%	The loan is repayable in 76 equal quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2019. The Company has opted for moratorium for repayment of principal and interest falling due to the bank from March 2020 to May 2020 granted by Reserve Bank of India as a relief measure for COVID -19.
Federal Bank	33,741.64	33,552.80	8.10% - 8.70%	The loan is repayable in 36 structured quarterly instalments after the end of moratorium period as per the loan agreement which shall not exceed 27 December 2029.
Axis Bank Limited	574.96	569.54	7.75% - 8.75%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022 and ending on 31 March 2037 with bullet of 20% on 31 March 2037.
Kotak Mahindra Bank	16,337.89	16,288.12	8.30% - 8.85%	Term Loan shall be repaid in 70 structured quarterly instalments starting December 31st 2022 and ending on 31st March 2040
Suppliers credit				
Standard Chartered Bank	4,767.93	5,226.69	6.93% - 6.96%	The facility is repayable between 31 May 2023 - 09 June 2023 as the maturity date of the credit instrument.
Letter of credit				
Standard Chartered Bank	4,662.74	4,478.39	5.86% - 10.98%	The facility is repayable by Jan 2025 as the maturity date of the credit instrument.
Axis Bank Limited	2,326.47	2,318.72	5.30% - 8.50%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022 and ending on 31 March 2037 with bullet of 20% on 31 March 2037. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan having the repayment terms as mentioned above.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Waaco Energy Private Limited	472.29	472.29	9.20%	The loan is repayable in 3 tranches on or before 13 May 2023.
Palace Solar Energy Private Limited	3,167.00	3,167.00	8.25% - 9.55%	The loan is repayable in 11 tranches on or before 15 July 2023.
ABREL GREEN ENERGY	2,700.00	2,700.00	9.00%	The loan is repayable in 2 tranches on or before 16 August 2023.
Bank Overdraft Facility				
HDFC Bank Limited	1,533.08	1,533.08	7.45%	The Overdraft facility is repayable on demand

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Effective interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
ICICI Bank Limited	5,969.07	5,949.40	7.40% - 7.45%	The loan is repayable in 76 equal quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2019. The Company has opted for moratorium for repayment of principal and interest falling due to the bank from March 2020 to May 2020 granted by Reserve Bank of India as a relief measure for COVID -19.
Federal Bank	34,783.13	34,569.91	8.10% - 8.30%	The loan is repayable in 36 structured quarterly instalments after the end of moratorium period as per the loan agreement which shall not exceed 27 December 2029.
Axis Bank Limited	647.53	642.17	7.75% - 7.80%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022 and ending on 31 March 2037.
Suppliers credit				
Standard Chartered Bank	14,121.08	14,555.72	6.96% - 7.60%	The facility is repayable between 14 November 2022 - 05 December 2022 as the maturity date of the credit instrument.
Letter of credit				
Standard Chartered Bank	12,088.77	11,844.40	5.00% - 7.99%	The facility is repayable between 28 December 2022 - 08 January 2023 as the maturity date of the credit instrument.
Axis Bank Limited	2,326.47	2,318.03	5.15% - 5.34%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022 and ending on 31 March 2037. 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				
Grasim Industries Limited	300.00	300.00	8.25%	08 April 2021
Palace Solar Energy Private Limited	1,340.00	1,340.00	8.25%	18 May 2021 and 13 December 2021
Bank Overdraft Facility				
HDFC Bank Limited	1,814.86	1,814.86	7.45%	30 April 2021

Supplier's credit has been fully hedged for foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuation. The above figures are as per Ind AS 109- Financial Instruments (including mark to market and amortisation)

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

- 1) First charge on the assets of the projects, both present and future, located at Bijapur, BB Puram, Jaloya, Pipardi, Boudli, Bargarb, Rojasar and Bolangir.
- 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.

Bank Guarantees

A) HDFC Bank

The lender has sanctioned (i) an overdraft facility of Rs.1,900 Lakhs and (ii) a BG facility of Rs.7,500 Lakhs. Of the aforementioned BG facility, the Company has obtained BG of Rs.1,200 Lakhs, Rs.243 Lakhs, 4,720 Lakhs, 0.01 Lakhs expired/expiring on 30 November 2022, 30 June 2023, 31 August 2024, and 27 March 2028 respectively (31 March 2022 :Rs. 1,132.80 Lakhs, Rs. 720 Lakhs Lakhs expiring on 30 April 2023, and 07 September 2022 respectively).

Loan covenants

Bank loan contains certain debt covenants relating to limitations on indebtedness, 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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

18 Provisions

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non - Current		
Gratuity (note 36)	70.34	132.61
Leave encashment (note 36)	62.84	77.08
	133.18	209.69
Current		
Gratuity (note 36)	125.09	83.51
Leave encashment (note 36)	47.61	55.57
	172.70	139.08
Total	305.88	348.77

19 Trade payables

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (note 32)	2.33	10.03
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues {note 30})	47.55	318.29
Total	49.88	328.32

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				(Rs.in Lakhs)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.33	-	-	-	2.33
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	47.55	-	-	-	47.55
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	49.88	-	-	-	49.88

As at 31 March 2022

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				(Rs.in Lakhs)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10.03	-	-	-	10.03
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	318.29	-	-	-	318.29
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	328.32	-	-	-	328.32

Terms and conditions of trade payables:

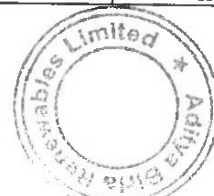
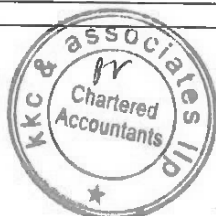
Trade payables are non interest bearing and credit period varies as per the terms of the contract/ work order/ purchase order executed with each vendor.

20 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Liability for capital expenditure (including dues of related party {note 30} and MSME 31 March 2023: Nil (31 March 2022: Rs. 17.41 lakhs) {note 32})	82.90	192.66
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note {30})	696.61	473.07
Provision for expenses	755.30	312.37
Other payables	213.32	145.47
Payable to related parties (refer note {30})	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	138.95	-
Total	1,887.08	1,123.57

21 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source	21.72	41.46
Goods and Service Tax payable	66.45	8.37
Profession Tax payable	0.73	0.36
Provident Fund payable	14.97	13.27
Total	103.86	63.46



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

22 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Solar power generation		
20 MWp DC at Bijapur, Karnataka	1,299.69	1,297.7
52.5 MWp DC at Jaloya, Gujarat	1,985.22	1,983.8
42.9 MWp DC at Pipardi, Gujarat	1,617.13	1,398.9
35 MWp DC at Boudh, Odisha	1,501.44	1,508.8
35 MWp DC at Bargarh, Odisha	1,485.06	1,449.7
50 MWp DC at Rojasar, Gujarat	1,896.85	1,860.8
35 MWp DC at Bolangir, Odisha	1,512.42	1,424.9
12.375 MWp DC at Kapada, Andhra Pradesh	532.07	-
Other operating income		
Income from Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Scheme	82.35	-
Total	11,912.22	10,924.9

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.

Contract balances	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-
Receivables	-	-
Trade receivables (including related party dues (note 30))	273.82	-
Unbilled revenue (including related party dues (note 30))	1,109.62	1,123.46
	1,383.44	1,123.46

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.

23 Other income

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest:		
On Deposits	83.07	94.58
On Inter corporate deposit	411.42	-
On Others (including income tax refunds, etc.)	1.59	-
Gain on sale on mutual fund	16.75	8.35
Dividend income	699.19	789.46
Gain on capital reduction of investments	198.76	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	0.40
Miscellaneous income	2.50	-
Total	1,413.28	892.79

24 Direct expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses	737.90	768.90
Total	737.90	768.90



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

25 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries, Wages and Bonus*	2,009.02	1,873.9
Contribution to Gratuity and Other Defined Benefit Plans (refer note 36b)	64.29	54.1
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Defined Contribution Funds (refer note 36a)	81.25	2.1
Staff welfare expenses	115.72	32.6
Total	2,270.28	1,962.8

*after netting of deputation charges recoverable from related parties (refer note {30})

26 Finance costs

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings	6,756.73	6,007.31
Interest on lease liability	73.76	80.11
Other borrowing costs	22.66	22.02
Total	6,853.15	6,109.5

During the year ended 31 March 2023, interest capitalised in property, plant and equipment amounts to Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs.Nil)

27 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on property, plants and equipment	2,915.25	2,771.85
Amortisation of intangible assets	31.23	10.09
Depreciation on rights of use of assets	52.36	51.94
Total	2,998.83	2,833.88

28 Other expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Rates and taxes	59.31	32.66
Travelling and conveyance expenses	102.16	69.56
Insurance expenses	261.36	158.00
Legal and professional fees	205.77	99.58
Payment to statutory auditors	16.62	21.00
Office rent	130.42	90.71
Stamp duty on issue of shares	0.53	0.37
DSM charges	4.88	56.21
Sundry balances written back	-	1.61
Repairs and maintenance	92.40	55.23
Software expenses	35.37	3.04
Managerial Remuneration*	-	0.00
Miscellaneous expenses	117.53	35.38
Loss on sale of fixed assets	6.60	-
Total	1,032.95	623.34

*Represents Re.1 paid to each manager personnel in the FY 2021-22

Note (a):

Payment to statutory auditors	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	14.27	20.00
Tax audit fees	2.36	1.00
Total	16.63	21.00



29 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	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	(470.66)	(385.26)
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (in Lakhs)	5,011.64	3,518.83
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	(0.09)	(0.11)

30 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during quarter ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists

1. Holding Company

Grasim Industries Limited

2. Subsidiary Companies

Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited (74%)
Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited (74%)
Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited (74%)
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited (74% w.e.f. 13 April 2020)
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited (74% w.e.f. 10 April 2020)
ABReL SPV 2 Limited (100% w.e.f. 28 December 2020)
Waacox Energy Private Limited (100% w.e.f. 05 July 2021)
ABReL Solar Power Limited (74% w.e.f. 31 August 2021)
ABReL Renewables EPC Limited (100%)
ABReL Century Energy Limited (74% w.e.f. 10 March 2022)
ABReL EPCCO Services Limited (100% w.e.f. 04 April 2022)
ABReL EPC Limited (100% w.e.f. 13 June 2022)
ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited (74% w.e.f. 16 June 2022)
ABReL Green Energy Limited (74% w.e.f. 22 June 2022)
ABReL (ODISHA) SPV Limited (74% w.e.f. 15 June 2022)
ABReL (RJ) Project Limited (100% w.e.f. 11 Nov 2022)

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence

1. Associate Company

Waacox Energy Private Limited (49%- upto 04 July 2021)

(C) Other related parties

1. Fellow Subsidiary

Aditya Birla Solar Limited

2. Key managerial personnel

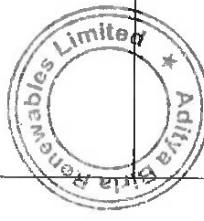
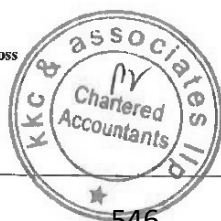
Ravinder Khanna, Managing Director (cessation w.e.f. 14 March 2021)
Amitabh Verma, Executive Director (resigned w.e.f. 31 March 2021)
Rajesh Shrivastava, Chief Executive Officer (joined w.e.f. 09 December 2021)

3. Other related party in which directors of holding company are interested

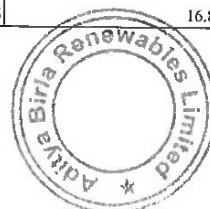
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

Details of transactions with related parties:

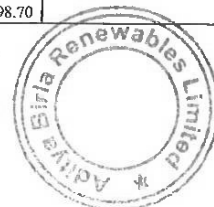
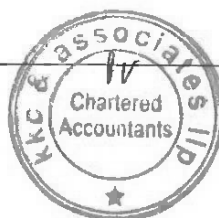
Sr. No.	Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
1	Allotment of equity shares including securities premium Grasim Industries Limited	37,478.71	5,820.34
		37,478.71	5,820.34
2	Investment as equity share including securities premium		
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	2,518.22	-
	ABReL EPC Limited	25.00	-
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	1.00	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	-	368.51
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	6,791.05	-
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	0.74	-
	ABReL Renewables EPC Limited	1.00	-
	ABReL (RJ) Projects Limited	1.00	-
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	11,633.04	1,432.64
	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	1,427.02	-
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	10,879.89	489.50
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	4,964.06	2,327.30
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	-	4,160.35
3	Inter corporate loan taken		
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	400.00	-
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	2,700.00	-
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	2,822.29	-
4	Interest accrued on inter corporate loans charged to statement of profit and loss		
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	10.99	-
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	37.92	-
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	60.43	-
	Grasim Industries Limited	11.32	25.15



5	Inter corporate loan taken repaid		
(i)	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	i) Principal	400.00	-
	ii) Interest	10.37	-
(ii)	Waaco Energy Private Limited		
	i) Principal	2,350.00	-
	ii) Interest	3.81	-
(iii)	Grasim Industries Limited		
	i) Principal	300.00	200.00
	ii) Interest	23.39	68.48
6	Inter corporate loan Given		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	162.00	421.00
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	2,160.50	-
	ABReL EPC Limited	368.00	-
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	2.50	-
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	127.46	-
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	271.86	-
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	400.00	-
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	3,773.93	1,606.00
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	14,566.50	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	3,612.43	1,520.00
	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	1,526.21	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	10.00	-
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	450.00	15.00
	Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited	6.00	-
7	Inter Corporate Loan given recovered		
(i)	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited		
	i) Principal	-	421.00
	ii) Interest	-	2.28
(ii)	ABReL Century Energy Limited		
	i) Principal	1,477.98	-
	ii) Interest	4.78	-
(iii)	ABReL Green Energy Limited		
	i) Principal	127.46	-
	ii) Interest	1.60	-
(iv)	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited		
	i) Principal	400.00	-
	ii) Interest	4.81	-
(v)	ABReL Solar Power Limited		
	i) Principal	2,430.00	1,606.00
	ii) Interest	34.35	18.33
(vi)	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited		
	i) Principal	1,476.21	-
	ii) Interest	3.24	-
(vii)	ABReL SPV 2 Limited		
	i) Principal	13,859.30	50.00
	ii) Interest	2.59	0.09
(viii)	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited		
	i) Principal	2,991.43	1,840.00
	ii) Interest	20.85	19.05
(ix)	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited		
	i) Principal	10.00	-
	ii) Interest	0.19	-
(x)	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	i) Principal	-	15.00
	ii) Interest	-	0.23
8	Project management fees capitalised under property, plant and equipment		
	Grasim Industries Limited	164.53	-
9	Revenue from operations		
	Grasim Industries Limited	1,831.75	1,297.94
10	Compensation of Key Management Personnel		
	Short- term employee benefits	363.63	497.87
	Post - retirement benefits	4.57	4.47
11	Super annuation fund		
	Grasim Industries Limited	17.56	16.85

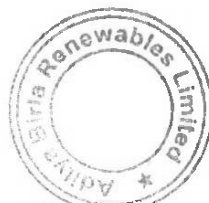


12	Supervision and monitoring of O&M services		
	Grasim Industries Limited	29.18	19.28
13	Reimbursement of rent expenses		
	Aditya Management Corporation Private Limited	130.42	90.71
14	Reimbursement of expenses (Receivable)		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	0.46	25.77
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	6.28	-
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	48.69	-
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	0.04	-
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	11.14	-
	ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited	0.17	-
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	19.21	14.79
	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	0.10	-
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	80.95	24.54
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	149.80	63.56
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	1.04	9.26
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	3.11	-
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	-	14.22
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	-	3.96
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	2.36
	Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	-	1.51
15	Reimbursement of insurance charges		
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	1.35
16	Deputation Charges (netted off against Employee Benefit Expenses)		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	12.12	9.83
	ABREL EPC Limited	28.08	-
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	12.32	-
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	253.63	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited	32.38	26.52
	Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	19.63	21.28
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	14.51	18.40
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	9.17	4.58
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	36.40
17	Reimbursement of expenses (Payable)		
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	2.18	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	21.03	-
18	Payment of statutory dues		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	6.10	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	9.25	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	2.03	-
19	Dividend income		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	36.26	90.65
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	-	463.32
	Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited	-	235.50
20	Lease rent expense (ROU dep and ROU interest)		
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	14.66	17.32
21	Advance lease rent paid		
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	13.98	-
22	Interest income		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	4.95	2.28
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	241.32	0.50
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	38.90	18.90
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	0.32	0.24
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	58.92	18.93
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	30.25	-
	ABReL EPC Limited	13.22	-
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	0.10	-
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	1.60	-
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	8.45	-
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	5.56	-
	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	3.85	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	0.22	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited	0.00	-
23	Capital Reduction and related income		
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	2,825.00	-
	Reduction in investment	662.93	-
	Dividend income	198.70	-
	Profit on capital reduction	-	-



Details of closing balances of related parties

		(Rs.in Lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1	Closing balance		
	Share capital including securities premium		
	Grasim Industries Limited	75,990.31	38,511.60
2	Investment in Share Capital including premium		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited		
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	1,341.61	1,341.61
	ABREL EPC Limited	2,518.22	-
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	25.00	-
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	1.00	-
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	6,791.05	-
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	0.74	-
	ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited	1.00	-
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	1.00	-
	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	13,065.68	1,432.64
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	1,427.02	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	11,369.89	490.00
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	7,328.36	2,364.30
	Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited	4,725.82	4,725.82
	Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	1,964.12	1,964.12
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	362.60	362.60
		4,398.34	7,223.34
3	Supervision and monitoring of operation and management services payable		
	Grasim Industries Limited	62.03	6.17
4	Trade receivables		
	Grasim Industries Limited	176.65	-
5	Unbilled Revenue		
	Grasim Industries Limited	192.31	125.33
6	Inter Corporate Loans taken including interest (net of TDS)		
(i)	Grasim Industries Limited		
	i) Principal	-	300.00
	ii) Interest	-	10.86
(ii)	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	i) Principal	-	-
	ii) Interest	-	-
(iii)	ABReL Green Energy Limited		
	i) Principal	0.55	-
	ii) Interest	2,700.00	-
(iv)	Waacox Energy Private Limited		
	i) Principal	34.13	-
	ii) Interest	472.29	-
		50.84	-
7	Inter Corporate Loans given including interest (net of TDS)		
(i)	Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited		
	i) Principal	6.00	-
	ii) Interest	0.00	-
(ii)	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited		
	i) Principal	621.00	-
	ii) Interest	16.25	-
(iii)	ABReL SPV 2 Limited		
	i) Principal	707.20	-
	ii) Interest	211.50	-
(iv)	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited		
	i) Principal	50.00	-
	ii) Interest	0.55	-
(v)	ABReL Solar Power Limited		
	i) Principal	1,343.93	-
	ii) Interest	22.11	-
(vi)	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited		
	i) Principal	271.86	-
	ii) Interest	7.60	-
(iv)	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited		
	i) Principal	2.50	-
	ii) Interest	0.09	-
(viii)	ABReL Century Energy Limited		
	i) Principal	682.52	-
	ii) Interest	23.05	-
(xi)	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited		
	i) Principal	162.00	-
	ii) Interest	4.46	-
(xii)	ABReL EPC Limited		
	i) Principal	368.00	-
	ii) Interest	11.90	-
(xiii)	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	i) Principal	450.00	-
	ii) Interest	0.29	-
8	Provision for rental expenses		
	Aditya Management Corporation Private Limited	37.10	70.17



Details of closing balances of related parties

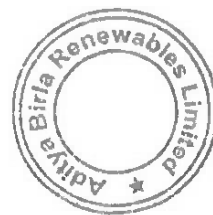
Sr. No.	Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
9	Reimbursement of expenses (receivables)		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited		
	ABReL Century Energy Limited	6.56	25.77
	ABReL Green Energy Limited	4.24	-
	ABReL (MP) Renewables Limited	48.69	-
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	0.04	-
	ABREL (RJ) Projects Limited	11.14	-
	ABReL SPV 2 Limited	0.17	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	80.95	0.79
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	149.02	2.31
	Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	1.04	-
	ABReL Solar Power Limited	2.03	0.65
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	36.02	-
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	-	-
		-	14.22
10	Reimbursement of expenses (Payable)		
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	10.75	1.28
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited	27.87	-
11	Reimbursement of Deputation Charges (receivables) (netted off against Employee Benefit Expenses)		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited		
	ABREL EPC Limited	5.44	9.83
	ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	33.13	-
	ABREL Renewables EPC Limited	14.54	-
	ABReL (Odisha) SPV Limited	299.28	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited	0.10	-
	Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited	7.31	1.15
	Waacox Energy Private Limited	11.75	2.15
	Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited	14.50	1.41
	Grasim Industries Limited	23.71	6.31
		-	2.52
12	Advance lease rent		
	Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	13.98	-

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 arm's length price

Closing Balances are 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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

31 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.

32 Details of micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	2.33	27.44
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.

33 Capital Commitments

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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)	-	-
Total	-	-

34 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

Particulars	Brief description	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
With held consideration towards land located at Talsana	Non-fulfilment of obligations by the land aggregator	102.13	102.13
Total		102.13	102.13

35 ABREL and ABSL had filed the Application and Scheme of Arrangement with the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai on 27th March 2020 for the amalgamation of ABSL with and into ABREL under Sections 230 and 232 of the Companies Act, 2013. The application was allowed on 17th February 2021 and the requirement of convening meetings of shareholders and unsecured creditors of both Companies was dispensed with. On receipt of the detailed NCLT order on 9th April 2021, both Companies complied with the directions therein by 15th April 2021. The Companies have also filed a petition on 18th June 2021 seeking sanction on the merger and the dissolution of ABSL. Thereafter, the matter was listed for hearing a few times but did not come up for hearing as due to the Covid-19 situation. The petition was transferred to Bench II from Bench IV where it was admitted on 27 April 2022 and is now reserved for order.

36 Employee Benefits - Retirement benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plan:

Amount of Rs. 81.25 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs. 2.11 Lakhs) is recognised as an expense and included in note 25 - 'Employee Benefit Expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Employee benefits- Defined benefits plans as per Actuarial Valuation:

Gratuity:

The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of service, whichever is earlier, of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days' salary for each completed year of service, as per rules framed in this regard. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service in accordance with Indian law. In case of majority of employees, the Company's scheme is more favourable as compared to the obligation under payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as prescribed by the Ind AS-19 - 'Employee Benefits', which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up final obligation.

Inherent Risk:

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, changes in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to any longevity risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	(19.58)	1.12
Non Current	133.18	209.69
Current	172.70	139.08
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability arising from gratuity	286.30	349.90

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

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.12	174.44
Current service cost	22.17	19.22
Benefits directly paid by the Company	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	11.59	8.72
Benefits paid	(72.06)	(3.42)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation	17.60	(197.84)
Liabilities assumed/(settled)	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	(19.58)	1.12

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost	-	-
Current service cost	22.17	19.22
Interest cost on benefit obligation	11.59	8.72
Past service cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	-	-
Net actuarial(gain)/loss recognized in the year	-	-
Net benefit expense recognised in the statement of standalone profit and loss	33.76	27.94



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Amount recognised in statement of other comprehensive income:

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost		
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	33.02	50.17
Re measurements during the period due to		
Changes in financial assumptions	(3.81)	(3.78)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	(1.81)
Experience adjustments	20.96	23.20
Net benefit expense recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	50.17	67.77

The principal assumptions used in determining benefit obligations are shown below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Discount rate (per annum)	6.65%	6.65%
Age of retirement	60 years	60 years
Annual increase in salary cost	6%	6%
Attrition/withdrawal rate (per annum): Age (in years)	Rate (p.a.)	Rate (p.a.)
21-30	13.00%	13.00%
31-40	0%	0%
41-50	13.00%	13.00%
51-59	33.00%	33%
Mortality (table)	IALM (2012-14) Ufr	IALM (2012-14) Ufr

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

The sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	192.64	198.34	212.81	219.58
Impact of increase in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	(1.42%)	1.49%	(1.56%)	1.64%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps ((Rs. in Lakhs)	198.32	192.59	219.57	212.78
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	1.48%	(1.45%)	1.64%	(1.58%)

(c) Provision in respect of Compensated absences / leave encashment benefits has been made based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the Balance sheet date using projected unit credit method. During the year Rs. 30.53 Lakhs (31 March 2022 - Rs. 26.43 Lakhs) is recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss. The same is disclosed in Note 25 on Employee Benefits Expenses.

(d) The expected maturity analysis of gratuity are as follows:

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Gratuity	125.09	43.40	20.02	65.30	253.81

As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Gratuity	83.51	87.21	21.72	88.32	280.77

37 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular the valuation techniques and inputs used).

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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

Particulars	Level	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
		(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Derivative asset at FVOCI	Level 2	413.18	250.44
Derivative liability at FVOCI	Level 2	-	-
Key inputs for Level 2 fair valuation technique		Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.	
Significant unobservable input		Not applicable	
Relationship of unobservable input to fair value		Not applicable	

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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 8)	273.82	-	273.82	-
Investments (note 4) (note 8)	55,321.45	19,904.43	55,321.45	19,904.43
Other financial assets (note 5) (note 12)	3,272.00	3,092.65	3,272.00	3,092.65
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	2,128.10	53.45	2,128.10	53.45
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 10)	276.29	550.00	276.29	550.00
Total	61,271.66	23,600.53	61,271.66	23,600.53
Financial liabilities				
Measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 17)	75,835.73	73,334.49	75,835.73	73,334.49
Trade payables (note 19)	49.88	328.32	49.88	328.32
Other financial liabilities (note 20)	1,887.08	1,123.57	1,887.08	1,123.57
Total	77,772.69	74,786.38	77,772.69	74,786.38

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.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

38 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 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 from	Measurement	Management
Market risk			
(a) Foreign currency risk	Committed commercial transactions, financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Rs.	Cash flow forecasting, sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts
(b) 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:

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates to import of modules, wherever required.

The Company regularly evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions. The Company follows the established risk management policies. It uses derivative instruments like forward covers/swap to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the foreign currency exposure. The details of the foreign currency exposure and its carrying value are as follows:

Outstanding foreign currency exposure	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	USD	Rs. in Lakhs	USD	Rs. in Lakhs
Supplier's credit	63,17,676	5,194.20	1,94,31,312	14,730.31
Interest on supplier's credit	39,760	32.69	28,276	21.44

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

1% increase in foreign exchange rates will decrease profit before tax and decrease pre tax equity by Rs. 52.27 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 147.52 Lakhs). If the rate is decreased by 1%, the profit before tax and pre tax equity will increase by an equal amount.

(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. 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

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	(Rs. in Lakhs)
			Amount
31 March 2023	1%	75,831.47	758.31
31 March 2022	1%	73,390.91	733.91

(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.

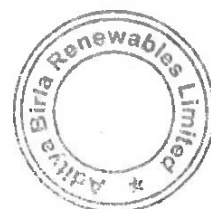
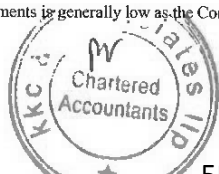
a. Trade receivables

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. 273.82 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.



39 Cash flow hedge

The Company's business objective includes safe-guarding its foreign exchange borrowings against adverse foreign exchange movements. The Company has adopted a structured risk management policy to hedge all these risks within an acceptable risk limit and an approved hedge accounting framework which allows for fair value and cash flow hedges. Hedging instruments include forward contracts, swaps and other instruments to achieve this objective. The Company has taken derivative instruments (currency swaps and interest rate swaps) to hedge its foreign currency exposure. The details of derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2023 is as follows:

Non current	Hedged item	Risk hedged	Nominal value		Carrying value of hedging instrument		Expected maturity
			USD	Rs. in Lakhs	Asset (Rs. in Lakhs)	Liability (Rs. in Lakhs)	
Cash flow hedges							
Cross currency swaps	Suppliers credit and interest	Exchange rate movement risk and interest rate risk	25,78,273	1,962.07	146.53	-	May 2023
Currency Swap	Suppliers credit	Exchange rate movement risk	37,39,403	2,805.86	175.14	-	June 2023
Interest rate swap	Interest on suppliers credit	Interest rate risk	39,760	29.33	91.51	-	June 2023

The details of derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Non current	Hedged item	Risk hedged	Nominal value		Carrying value of hedging instrument		Expected maturity
			USD	Rs. in Lakhs	Asset (Rs. in Lakhs)	Liability (Rs. in Lakhs)	
Cash flow hedges							
Cross currency swaps	Suppliers credit and interest	Exchange rate movement risk and interest rate risk	1,56,91,909	11,315.22	305.09	-	November 2022 - May 2023
Currency Swap	Suppliers credit	Exchange rate movement risk	37,39,403	2,805.86	-	87.99	June 2023
Interest rate swap	Interest on suppliers credit	Interest rate risk	28,276	20.86	33.34	-	June 2023

The line item in the Standalone Balance Sheet that includes the above hedging instruments is 'Other Non Current Assets'/'Other Financial Liabilities'

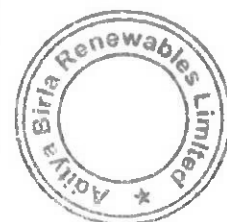
Movement in hedge reserve account

Cash flow hedge reserve account	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		(Rs. in Lakhs)
	Realised	Unrealised	Realised	Unrealised	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	573.78	-	-	556.63
Add: Additions during the year	-	(345.70)	-	-	17.15
Less: Amount reclassified to statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	228.08	-	-	573.78

40 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	0.83	0.40	105.85%	Reason for increase in current ratio is due to increase in current asset due to intercorporate loan given and current liability due to increase in short term borrowings.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	1.05	2.08	(49.57)%	Reduction in the ratio is due to significant increase in the shareholder equity due to right issue during the year.
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	(0.35)	(1.35)	(73.96)%	Reduction in ratio is due to significant increase in repayment of long term borrowing.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	(0.01)	(0.01)	(45.41)%	Variation in the ratio is due to increase in shareholder fund because of right issue.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	43.50	220.95	(80.31)%	Significant decrease in ratio because of increase in trade receivable as compared to previous year.
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	3.90	2.55	53.26%	Significant increase in ratio is due to reduction in trade payable as compared to previous year.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	(5.72)	(2.76)	107.35%	Ratio has been increase as compared to previous year because of decrease in working capital as compared to last year.
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	(0.04%)	(3.64%)	8.55%	
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	4.24%	5.17%	(17.97)%	
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	1.75%	Not applicable	Not applicable	

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

41 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 year.
- d) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey 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.
- 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:
- h) (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.
- 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) (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: 23 MAY 2023.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited

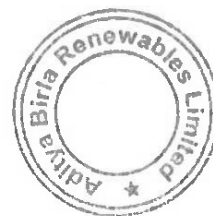

Rajesh Shrivastava
Executive Director
DIN:08757239


Pinky Atul Mehta
Director
DIN:00020429


Pawan Kumar Jain
Chief Financial Officer


Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 23786

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May, 2023



Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Solar 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 profit 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 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.

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 19 April 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.



kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

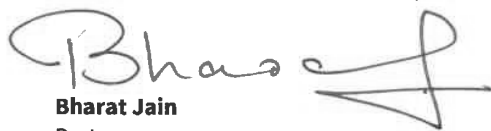
18. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- 18.1. The Company does not have any pending litigations 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: 23100583BGWPYZ1474

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04 May 2023



Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India

T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Solar 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 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, 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) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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 has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. 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 financial year and 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.



kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

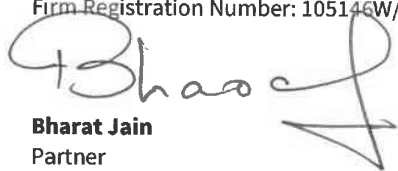
- xx. (a) The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621



Bharat Jain

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 100583

UDIN: 23100583BGWPYZ1474



Place: Mumbai

Date: 04 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Solar 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 Aditya Birla Renewables Solar 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

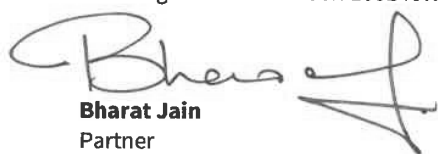
8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements , including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation 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: 23100583BGWPYZ1474



Place: Mumbai

Date: 04 May 2023

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	15,024.98	15,547.90
Capital Work-in-Progress	3B	20,884.20	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	88.60	0.88
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
Other non current assets	6	4,696.96	-
		40,694.74	15,548.78
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	228.28	60.90
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,245.71	47.81
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	1,003.80	155.00
Other financial assets	10	266.37	216.42
Current Tax Assets (net)	11	46.74	15.18
Other current assets	12	273.25	26.34
		4,064.15	521.65
Total assets		44,758.89	16,070.43
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	9,263.08	3,195.00
Other equity	14	1,114.94	201.75
Total equity		10,378.02	3,396.75
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	32,600.32	11,932.35
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	118.47	48.64
		32,718.79	11,980.99
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	806.50	205.47
Trade payables	16	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		18.68	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		5.92	27.55
Other financial liabilities	17	806.05	400.15
Other current liabilities	18	24.93	59.52
		1,662.08	692.69
Total liabilities		34,380.87	12,673.68
Total equity and liabilities		44,758.89	16,070.43

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

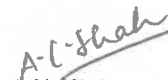

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited

 
Pavan K. Jain **Pawan Kumar Jain**
Director Director
DIN:00703624 DIN:07833315


Ankita Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 35393

Place: Mumbai
Date: 02 May 2023



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	19	2,033.29	809.03
Other income	20	64.18	4.80
Total income		2,097.47	813.83
Expenses			
Operation and maintenance expenses	21	188.25	31.64
Finance costs	22	869.29	246.54
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	23	522.92	181.67
Other expenses	24	174.10	70.07
Total expenses		1,754.56	529.92
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		342.91	283.91
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	69.83	48.64
Total tax expenses		69.83	48.64
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		273.08	235.27
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		273.08	235.27
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	25	0.45	1.00

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2

1 to 34

As per our report attached of even date

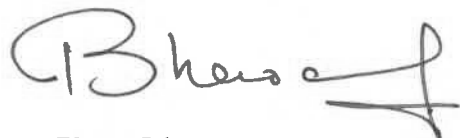
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited



Bharat Jain

Partner

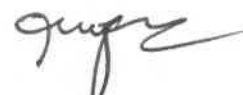
Membership No.: 100583

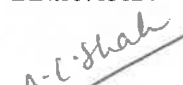
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Date: 04 May 2023



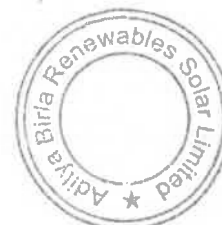

Pavan K. Jain
Director
DIN:00703624


Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN:07833315


Ankita Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 35393

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02 May 2023



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	5,00,000	50.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	5,00,000	50.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 13)	3,14,50,000	3,145.00
As at 31 March 2022	3,19,50,000	3,195.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1st April 2022	3,19,50,000	3,195.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	3,19,50,000	3,195.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 13)	6,06,80,822	6,068.08
As at 31 March 2023	9,26,30,822	9,263.08

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit	Securities premium	Total
As at 1 April 2022	201.75	-	201.75
Additions during the year (note 14)	273.08	640.11	913.19
As at 31 March 2023	474.83	640.11	1,114.94

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit	Securities premium	Total
As at 1 April 2021	(33.52)	-	(33.52)
Additions during the year (note 14)	235.27	-	235.27
As at 31 March 2022	201.75	-	201.75

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)

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

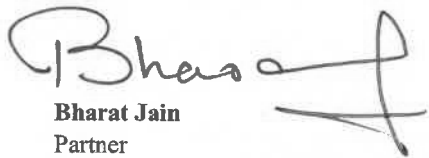
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For KKC & Associates LLP

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Bharat Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 100583

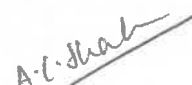
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Company Secretary
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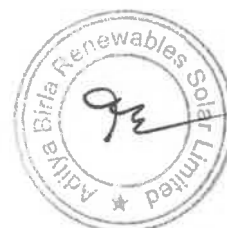
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

(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	342.91	283.91
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	522.92	181.67
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	869.29	246.48
Interest income	(63.45)	(4.80)
Stamp Duty and Filing Fees on issue of shares	63.65	4.88
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,735.32	712.14
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(167.38)	(60.90)
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(17.68)	(217.07)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(268.74)	(19.38)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(2.95)	27.55
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(7.91)	14.75
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(34.59)	59.10
Cash generated from operating activities	1,236.07	516.19
Income taxes paid	(31.59)	(15.18)
Cash generated from operating activities	1,204.48	501.01
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(24,457.74)	(14,788.73)
Interest received	31.19	19.53
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (placed)/ redeemed (net)	(936.52)	(155.00)
Cash used in investing activities	(25,363.07)	(14,924.20)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium	6,708.19	3,145.00
Stamp Duty and Filing Fees on issue of shares	(63.65)	(4.88)
Proceeds from borrowings	20,804.17	12,193.32
Repayment of borrowings	(53.16)	-
Loan transaction expenses paid	(128.36)	(83.71)
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	3,612.43	1,520.00
Repayment of inter corporate loan	(2,991.43)	(1,840.00)
Interest paid	(1,531.70)	(462.15)
Cash generated from financing activities	26,356.49	14,467.58
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,197.90	44.39
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	47.81	3.42
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 8)	2,245.71	47.81

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	556.61	22.92
On escrow accounts	89.10	24.89
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	1,600.00	-
Total	2,245.71	47.81

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.



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	11,932.35	20,751.01	(83.05)	32,600.31
Borrowings-current	205.47	621.00	(19.97)	806.50
Total	12,137.82	21,372.01	(103.02)	33,406.81

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings-non-current	-	12,193.32	(260.97)	11,932.35
Borrowings-current	320.00	(320.00)	205.47	205.47
Total	320.00	11,873.32	(55.50)	12,137.82

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 2)

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

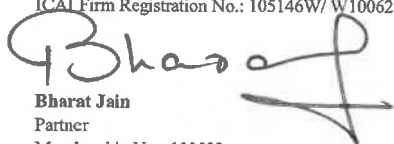
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For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621


Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai

Date: 04 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited


Pawan K. Jain
Director
DIN:00703624


Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN:07833315


Ankita Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 35393

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04 May 2023



1. Corporate information

Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 10 April 2020 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
- 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.

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 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
- 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.

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'.

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.

(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.

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.

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.

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.

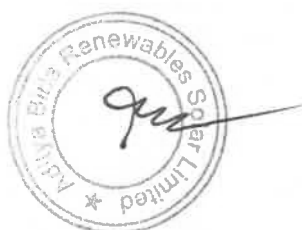
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3A. Property, Plant and Equipment

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			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
1	Plant and equipment	Renukoot (1 MWp DC) Renusagar (2 MWp DC) Mahan (35 MWp DC) Taloja (4.2 MWp DC) Mouda (7 MWp DC)	269.91 777.55 10,641.90 1,461.61 2,311.94	- - - - -	- - - - -	269.91 777.55 10,641.90 1,461.61 2,311.94	4.71 13.92 121.55 19.52 19.78	9.01 25.96 355.86 48.75 77.26	- - - - -	13.72 39.88 477.41 68.27 97.04
2	Building	Renusagar (2 MWp DC) Mahan (35 MWp DC) Taloja (4.2 MWp DC) Mouda (7 MWp DC)	20.66 86.74 16.09 29.27	- - - -	- - - -	20.66 86.74 16.09 29.27	0.40 0.99 0.22 0.25	0.69 2.90 0.54 0.98	- - - -	1.09 3.89 0.76 1.23
3	Freehold land	Taloja (4.2 MWp DC)	109.05	-	-	109.05	-	-	-	-
4	Office equipment	Mahan (35 MWp DC)	4.85	-	-	4.85	0.33	0.97	-	1.30
	Total		15,729.57	-	-	15,729.57	181.67	522.92	-	704.59
										15,024.98

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022
1	Plant and equipment	Renukoot (1 MWp DC) Renusagar (2 MWp DC) Mahan (35 MWp DC) Taloja (4.2 MWp DC) Mouda (7 MWp DC)	- - - - -	269.91 777.55 10,649.18 1,461.61 2,311.94	- - 7.28 - -	269.91 777.55 10,641.90 1,461.61 2,311.94	- - - - -	4.71 13.92 121.55 19.52 19.78	- - - - -	4.71 13.92 121.55 19.52 19.78
2	Building	Renusagar (2 MWp DC) Mahan (35 MWp DC) Taloja (4.2 MWp DC) Mouda (7 MWp DC)	- - - -	20.66 86.74 16.09 29.27	- - - -	20.66 86.74 16.09 29.27	- - - -	0.40 0.99 0.22 0.25	- - - -	0.40 0.99 0.22 0.25
3	Freehold land	Taloja (4.2 MWp DC)	-	109.05	-	109.05	-	-	-	-
4	Office equipment	Mahan (35 MWp DC)	-	4.85	-	4.85	-	0.33	-	0.33
	Total		-	15,736.85	7.28	15,729.57	-	181.67	-	181.67
										15,547.90

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 15)

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3B Capital Work-in-Progress

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Dahel (51 MWp)	20,884.20
Total	20,884.20

As at 31 March 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	Dahel (51 MWp)	20,884.20	-	-	-	20,884.20
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2022

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Project	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	Dahel (51 MWp)	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Project	To be completed in			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
Location Dahel (51 MWp)	20,884.20	-	-	20,884.20

For capital-work-in progress, 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.754.60 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs. 231.33 Lakhs). The rates for borrowings from banks are 7.80% to 9.20%.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	0.88	0.88
Deposits with maturity of more than twelve months *	87.72	-
Total	88.60	0.88

* Lien marked deposits with banks is Rs 76.72 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs Nil).

5 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2023
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	0.18	(0.06)	-	0.12
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	488.16	677.84	-	1,166.00
	488.34	677.77	-	1,166.11
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(536.98)	(747.61)	-	(1,284.59)
	(536.98)	(747.61)	-	(1,284.59)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	(48.64)	(69.83)	-	(118.47)

31 March 2022

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	-	0.18	-	0.18
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	-	488.16	-	488.16
	-	488.34	-	488.34
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-	(536.98)	-	(536.98)
	-	(536.98)	-	(536.98)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	(48.64)	-	(48.64)

Notes:

a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company.

6 Other non current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances (unsecured, considered good) (including advance of related parties (Note 26))	4,696.96	-
Total	4,696.96	-

7 Trade receivables

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Receivables from related parties (Note 26)	228.28	60.90
Total	228.28	60.90

Break up for security details

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	228.28	60.90
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 32]	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 32]	-	-
Total	228.28	60.90



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	199.26	26.35	2.67	-	-	228.28
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)	-	199.26	26.35	2.67	-	-	228.28
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	-	199.26	26.35	2.67	-	-	228.28
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	193.91
Grand Total	-	199.26	26.35	2.67	-	-	422.19

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	60.90	-	-	-	-	60.90
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)	-	60.90	-	-	-	-	60.90
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	-	60.90	-	-	-	-	60.90
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	216.39
Grand Total	-	60.90	-	-	-	-	277.29

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.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 26

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	556.61	22.92
In escrow accounts	89.10	24.89
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	1,600.00	-
Total	2,245.71	47.81



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

9 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months *	1,003.80	155.00
Total	1,003.80	155.00

* Lien marked deposits with banks is Rs 953.80 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs Nil).

10 Other financial assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on deposits	32.30	0.03
Unbilled revenue (including related party (note 26))	193.91	216.39
Other receivables from related parties (note 26)	40.16	-
Total	266.37	216.42

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 26

11 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	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))	46.74	15.18
Total	46.74	15.18

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	342.91	283.91
Applicable tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Computed tax expense	58.84	48.72
Income tax effect of:		
Non deductible expenses		
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	10.92	1.11
Others	0.06	(1.19)
Total	10.98	(0.08)
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	69.83	48.64
Effective tax rate	20.36%	17.13%

12 Other current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	-	0.03
Prepaid expenses	250.28	26.31
Other advances	22.97	-
Total	273.25	26.34



13 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital 12,70,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 3,30,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	12,700.00	3,300.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital 9,26,30,822 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 3,19,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	9,263.08	3,195.00

(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	3,19,50,000	5,00,000	3,195.00	50.00
Issue of shares during the year	6,06,80,822	3,14,50,000	6,068.08	3,145.00
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	9,26,30,822	3,19,50,000	9,263.08	3,195.00

(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 Hindalco Industries Limited 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	6,85,46,807	74.00%	2,36,43,000	74.00%
Hindalco Industries Limited	2,40,84,015	26.00%	83,07,000	26.00%
Total	9,26,30,822	100.00%	3,19,50,000	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		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	6,85,46,807	74.00%	2,36,43,000	74.00%
Hindalco Industries Limited	2,40,84,015	26.00%	83,07,000	26.00%
Total	9,26,30,822	100.00%	3,19,50,000	100.00%

(f) On 10 August 2022, the Company allotted 2,95,83,332 Equity Shares of face value of Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 11.06 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 3,271.92 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders.

On 1 December 2022, the Company allotted 3,10,97,490 Equity Shares of face value of Rs 10 each for cash, at a price of Rs. 11.05 per equity share, aggregating to Rs. 3,436.27 Lakhs to the existing shareholders on a "rights" basis to the existing equity shareholders.



14 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	201.75	(33.52)
Profit for the year	273.08	235.27
Closing balance	474.83	201.75
Securities premium		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the year	640.11	-
Closing balance	640.11	-
Total	1,114.94	201.75

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. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures, equity related expenses like underwriting costs, etc.

15 Borrowings

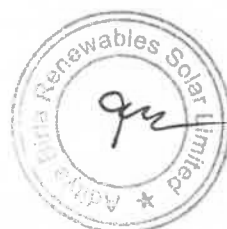
(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	20,417.09	154.91
Letter of credit discounted	12,368.73	11,982.91
	32,785.82	12,137.82
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	185.50	205.47
Total non current borrowings	32,600.32	11,932.35
Current		
Secured		
Current maturity of long term debt	185.50	205.47
Unsecured		
Inter corporate loan	621.00	-
Total current borrowings	806.50	205.47



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Axis Bank Limited	239.96	239.20	7.75% to 9.30%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022 last installment falling due in March 2037.
Axis Bank Limited	1,092.97	1,089.73	7.75% to 9.30%	The loan is repayable in 57 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2023 last installment falling due in March 2037.
ICICI Bank Limited	19,179.62	19,088.16	8.00% to 9.10%	The loan is repayable in 78 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2024 last installment falling due in June 2043.
Letter of credit				
Axis Bank Limited	8,448.83	8,408.98	5.28% to 8.50%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 31 March 2037.
Axis Bank Limited	534.82	533.08	5.30% to 8.50%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 31 March 2037.
Ratnakar Bank Limited	1,854.58	1,849.12	5.05% to 8.30%	The loan is repayable in 76 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 30 November 2023. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 25 November 2042.
ICICI Bank Limited	1,593.55	1,577.55	7.80% to 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	621.00	621.00	8.10% to 9.20%	The loan is repayable in six tranches on or before 26 September 2023.
	33,565.33	33,406.82		



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Ruppee term loan				
Axis Bank Limited	15.26	15.26	7.75%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022.
Axis Bank Limited	257.76	257.02	7.75%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022 last installment falling due in March 2037.
Axis Bank Limited	1,105.17	1,101.70	7.75%	The loan is repayable in 57 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 March 2023 last installment falling due in March 2037.
Letter of credit				
Axis Bank Limited	8,456.73	8,413.02	5.15% to 5.84%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 31 March 2037.
Axis Bank Limited	534.82	532.88	5.25% to 5.34%	The loan is repayable in 58 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2022. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 31 March 2037.
Ratnakar Bank Limited	1,823.58	1,817.94	5.05% to 5.25%	The loan is repayable in 76 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 30 November 2023. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Axis Bank having the repayment terms as mentioned above. The maturity of the loan is 25 November 2042.
Total	12,193.32	12,137.82		

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

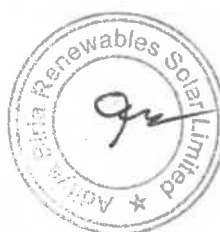
- 1) First charge on the assets of the projects, both present and future, located at Talaja, Mouda, Mahan, Renusagar, Renukoot and Dahej.
- 2) Exclusive charge on respective project's current assets, all cashflows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present 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 indebtedness, 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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

16 Trade payables

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (note 28)	18.68	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues {note 26})*	5.92	27.55
Total	24.60	27.55

* Trade payables to related parties is Rs. 0.43 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 1.40 lakhs)

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	-	18.68	-	-	-	18.68
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	5.29	0.63	-	-	5.92
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	23.96	0.63	-	-	24.60

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	-	27.55	-	-	-	27.55
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	27.55	-	-	-	27.55

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.

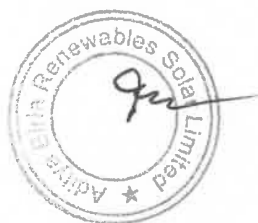
17 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Liability for capital expenditure (including retention money, dues of related party {note 26} and MSME* {note 28})	591.82	194.25
Provision for expenses	35.53	9.85
Other payables	6.12	2.90
Payable to related parties (note 26)		
- ICD interest accrued but not due	16.25	-
- Project management fees	-	189.69
- Deputation charges	7.31	3.46
- Reimbursement of expenses	149.02	-
Total	806.05	400.15

*includes amount of Rs. 3.17 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 113.60 Lakhs) payable to Micro and Small enterprises.

18 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source	24.93	2.14
Goods and Service Tax payable	-	57.38
Total	24.93	59.52



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

19 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Solar power generation		
Mahan (35 MWp DC)	1,393.26	582.48
Renusagar (2 MWp DC)	103.46	52.17
Renukoot (1 MWp DC)	27.90	12.00
Mouda (7 MWp DC)	293.88	74.05
Taloja (4.2 MWp DC)	214.79	88.33
Total	2,033.29	809.03

The Company has one principal customer i.e., Hindalco Industries Limited for all its solar power projects. The Company has entered into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the customer 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.

Contract balances	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-
Receivables		
Trade receivables (including related party dues {note 7})	228.28	60.90
Unbilled revenue (including related party dues {note 10})	193.91	216.39
	422.19	277.29

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.

20 Other income

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest:		
On Deposits	63.45	4.80
On Others (including income tax refunds, etc.)	0.73	-
Total	64.18	4.80

21 Operation and maintenance expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses	188.25	31.64
Total	188.25	31.64



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

22 Finance costs

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings	869.29	246.48
Bank charges	-	0.06
Total	869.29	246.54

23 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on property, plants and equipment	522.92	181.67
Total	522.92	181.67

24 Other expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Rates and taxes	60.18	7.68
Deputation charges	9.17	4.58
Travelling and conveyance expenses	7.31	11.18
Insurance expenses	26.87	8.29
Legal and professional fees	3.92	2.83
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and Machinery	19.12	3.40
- Others	2.68	-
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	11.05	11.09
Managerial Remuneration	0.00	0.00
Stamp duty on issue of shares	13.40	0.00
Director Sitting Fees	7.67	5.43
Electricity expenses	7.63	3.72
Miscellaneous expenses	5.10	11.87
Total	174.10	70.07

Note (a):

Payment to statutory auditors	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	10.12	11.09
Tax audit fees	0.88	-
Out of pocket expenses	0.05	-
Total	11.05	11.09



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

25 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	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	273.08	235.27
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	6,12,24,784	2,34,86,849
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	0.45	1.00

26 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 (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

Hindalco Industries Limited (26%)

(C) Other related parties

1. Fellow subsidiaries of Holding / Ultimate Holding Company

Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited

ABReL EPCCO Services Limited

ABReL EPC Limited

ABReL Century Energy Limited

ABReL Solar Power Limited

2. Key managerial personnel

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bhargava, Independent Director (w.e.f. 12 August 2021)

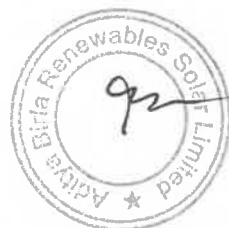
Mr. Vijay Agarwal, Independent Director (w.e.f. 12 August 2021)

Mr. Pavan K. Jain, Director

Mr. Pawan Kumar Jain, Director

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	4,964.06	2,327.30
	Hindalco Industries Limited	1,744.13	817.70
2	Inter corporate loan taken		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	3,612.43	1,520.00
	Interest capitalised in capital work in progress	29.82	18.04
	Interest charged to profit and loss statement	9.09	0.86
3	Inter Corporate Loan repaid		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	2,991.43	1,840.00
	Interest	20.85	18.90
4	Project management fees capitalised under property, plant and equipment		
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	676.10
5	Revenue from operations		
	Hindalco Industries Limited	2,033.29	809.03
6	Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) (including GST)		
	ABReL EPC Limited	2,727.33	-



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

7	Purchase of EPC equipment/services ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	206.11	-
8	Capital advance given ABREL EPC Limited ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	5,276.26 233.82	- -
9	Reimbursement of expenses (receivable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited ABReL Solar Power Limited ABReL Century Energy Limited Hindalco Industries Limited	- - 7.24 10.43 22.49	65.86 0.27 - - -
10	Reimbursement of expenses (payable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	149.80	-
11	Reimbursement of insurance charges Grasim Industries Limited	-	0.16
12	Supervision and monitoring of O&M services Grasim Industries Limited	1.40	1.40
13	Deputation charges Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	9.17	4.58
14	Director sitting fees (including GST) Subhash Chandra Bhargava Vijay Agarwal	4.37 3.30	2.72 2.71

Details of closing balances of related parties

		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Closing balance		
1	Share capital including securities premium Aditya Birla Renewables Limited Hindalco Industries Limited	7,328.36 2,574.83	2,364.30 830.70
2	Supervision and monitoring of operation and management services payable Grasim Industries Limited	0.43	-
3	Inter Corporate Loans taken including interest (net of TDS) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited Principal Interest	621.00 16.25	- -
4	Reimbursement of expenses (receivable) ABReL Solar Power Limited Hindalco Industries Limited ABReL Century Energy Limited	7.24 22.49 10.43	- - -
5	Reimbursement of expenses (payable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	149.02	-
6	Project management fees payable Grasim Industries Limited	-	189.69
7	Deputation charges payable Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	7.31	3.46
8	Trade receivables Hindalco Industries Limited	228.28	60.90
9	Unbilled Revenue Hindalco Industries Limited	193.91	216.39
10	Capital advance ABREL EPC Limited ABReL EPCCO Services Limited	2,548.92 27.71	- -

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

27 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.

28 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)	21.85	113.60
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.

29 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)	8,852.59	-
Total	8,852.59	-

30 There are contingent liabilities amounting to Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil).

31 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)	228.28	60.90	228.28	60.90
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 10)	354.97	217.31	354.97	217.31
Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	2,245.71	47.81	2,245.71	47.81
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	1,003.80	155.00	1,003.80	155.00
Total	3,832.76	481.02	3,832.76	481.02
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 15)	33,406.81	12,137.82	33,406.81	12,137.82
Trade payables (note 16)	24.60	27.55	24.60	27.55
Other financial liabilities (note 17)	806.05	400.15	806.05	400.15
Total	34,237.46	12,565.52	34,237.46	12,565.52

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

32 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. 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

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	(Rs. in Lakhs)
			Amount
31 March 2023	1%	33,565.33	335.65
31 March 2022	1%	12,193.32	121.93

(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.

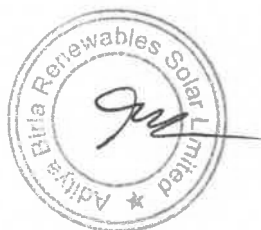
a. Trade receivables

Trade receivables consist of principal customer Hindalco Industries Limited. 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. 228.28 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 60.90 Lakhs)

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.



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*	806.50	1,418.02	1,513.36	29,827.45	33,565.33
Trade payables	24.60	-	-	-	24.60
Other financial liabilities	806.05	-	-	-	806.05
Total	1,637.15	1,418.02	1,513.36	29,827.45	34,395.98

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	205.46	6,126.13	1,105.33	4,756.39	12,193.32
Trade payables	27.55	-	-	-	27.55
Other financial liabilities	400.15	-	-	-	400.15
Total	633.16	6,126.13	1,105.33	4,756.39	12,621.02

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

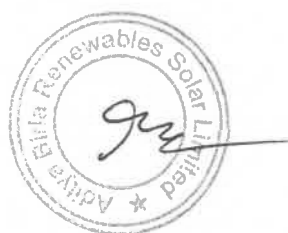
(E) Capital management

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	33,406.81	12,137.82
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(2,245.71)	(47.81)
Net debt	31,161.11	12,090.01
Equity	10,378.02	3,396.75
Gearing Ratio	3.00	3.56

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



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

33 Key Ratios

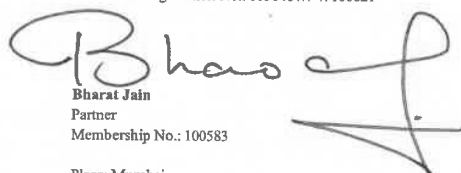
Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	% Change	Reason for variation*
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	2.45	0.73	234.43%	Ratio is higher in current year due to increase in current assets primarily due to bank deposits
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	3.22	3.57	(9.92%)	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	1.09	0.31	253.93%	Ratio is higher in current year due to increase in profits.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	0.04	0.14	(71.24%)	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	14.06	26.57	(47.07%)	Ratio is lower in current year due to increase in trade receivables
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses (Operation and maintenance expenses)	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	7.22	2.30	214.33%	Ratio is higher in current year due to increase in operation and maintenance expenses
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	0.85	(4.34)	(119.48%)	Ratio is higher in current year due to increase in revenue
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	13.43%	29.08%	(0.16%)	Not Applicable
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	2.76%	3.40%	-0.64%	Not Applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment (Average)	%	4.46%	-	4.46%	Not Applicable

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

34 Other statutory information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 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)
- The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- The Company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.
- 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.
- 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:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 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:
 - 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

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: 04 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Solar Limited


Pawan K. Jain
Director
DIN:00703624


Ankita Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 35393

Place: Mumbai
Date: 02 May 2023



Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 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 profit 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 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.

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 19 April 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.
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 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 35 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.
- 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.



kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

- 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 R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN: 23139585BGXMDG7953



Place: Mumbai

Date: 21 April 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 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) 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 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) 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) 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. (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 has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. 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 not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and 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.



kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

- 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



Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN:23139585BGXMDG7953



Place: Mumbai

Date: 21 April 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 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 Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 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

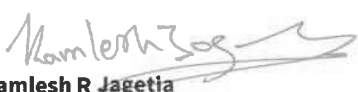
8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation 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



Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN: 23139585BGXMDG7953



Place: Mumbai

Date: 21 April 2023

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	24,950.34	25,776.61
Investment Property	3B	331.60	331.60
Right of use assets	3C	11.09	11.50
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	62.18	498.09
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
Other non current assets	6	8.84	2.10
		25,364.05	26,619.90
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	268.00	459.60
Cash and cash equivalents	8	531.74	252.69
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	547.48	117.59
Other financial assets	10	726.21	371.23
Current Tax Assets (net)	11	1.75	15.01
Other current assets	12	74.74	67.17
		2,149.92	1,283.29
Total assets		27,513.97	27,903.19
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	6,261.02	6,261.02
Other equity	14	853.65	584.28
Total equity		7,114.67	6,845.30
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	18,352.62	19,465.87
Provisions	16	22.16	12.87
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	456.74	404.47
		18,831.52	19,883.21
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	1,131.90	882.77
Trade payables	17		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		5.36	5.22
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		60.59	41.46
Other financial liabilities	18	336.64	235.07
Other current liabilities	19	29.85	8.58
Provisions	16	3.44	1.58
		1,567.78	1,174.68
Total liabilities		20,399.30	21,057.89
Total equity and liabilities		27,513.97	27,903.19

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

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

1 to 38

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

Kamlesh R Jagetia
Partner
Membership No.: 139585

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 April 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited

Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN:08990619

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director and CFO
DIN:07833315

Swati Patil
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 61279

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 April 2023



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	20	3,658.08	3,629.15
Other income	21	123.00	65.00
Total income		3,781.08	3,694.15
Expenses			
Operation and maintenance expenses	22	377.70	317.35
Employee benefit expenses	23	242.07	145.90
Finance costs	24	1,516.74	1,428.75
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25	939.47	930.96
Other expenses	26	428.05	386.82
Total expenses		3,504.03	3,209.78
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax		277.05	484.37
Tax expenses			
Current tax		6.71	-
Deferred tax	5	39.36	121.80
Total tax expenses		46.07	121.80
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		230.98	362.57
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans		(2.35)	(0.15)
Net movement on cash flow hedge		53.65	186.66
Income tax effect		(12.91)	(46.98)
Other comprehensive income for the year		38.39	139.53
Total comprehensive income for the year		269.37	502.10
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	27	0.37	0.58

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

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

1 to 38

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited

Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

Membership No.: 139585

Amitabh Verma

Director

DIN:08990619

Pawan Kumar Jain

Director and CFO

DIN:07833315

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21 April 2023



Swati Patil
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 61279

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 April 2023



Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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	277.05	484.37
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	939.47	930.96
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	1,516.45	1,425.05
Gain on sale of investment in mutual funds	-	(4.95)
Lease rent income	(14.66)	(14.66)
Interest income	(32.64)	(38.84)
Allowance for trade receivables written back	(11.57)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,674.10	2,781.93
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	203.17	(255.56)
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(272.47)	(60.97)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(6.61)	75.17
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	19.27	3.01
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	44.05	(10.57)
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	30.07	2.94
Cash generated from operating activities	2,691.58	2,535.95
Income taxes paid	6.56	60.25
Cash generated from operating activities	2,698.14	2,596.20
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(105.29)	(295.25)
Interest received	15.74	34.49
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (placed)/ redeemed (net)	(38.17)	131.07
Purchase of units in mutual funds	-	(389.98)
Sale of units in mutual funds	-	394.93
Lease rent income	13.70	26.61
Cash used in investing activities	(114.02)	(98.13)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Interim dividend paid	-	(626.10)
Proceeds from borrowings	2,802.82	10,423.59
Repayment of borrowings	(3,641.49)	(11,263.23)
Loan transaction expenses paid	(7.23)	(93.64)
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	172.00	-
Repayment of inter corporate loan	(172.00)	-
Interest paid	(1,459.17)	(1,399.83)
Cash generated from financing activities	(2,305.07)	(2,959.21)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	279.05	(461.14)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	252.69	713.82
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 8)	531.74	252.69

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	66.20	167.14
On escrow accounts	205.54	5.60
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	260.00	79.95
Total	531.74	252.69

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 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	19,465.87	(838.67)	(274.58)	18,352.62
Borrowings-current	882.77	-	249.13	1,131.90
Total	20,348.64	(838.67)	(25.45)	19,484.52

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings-non-current	20,532.57	(839.65)	(227.05)	19,465.87
Borrowings-current	698.27	-	184.50	882.77
Total	21,230.84	(839.65)	(42.55)	20,348.64

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

Kamlesh R Jagetia

Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

Membership No.: 139585

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited

Amitabh Verma *Pawan Kumar Jain*

Amitabh Verma

Director

DIN:08990619

Pawan Kumar Jain

Director and CFO

DIN:07833315

Swati Patil

Swati Patil

Company Secretary

Mem No: ACS 61279

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21 April 2023



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	6,26,10,240	6,261.02
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	6,26,10,240	6,261.02
Issue of equity share capital (note 13)	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	6,26,10,240	6,261.02

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid As at 1 April 2022	6,26,10,240	6,261.02
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	6,26,10,240	6,261.02
Issue of equity share capital (note 13)	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	6,26,10,240	6,261.02

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Other comprehensive	Total
As at 1 April 2022	542.67	125.22	(82.98)	(0.63)	584.28
Additions during the year (note 14)	230.98	-	-	(1.76)	229.22
Effective portion of Gains / (Loss) on hedging instruments *	-	-	40.15	-	40.15
As at 31 March 2023	773.65	125.22	(42.84)	(2.39)	853.65

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Other comprehensive	Total
As at 1 April 2021	806.20	125.22	(222.66)	(0.47)	708.28
Additions during the year (note 14)	362.57	-	-	(0.15)	362.42
Effective portion of Gains / (Loss) on hedging instruments *	-	-	139.68	-	139.68
Less: Interim dividend paid	(626.10)	-	-	-	(626.10)
As at 31 March 2022	542.67	125.22	(82.98)	(0.63)	584.28

* net of deferred tax amounting to Rs 13.50 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs 46.98 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

Kamlesh R Jagella

Partner

Membership No.: 139585

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21 April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited

Amitabh Verma

Director

DIN:08990619

Smiti Patil

Company Secretary

Mem No: ACS 61279

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21 April 2023

Pawan Kumar Jain

Director and CFO

DIN:07833315



1. Corporate information

Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 13 April 2020 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 25 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



- 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.



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



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



- 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.



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'.



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.

(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.

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.

1. 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.

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3A Property, Plant and Equipment

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			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
1	Plant and equipment	Pune (0.973 MWp DC) Kharia Khangar (6 MWp DC) Itogi (0.973 MWp DC) Bijapur (8 MWp DC) Sewagram (5 MWp DC) Rawan (12.5 MWp DC) Rajshree (17.5 MWp DC) Hirni (6.25 MWp DC) Andhra Pradesh (9.625 MWp DC) Baikunth (11.05 MW)	535.48 2,293.71 529.64 3,325.07 1,968.71 4,230.49 5,594.10 2,174.95 3,268.67 3,260.95	- - - 19.42 5.22 49.73 11.88 - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	535.48 2,293.71 529.64 3,325.07 1,968.71 4,230.49 5,594.10 2,174.95 3,268.67 3,260.95	74.30 393.30 72.61 446.82 237.85 442.39 464.81 224.90 187.72 136.72	17.85 76.53 17.69 111.32 65.90 142.44 186.62 72.67 109.06 108.79	- - - - - - - - - -	92.15 1,900.41 90.30 558.14 303.75 584.83 4,954.55 1,877.38 297.78 245.51
2	Building	Kharia Khangar (6 MWp DC) Sewagram (5 MWp DC) Rajshree (17.5 MWp DC) Rawan (12.5 MWp DC) Hirni (6.25 MWp DC) Andhra Pradesh (9.625 MWp DC) Baikunth (11.05 MW)	100.29 63.43 92.91 26.36 9.81 166.47 145.07	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	100.29 63.43 92.91 26.36 9.81 166.47 145.07	13.84 7.69 7.46 2.77 0.83 9.53 6.10	3.35 2.12 3.11 0.88 0.33 5.55 4.85	- - - - - - -	17.19 9.81 10.57 3.65 1.16 15.08 10.95
3	Freehold land	Bijapur (8 MWp DC) Andhra Pradesh (9.625 MWp DC)	361.40 244.21	- -	- -	361.40 244.21	- -	- -	- -	- -
4	Office equipment	Rawan (12.5 MWp DC)	16.22	2.30	-	18.52	1.91	3.61	-	5.52
5	Laptop		1.67	24.25	-	25.92	0.74	4.04	-	4.78
6	Vehicles		23.73	-	-	23.73	0.98	2.35	-	3.33
	Total		28,433.34	112.80	-	28,546.14	2,656.74	939.06	-	3,595.80
										24,950.34

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022
1	Plant and equipment	Pune (0.973 MWp DC) Kharia Khangar (6 MWp DC) Itogi (0.973 MWp DC) Bijapur (8 MWp DC) Sewagram (5 MWp DC) Rawan (12.5 MWp DC) Rajshree (17.5 MWp DC) Hirni (6.25 MWp DC) Andhra Pradesh (9.625 MWp DC) Baikunth (11.05 MW)	535.48 2,293.71 529.64 3,341.23 1,968.71 4,225.83 5,594.10 2,172.90 3,291.04 3,255.44	- - - - - 4.66 2.05 - - 8.92	- - - 16.16 - - - - 22.37 3.41	535.48 2,293.71 529.64 3,341.23 1,968.71 4,225.83 5,594.10 2,172.90 3,291.04 3,255.44	56.45 240.24 54.92 335.77 172.12 301.22 278.29 152.23 78.66 27.93	17.85 76.53 17.69 112.68 65.73 141.17 186.32 72.67 109.59 108.79	- - - 1.63 - - - - 0.53 -	74.30 316.77 72.61 446.82 237.85 442.39 464.81 224.90 187.72 136.72
2	Building	Kharia Khangar (6 MWp DC) Sewagram (5 MWp DC) Rajshree (17.5 MWp DC) Rawan (12.5 MWp DC) Hirni (6.25 MWp DC) Andhra Pradesh (9.625 MWp DC) Baikunth (11.05 MW)	100.29 63.43 92.91 26.36 7.42 166.47 145.07	- - - - 2.39 - -	- - - - - - -	100.29 63.43 92.91 26.36 7.42 166.47 145.07	10.49 5.57 4.35 1.89 0.52 3.98 1.25	3.35 2.12 3.11 0.88 0.31 5.55 4.85	- - - - - - -	13.84 7.69 7.46 2.77 0.83 9.53 6.10
3	Freehold land	Bijapur (8 MWp DC) Andhra Pradesh (9.625 MWp DC)	364.99 557.15	- 18.66	3.59 331.60	361.40 244.21	- -	- -	- -	- -
4	Office equipment	Rawan (12.5 MWp DC)	6.96	9.26	-	16.22	0.14	1.77	-	1.91
5	Laptop		1.67	-	-	1.67	0.18	0.56	-	0.74
	Vehicles		-	23.73	-	23.73	-	0.98	-	0.98
	Total		28,740.80	69.67	377.13	28,433.54	1,726.29	932.70	2.16	2,656.74
										25,776.61

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 : 15)

Capitalised borrowing costs

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised for the year amounts to Rs.Nil (31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation is Nil.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3B Investment Property

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Gross block Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2022	Amortisation for the year	Depreciation Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	Net block As at 31 March 2023
1	Freehold land	Andhra Pradesh	331.60	-	-	331.60	-	-	-	-	-	331.60

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Gross block Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	Amortisation for the year	Depreciation Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	Net block As at 31 March 2022
1	Freehold land	Andhra Pradesh	-	331.60	-	331.60	-	-	-	-	-	331.60

Information regarding Income and Expenditure of Investment property

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Rental income derived from investment property	14.66	14.66
Direct and indirect expenses associated with rental income	-	-
Profit arising from investment property	14.66	14.66

The Company has carried out the valuation activity through the Independent valuer to assess fair value of its Investment Property. As per report provided by independent valuer, the fair value as on 31 March 2023 is Rs. 351.12 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 340.02 Lakhs).

The fair value of Investment Property has been derived using the Direct Comparison Method based on recent market prices without any significant adjustments being made in observable data.

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its Investment Property, and has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop Investment Property.

3C Right of Use Assets

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Gross block Deductions/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Amortisation for the year	Depreciation Deductions/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023	Net block As at 31 March 2023
1	Leasehold land	Bijapur (8 MWp DC) Andhra Pradesh (9.625 MWp DC)	3.87	-	-	3.87	0.41	0.13	0.54	0.54	3.33	3.33
			8.53	-	-	8.53	0.49	0.28	0.77	0.77	7.76	7.76
	Total		12.40	-	-	12.40	0.90	0.43	1.31	1.31	11.09	11.09

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Gross block Deductions/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	Amortisation for the year	Depreciation Deductions/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	Net block As at 31 March 2022
1	Leasehold land	Bijapur (8 MWp DC) Andhra Pradesh (9.625 MWp DC)	3.87	-	-	3.87	0.28	0.13	0.41	0.41	3.46	3.46
			8.53	-	-	8.53	0.20	0.28	0.49	0.49	8.04	8.04
	Total		12.40	-	-	12.40	0.48	0.43	0.90	0.90	11.50	11.50

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.



4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	3.59	3.59
Deposits with maturity of more than twelve months	58.59	450.31
Derivative assets through other comprehensive income	-	44.19
Total	62.18	498.09

5 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

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)	4,246.37	346.25	-	4,592.63
Allowance for trade receivables	-	1.51	-	1.51
Lease income	(0.44)	(0.24)	-	(0.68)
Employee benefit expenses	1.05	4.80	0.59	6.44
	4,246.98	352.32	0.59	4,599.90
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(4,682.74)	(391.68)	-	(5,074.42)
	(4,682.74)	(391.68)	-	(5,074.42)
Cashflow hedge reserve	31.29	-	(13.50)	17.78
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	(404.47)	(39.36)	(12.91)	(456.74)

31 March 2022

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	1.04	(1.04)	-	-
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	3,571.64	674.73	-	4,246.37
Lease income	-	(0.44)	-	(0.44)
Employee benefit expenses	-	1.05	-	1.05
	3,572.68	674.30	-	4,246.98
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(3,886.63)	(796.11)	-	(4,682.74)
	(3,886.63)	(796.11)	-	(4,682.74)
Cashflow hedge reserve	78.26	-	(46.98)	31.29
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	(235.69)	(121.80)	(46.98)	(404.47)

Notes:

a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable

6 Other non current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances (unsecured, considered good)	8.84	2.10
Total	8.84	2.10



7 Trade receivables

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Receivables from related parties (Note 28)	273.99	477.16
Less: Allowance for trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired	(5.99)	(17.56)
Total	268.00	459.60

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	273.99	344.75
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 35]	-	132.41
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 35]	-	-
Total	273.99	477.16

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	15.38	90.34	120.48	-	-	-	226.21
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	47.78	-	-	47.78
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)	15.38	90.34	120.48	47.78	-	-	273.99
Not Due (B)							
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)							(5.99)
Net Total (A+B-C)		90.34	120.48	47.78	-	-	268.00
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note10)							351.93
Grand Total		90.34	120.48	47.78	-	-	619.93

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	151.07	193.68	-	-	-	344.75
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	132.41	-	-	132.41
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)		151.07	193.68	132.41	-	-	477.16
Not Due (B)							
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)							(17.56)
Net Total (A+B-C)		151.07	193.68	132.41	-	-	459.60
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note10)							362.46
Grand Total		151.07	193.68	132.41	-	-	822.06

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.

For Terms & Conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 28

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	66.20	167.14
In escrow accounts	205.54	5.60
In deposit accounts - Maturity of less than three months	260.00	79.95
Total	531.74	252.69

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

9 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	547.48	117.59
Total	547.48	117.59



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

10 Other financial assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on deposits	22.11	5.21
Unbilled revenue (including related party (note 28))	351.93	362.46
Other receivables		
Related parties (note 28)	143.13	-
Others (note 32)	75.00	-
Loans & advances	-	1.81
Deferred lease income	2.70	1.75
VCS income receivables	65.72	-
Derivative assets through other comprehensive income	65.62	-
Total	726.21	371.23

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 28

11 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance income tax and TDS receivable (net of provision Rs. 6.71 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil))	1.75	15.01
Total	1.75	15.01

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	277.85	484.37
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	69.73	121.91
Income tax effect of:		
Non deductible expenses		
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	(5.26)	-
Allowances for tax purpose	(10.34)	-
Impact of tax provided at lower rate	(8.06)	-
Others	-	(0.11)
Total	(23.65)	(0.11)
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	46.07	121.80
Effective tax rate	16.63%	25.15%

12 Other current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	12.28	0.25
Prepaid expenses	52.56	53.03
Other advances	9.90	13.89
Total	74.74	67.17



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

13 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital		
6,40,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 6,40,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	6,400.00	6,400.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital		
6,26,10,240 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 6,26,10,240 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	6,261.02	6,261.02

(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	6,26,10,240	6,26,10,240	6,261.02	6,261.02
Issue of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	6,26,10,240	6,26,10,240	6,261.02	6,261.02

(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.

(c) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 74% shareholding and UltraTech Cement Limited 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 share	% holding	Number of share	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	4,63,31,577	74.00%	4,63,31,577	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	1,62,78,663	26.00%	1,62,78,663	26.00%
Total	6,26,10,240	100.00%	6,26,10,240	100.00%

(f) 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 share	% holding	Number of share	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	4,63,31,577	74.00%	4,63,31,577	74.00%
UltraTech Cement Limited	1,62,78,663	26.00%	1,62,78,663	26.00%
Total	6,26,10,240	100.00%	6,26,10,240	100.00%



14 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	542.67	806.20
Profit / (Loss) for the year	230.98	362.57
Less: Interim dividend paid *	-	(626.10)
Closing balance	773.65	542.67
Securities premium		
Opening balance	125.22	125.22
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	125.22	125.22
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Opening balance	(82.98)	(222.66)
Additions during the year	40.15	139.68
Closing balance	(42.84)	(82.98)
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	(0.63)	(0.47)
Additions during the year	(1.76)	(0.15)
Closing balance	(2.39)	(0.63)
Total	853.65	584.28

* During the year, the Company has not declared/paid any dividend. However during the previous year, the Company has declared and paid interim dividend on 25 January 2022 of Rs. 1 per share amounting to Rs 626.10 lakhs to the equity shareholders of the Company.

Nature and purpose of reserve

- Securities Premium:** Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures, equity related expenses like underwriting costs, etc.
- Cashflow Hedge Reserve:** The Company has designated its hedging instruments as cash flow hedges and any effective portion of cashflow hedge is maintained in the said reserve. In case the hedging becomes ineffective, the amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

15 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	16,753.73	14,713.39
Suppliers' Credit	1,591.26	4,422.50
Letter of credit discounted	1,139.53	1,212.75
	19,484.52	20,348.64
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	1,131.90	882.77
Total non current borrowings	18,352.62	19,465.87
Current		
Secured		
Current maturity of long term debt	1,131.90	882.77
Total current borrowings	1,131.90	882.77



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Citibank N.A.	2,058.09	2,029.17	4.48% - 8.20%	The loan is repayable in 74 quarterly instalments starting from 15 February 2019 last installment falling due in March 2037.
ICICI Bank Limited	2,232.02	2,208.36	7.40% - 8.80%	The loan is repayable in 74 quarterly instalments which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 March 2038.
ICICI Bank Limited (Gujarat)	1,232.88	1,231.96	7.80% - 8.10%	The loan is repayable in 76 equal quarterly instalments which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 December 2038.
Kotak Bank Limited	11,255.97	11,284.24	6.45% - 8.70%	The loan is repayable in 70 quarterly instalments starting from 31 December 2021 last installment falling due in March 2039.
Suppliers credit				
Axis Bank Limited	1,468.57	1,591.26	6.59% - 11.22%	The loan is repayable in 60 quarterly instalments at the % repayment agreed in the loan agreement which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 March 2036. The Suppliers credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan having the repayment terms as mentioned above.
Letter of credit				
Axis Bank Limited	1,148.77	1,139.53	5.30% - 7.25%	The loan is repayable in 60 quarterly instalments at the % repayment agreed in the loan agreement which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 March 2036. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan having the repayment terms as mentioned above.
Total	19,396.31	19,484.52		

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Citibank N.A.	2,207.61	2,176.28	4.18% - 5.11%	The loan is repayable in 74 quarterly instalments starting from 15 February 2019 last installment falling due in March 2037.
ICICI Bank Limited	2,387.18	2,364.57	7.40% - 7.45%	The loan is repayable in 74 quarterly instalments which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 March 2038.
ICICI Bank Limited (Gujarat)	1,329.78	1,329.05	7.80% - 8.25%	The loan is repayable in 76 equal quarterly instalments which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 December 2038.
Kotak Bank Limited	8,815.00	8,843.49	6.45%	The loan is repayable in 70 quarterly instalments starting from 31 December 2021 last installment falling due in March 2039.
Suppliers credit				
Ratnakar Bank Limited	2,802.82	2,956.30	7.27% - 7.32%	The loan is repayable in 76 quarterly instalments at the % repayment agreed in the loan agreement which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 March 2039. Suppliers credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan having the repayment terms as mentioned above.
Axis Bank Limited	1,468.57	1,466.20	6.35%	The loan is repayable in 60 quarterly instalments at the % repayment agreed in the loan agreement which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 March 2036. The Suppliers credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan having the repayment terms as mentioned above.
Letter of credit				
Axis Bank Limited	1,223.77	1,212.75	5.10% - 6.30%	The loan is repayable in 60 quarterly instalments at the % repayment agreed in the loan agreement which should not exceed the maturity date i.e. 31 March 2036. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan having the repayment terms as mentioned above.
Total	20,234.72	20,348.64		

Buyers credit and suppliers credit has been effectively hedged for foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuation. The above figures are as per Ind AS 109- Financial Instruments (including mark to market and amortisation).

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

- 1) First charge on the assets of the projects, both present and future, located at Pune, Hotgi, Kharia Khangar, Bijapur, Sewagram, Baikunth, Kadapa, Rajashree, Rawan and Hirni.
- 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 indebtedness, 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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

16 Provisions

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non - Current		
Gratuity (note 33)	11.02	6.55
Compensated Absences (note 33)	11.14	6.32
	22.16	12.87
Current		
Gratuity (note 33)	1.18	0.68
Compensated Absences (note 33)	2.26	0.90
	3.44	1.58
Total	25.60	14.45

17 Trade payables

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (note 30)	5.36	5.22
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues (note 28))	60.59	41.46
Total	65.95	46.68

* Trade payables to related parties is Rs. 16.05 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 7.45 lakhs)

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	-	5.36	-	-	-	5.36	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	35.88	24.71	-	-	60.59	
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	41.24	24.71	-	-	65.95	

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	-	5.22	-	-	-	5.22	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	41.46	-	-	-	41.46	
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	46.68	-	-	-	46.68	

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.

18 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Liability for capital expenditure	14.69	0.46
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	195.16	151.94
Provision for expenses	104.24	46.02
Advance lease rent	13.98	13.70
Other payables	6.99	7.75
Payable to related parties (note 28)		
- Interest payable on inter corporate deposit	0.07	-
- Reimbursement of expenses	1.51	15.20
Total	336.64	235.07

19 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source	6.74	4.81
Goods and Service Tax payable	19.75	3.27
Profession Tax payable	-	0.02
Provident Fund payable	3.36	0.48
Total	29.85	8.58



20 Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Solar power generation		
0.973 MWp DC at Pune (Maharashtra)	62.46	56.44
6 MWp DC at Kharia Khangar (Rajasthan)	348.82	351.87
0.973 MWp DC at Hotgi (Maharashtra)	64.93	61.01
9.625 MWp DC Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	466.33	437.60
8 MWp DC at Bijapur (Karnataka)	474.05	474.26
5 MWp DC at Sewagram (Gujarat)	319.69	315.25
12.5 MWp DC at Rawan (Chhattisgarh)	486.10	502.71
6.25 MWp DC at Hirni (Chhattisgarh)	234.88	251.84
17.5 MWp DC at Rajshree (Karnataka)	660.85	694.32
11.05 MWp DC at Baikunth (Chhattisgarh)	481.29	483.85
Other operating income		
Income from Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Scheme	58.68	-
Total	3,658.08	3,629.15

The Company has one principal customer i.e., UltraTech Cement Limited for all its solar power projects. 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
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-
Receivables		
Trade receivables (including related party dues {note 28})	268.00	477.16
Unbilled revenue (including related party dues {note 28})	351.93	362.46
	619.93	839.62

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.

21 Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest:		
On Deposits	31.64	38.84
On Others (including income tax refunds, etc.)	1.00	6.55
Lease income	14.66	14.66
Profit on sale/redemption of investments	-	4.95
Allowance for trade receivables written back	11.57	-
Miscellaneous income	64.13	-
Total	123.00	65.00

22 Operation and maintenance expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses (including related parties due {note 28})	377.70	317.35
Total	377.70	317.35



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

23 Employee benefit expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	208.82	137.86
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	25.71	7.28
Staff welfare expenses	7.54	0.76
Total	242.07	145.90

24 Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings	1,516.45	1,425.05
Bank charges	-	3.70
Interest on late payment of tax deducted at source	0.29	-
Total	1,516.74	1,428.75

25 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	939.06	930.54
Depreciation on rights of use of assets	0.41	0.42
Total	939.47	930.96

26 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Rates and taxes	9.79	6.23
Travelling and conveyance expenses	20.94	9.11
Insurance expenses	35.48	39.40
Legal and professional fees	44.65	40.04
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and Machinery	87.79	31.81
- Others	6.01	-
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	18.98	20.97
Office rent (including related parties due {note 28})	43.43	34.73
Managerial Remuneration	0.00	0.00
Director Sitting Fees	7.08	9.44
Exchange differences (net)	-	113.84
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	17.33
Electricity expenses	103.68	43.88
Membership and Subscriptions	29.94	3.74
Miscellaneous expenses	20.28	16.30
Total	428.05	386.82

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Payment to statutory auditors		
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	16.91	19.92
Tax audit fees	1.52	1.05
Out of pocket expenses	0.55	-
Total	18.98	20.97



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

27 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)	230.98	362.57
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	6,26,10,240	6,26,10,240
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	0.37	0.58

28 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 (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%)

2. Fellow subsidiaries of Holding / Ultimate Holding Company

Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited

Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited

Aditya Birla Solar Limited

Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited

ABREL Renewables EPC Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

ABReL Century Energy Limited

Birla Management Centre Services Private Limited

3. Other related party in which directors of Ultimate Holding Company are interested.

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

4. Key managerial personnel

Bhupendranath Bhargava, Independent Director

Venkatadri Chandrasekaran, Independent Director

Pawan Kumar Jain, Director and Chief Financial Officer

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
		(Audited)	(Audited)
1	Inter corporate loan taken		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	10.00	-
	Interest charged to statement of Profit and Loss	0.22	-
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	Principal	162.00	-
	Interest charged to statement of Profit and Loss	0.08	-
2	Inter Corporate Loan repaid		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	10.00	-
	Interest (net of TDS)	0.19	-
	Aditya Birla Solar Limited		
	Principal	162.00	-
3	Revenue from operations-solar power generation		
	UltraTech Cement Limited	3,599.40	3,629.15



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4	Remuneration to Key Management Personnel* Pawan Kumar Jain	0.00	0.00
5	Reimbursement of expenses (receivable) Aditya Birla Solar Limited Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited Aditya Birla Renewables Limited ABREL Renewables EPC Limited ABREL SPV 2 Limited ABREL Century Energy Limited ABREL Solar Power Limited	1.82 0.85 21.03 179.73 13.71 0.50 1.10	- - - - - - -
6	Reimbursement of expenses (payable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.04	5.86
7	Reimbursement of insurance charges Grasim Industries Limited	-	0.34
8	Reimbursement of rental expenses Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	43.43	34.73
9	Supervision and monitoring of O&M services Grasim Industries Limited	13.76	13.82
10	Legal and professional fees Birla Management Centre Services Private Limited	1.69	-
11	Payment of statutory dues Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	- 9.25	0.70 -
12	Interim Dividend Payment UltraTech Cement Limited Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	- -	162.79 463.32
13	Lease rent income Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	14.66	14.66
14	Advance lease rent received Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	13.98	13.70
15	Director sitting fees (including GST) Venkatadri Chandrasekaran Bhupendranath Bhargava	3.54 3.54	4.84 4.60

* a nominal remuneration of Rs. 1 is given to each key managerial personnel

Details of closing balances of related parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023 (Audited)	For the year ended 31 March 2022 (Audited)
	Closing balance		
1	Share capital including securities premium Aditya Birla Renewables Limited UltraTech Cement Limited	4,725.82 1,660.42	4,725.82 1,660.42
2	Supervision and monitoring of operation and management services payable Grasim Industries Limited (net of TDS)	16.05	7.45
3	Payable towards reimbursement of rental expenses Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	-	16.48
4	Reimbursement of expenses (receivable) Aditya Birla Solar Limited Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited Aditya Birla Renewables Limited ABREL Renewables EPC Limited ABREL SPV 2 Limited ABREL Century Energy Limited ABREL Solar Power Limited	1.82 0.85 13.05 81.23 13.71 0.50 1.10	- - 1.28 - - - -



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

5	Trade receivables UltraTech Cement Limited	273.99	477.16
6	Unbilled Revenue UltraTech Cement Limited	351.93	362.46
7	Inter Corporate Loans taken including interest (net of TDS) Aditya Birla Solar Limited	0.07	-
8	Reimbursement of expenses (payable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	1.04	-
9	Legal and Professional fees payable (net of TDS) Birla Management Centre Services Private Limited	0.47	-
10	Receivable towards security deposit paid UltraTech Cement Limited	30.89	-
11	Advance lease rent Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	13.98	13.70

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

29 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

30 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)	5.36	5.30
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.

31 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)	-	-
Total	-	-

32 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Brief description	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	
Electricity duty	Demand of reactive energy from Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited paid under protest (refer note 10)	75.00	-	

33 Employee Benefits - Retirement benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plan:

Amount of Rs. 13.90 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs. 4.90 Lakhs) is recognised as an expense and included in note 23 - 'Employee Benefit Expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Employee benefits- Defined benefits plans as per Actuarial Valuation:

Gratuity:

The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of service, whichever is earlier, of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days' salary for each completed year of service, as per rules framed in this regard. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service in accordance with Indian law. In case of majority of employees, the Company's scheme is more favourable as compared to the obligation under payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as prescribed by the Ind AS-19 - 'Employee Benefits', which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up final obligation.

Inherent Risk:

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, changes in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to any longevity risk.

Statement of profit and loss:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current service cost	2.16	1.77
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.46	0.31
Net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	2.62	2.08

Balance Sheet:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening net defined benefit liability/(asset)	7.23	5.00
Expense charged to profit and loss account	2.62	2.08
Amount recognized outside profit & loss account	2.35	0.15
Closing net defined benefit liability/(asset)	12.20	7.23

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	7.23	5.00
Current service cost	2.16	1.77
Interest on defined benefit obligation	0.46	0.31
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation	2.35	0.15
Closing defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	12.20	7.23



The principal assumptions used in determining benefit obligations are shown below:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Discount rate (per annum)	7.30%	6.65%
Age of retirement	60 years	60 years
Annual increase in salary cost	6%	6%
Attrition/withdrawal rate (per annum): Age (in years)	Rate (p.a.)	Rate (p.a.)
21-50	13.00%	13.00%
51-59	33.00%	33.00%
Mortality (table)	IALM (2012-14) Ult	IALM (2012-14) Ult

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

The sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	11.86	12.55	6.95	7.53
Impact of increase in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	(2.75%)	2.92%	(3.89%)	4.19%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps (Rs.in Lakhs)	12.55	11.86	7.53	6.94
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	2.89%	(2.79%)	4.18%	(3.94%)

(c) The obligation for compensated absences is recognised in the same manner as gratuity, amounting to charge of Rs. 6.81 Lakhs (31 March 2022 - Rs. 2.62 Lakhs)

(d) The expected maturity analysis of gratuity are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Gratuity	1.18	4.44	3.19	11.30	20.10

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Gratuity	0.68	1.98	1.66	9.76	14.08

34 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular the valuation techniques and inputs used).

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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

Particulars	Level	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Derivative asset at FVOCI	Level 2	65.62	44.19
Derivative liability at FVOCI	Level 2	-	-
Key inputs for Level 2 fair valuation technique		Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.	
Significant unobservable input		Not applicable	
Relationship of unobservable input to fair value		Not applicable	

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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)	268.00	459.60	268.00	459.60
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 10)	788.39	869.32	788.39	869.32
Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	531.74	252.69	531.74	252.69
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	547.48	117.59	547.48	117.59
Total	2,135.61	1,699.20	2,135.61	1,699.20
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 15)	19,484.52	20,348.64	19,484.52	20,348.64
Trade payables (note 17)	65.95	46.68	65.95	46.68
Other financial liabilities (note 18)	336.64	235.07	336.64	235.07
Total	19,887.11	20,630.39	19,887.11	20,630.39

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

35 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, 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, other than derivatives, 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 Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign currency risk exposure.

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

Risk	Exposure arising	Measurement	Management
Market risk			
Foreign currency risk	Committed commercial transactions, financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Rs.	Cash flow forecasting, sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts
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:

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates to import of modules, wherever required.

The Company regularly evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions. The Company follows the established risk management policies. It uses derivative instruments like forward covers/swap to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the foreign currency exposure. The details of the foreign currency exposure and its carrying value are as follows:

Outstanding foreign currency exposure	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	USD	Rs. in Lakhs	USD	Rs. in Lakhs
Supplier's credit	19,52,620	1,605.38	58,56,815	4,439.88
Interest on supplier's credit	61,657	50.69	13,681	10.37

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

1% increase in foreign exchange rates will decrease profit before tax and decrease pre tax equity by Rs. 16.56 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs 44.50 Lakhs). If the rate is decreased by 1%, the profit before tax and pre tax equity will increase by an equal amount.

(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. 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

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	19,396.31	193.96
31 March 2022	1%	20,234.72	202.35

(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

Trade receivables consist of principally one customer UltraTech Cement Limited. 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. 268.00 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 459.60 Lakhs)



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 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.

(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*	1,131.90	2,034.86	2,557.81	13,671.74	19,396.31
Trade payables	65.95	-	-	-	65.95
Other financial liabilities	336.64	-	-	-	336.64
Total	1,534.49	2,034.86	2,557.81	13,671.74	19,798.90

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	882.77	2,098.00	2,176.22	15,077.74	20,234.72
Trade payables	46.68	-	-	-	46.68
Other financial liabilities	235.07	-	-	-	235.07
Total	1,164.52	2,098.00	2,176.22	15,077.74	20,516.47

*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	18,352.62	20,348.64
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(531.74)	(252.69)
Net debt	17,820.89	20,095.95
Equity	7,114.67	6,845.30
Gearing Ratio	2.50	2.94

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



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

36 Cash flow hedge

The Company's business objective includes safe-guarding its foreign exchange borrowings against adverse foreign exchange movements. The Company has adopted a structured risk management policy to hedge all these risks within an acceptable risk limit and an approved hedge accounting framework which allows for fair value and cash flow hedges. Hedging instruments include forward contracts, swaps and other instruments to achieve this objective. The Company has taken derivative instruments (currency swaps and interest rate swaps) to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

The details of derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2023 is as follows:

Non current	Hedged Item	Risk hedged	Nominal value		Carrying value of hedging instrument		Expected maturity
			USD	Rs. in Lakhs	Asset (Rs. in Lakhs)	Liability (Rs. in Lakhs)	
Cash flow hedges							
Currency Swap	Suppliers credit	Exchange rate movement risk	19,52,620	1,468.57	66.11	-	June 2023
Interest rate swap	Interest on suppliers credit	Interest rate risk	12,197	10.55	-	0.48	June 2023

The details of derivative contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Non current	Hedged Item	Risk hedged	Nominal value		Carrying value of hedging instrument		Expected maturity
			USD	Rs. in Lakhs	Asset (Rs. in Lakhs)	Liability (Rs. in Lakhs)	
Cash flow hedges							
Currency Swap	Suppliers credit	Exchange rate movement risk	58,56,815	4,271.39	50.80	-	July 2022 - June 2023
Interest rate swap	Interest on suppliers credit	Interest rate risk	13,681	11.05	-	6.61	July 2022- June 2023

The line item in the Balance Sheet that includes the above hedging instruments is 'Other Current Assets'/Other Non Current Assets'/Other Financial Liabilities'

Reconciliation of gain / (losses) under forward exchange, currency options and interest rate swaps contract designated under cash flow hedges:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Effective Hedge (OCI)	Ineffective Hedge (Profit and Loss)	Effective Hedge (OCI)	Ineffective Hedge (Profit and Loss)
Gain/(Loss)	53.65	-	186.66	-

37 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	1.37	1.08	27.01%	Ratio is higher in current year due to increase in current assets
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	2.74	2.97	(7.87%)	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	0.54	1.27	-57.73%	Ratio was higher in previous year due to consideration of repayments (net of proceeds). Had repayments been considered on gross basis in previous year, ratio would have been 0.22 times and the variance in current year would have been 139.86%. Ratio would have been higher in current year due to higher repayments in previous year.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	0.03	0.05	(36.96%)	Ratio is lower in current year due to reduction in profit.
Inventories Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times			Not Applicable	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables + VCS income receivables (Average)	Times	9.22	10.94	-15.68%	Not Applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	6.71	7.03	-4.53%	Not Applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	6.28	38.77	(83.79%)	Ratio is lower in current year due to increase in current assets
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	6.31%	9.99%	-3.68%	Not Applicable
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	6.63%	6.93%	-0.30%	Not Applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	4.18%	-	4.18%	Not Applicable

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

38 Other statutory information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 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)
- The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- The Company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.
- 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.
- 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:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 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:
 - 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

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

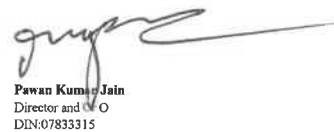

Kamlesh R Jagtap
Partner
Membership No.: 139585

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 April 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited


Amitabh Verma
Director
DIN:08990619


Pawan Kumar Jain
Director and CFO
DIN:07833315


Smiti Patil
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 61279

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 April 2023



Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of

Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary 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 profit 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 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.

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 27 April 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.



kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

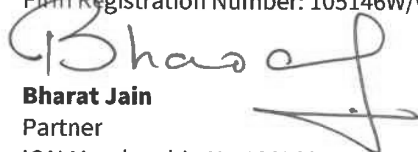
18. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- 18.1. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- 18.2. The Company 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 35 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.
- 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: 23100583BGWPU2203



Place: Mumbai

Date: 27 April 2023

Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India

T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary 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 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, Company does not have any immovable properties in the books of the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) is not applicable to 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) of the Order is not applicable.
(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 been regularly deposited by the Company to/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) 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 to financial institutions, banks, government and dues to debenture holders 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. (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.



kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

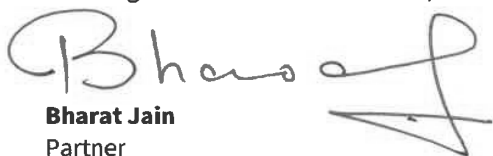
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. 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)(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 financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. 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. (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



Bharat Jain

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 100583

UDIN: 23100583BGWPYU2203



Place: Mumbai

Date: 27 April 2023

Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India

T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary 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 Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary 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

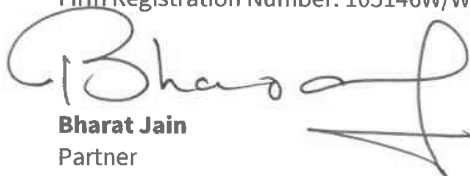
8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation 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: 23100583BGWPYU2203



Place: Mumbai

Date: 27 April 2023

Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited
CIN: U40108MH2018PLC309087

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	10,652.07	11,058.35
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	1.50	69.96
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
		10,653.57	11,128.30
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	6	433.91	150.75
Cash and cash equivalents	7	28.65	42.52
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	376.59	388.00
Other financial assets	9	144.29	130.64
Current Tax Assets (net)	10	4.98	7.07
Other current assets	11	31.36	18.31
		1,019.78	737.30
Total assets		11,673.35	11,865.60
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	2,652.00	2,652.00
Other equity	13	273.80	118.17
Total equity		2,925.80	2,770.17
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	7,980.66	8,528.84
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	211.54	164.32
		8,192.20	8,693.16
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	524.19	380.88
Trade payables	15	-	7.65
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	7.65
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		4.71	3.60
Other financial liabilities	16	25.35	9.42
Other current liabilities	17	1.10	0.72
		555.35	402.27
Total liabilities		8,747.55	9,095.43
Total equity and liabilities		11,673.35	11,865.60

Summary of significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

2
1 to 35

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
Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 April 2023



Pavan K. Jain
Director
DIN: 00703624

Mahendra Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 April 2023

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 23786

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	1,524.39	1,491.60
Other income	19	34.49	33.45
Total income		1,558.88	1,525.04
Expenses			
Operation and Maintenance expenses	20	118.64	118.03
Finance costs	21	703.20	659.69
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	415.31	415.58
Other expenses	23	118.88	90.07
Total expenses		1,356.03	1,283.37
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax		202.85	241.67
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	47.22	59.83
Total tax expenses		47.22	59.83
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		155.63	181.84
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		155.63	181.84
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each		2,65,20,000	2,65,20,000
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	24	0.59	0.69

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2
1 to 35

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

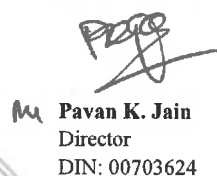
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited

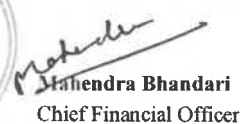


Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

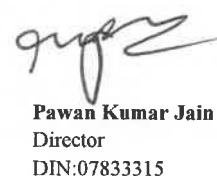
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 April 2023

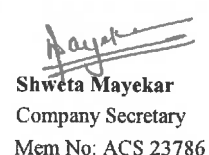



Pavan K. Jain
Director
DIN: 00703624


Mahendra Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 April 2023


Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315


Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 23786

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

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1st April 2022	265.20	2,652.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	265.20	2,652.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	265.20	2,652.00

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2021	265.20	2,652.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	265.20	2,652.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	265.20	2,652.00

B) Other equity

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Total
As at 1 April 2022	115.96	2.21	118.17
Additions during the year (note 13)	155.63	-	155.63
Less: Interim Dividend paid			
As at 31 March 2023	271.59	2.21	273.80

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Total
As at 1 April 2021	252.36	2.21	254.57
Additions during the year (note 13)	181.84	-	181.84
Less: Interim Dividend paid	(318.24)		(318.24)
As at 31 March 2022	115.96	2.21	118.17

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: 27 April 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited


Pavan K. Jain

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Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27 April 2023


Pawan Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 07833315


Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary

Mem No: ACS 23786

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	202.85	241.67
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	415.31	415.58
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	703.20	659.46
Interest income	(21.03)	(27.97)
Unrealized gain on mutual fund	(13.16)	(0.76)
Profit on redemption of mutual fund	-	(4.71)
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,287.17	1,283.26
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial and current assets	(16.85)	25.53
Decrease in trade receivables	-	3.42
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(6.54)	(9.58)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities and current liabilities	18.39	(23.69)
Cash generated from operating activities	1,282.17	1,278.95
Income taxes paid/ Net of Refunds	2.09	5.17
Cash generated from operating activities	1,284.26	1,273.78
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(9.01)	(18.83)
Interest received	11.19	32.87
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than three months (placed)/ redeemed (net)	79.86	274.45
Purchase of units in mutual funds	(283.16)	(149.99)
Sale of units in mutual funds	-	149.99
Profit on sale of units of mutual funds	13.16	6.47
Cash used in investing activities	(187.96)	294.96
Cash flow from financing activities		
Interim dividend paid	-	(318.24)
Proceeds from borrowings	1,017.24	8,273.18
Loan processing charges	(1.18)	(5.47)
Repayment of long term borrowings	(1,430.49)	(9,076.23)
Payment of stamp duty on issue of shares	-	-
Interest paid on borrowings	(701.74)	(542.90)
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	6.00	-
Cash generated from financing activities	(1,110.17)	(1,669.66)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(13.87)	(100.92)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	42.52	143.44
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 7)	28.65	42.52

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	8.65	42.52
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than three months	20.00	-
Total	28.65	42.52

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 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	8,528.84	(413.25)	(134.93)	7,980.67
Borrowings-current	380.88	6.00	137.31	524.19
Total	8,909.72	(407.25)	2.38	8,504.86

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings-non-current	8,822.43	(803.05)	509.47	8,528.84
Borrowings-current	873.05	-	(492.17)	380.88
Total	10,568.53	(803.05)	17.30	8,909.72

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
(Firm) Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP
(CAI Firm Registration No : 105146W/W100621)

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No : 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 April 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited

Pavan K. Jain
Director
DIN: 00703624

Mehendra Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 April 2023

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 23786

1. Corporate information

Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 08 May 2018 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 27 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



- 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:

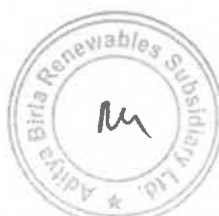
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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.



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



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



Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited

CIN: U40108MH2018PLC309087

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

- 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.



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'.



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.

(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.

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.

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.

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.



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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3A Property, Plant and Equipment

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	As at 31 March 2023
1	Plant and equipment	Lapanga (30 MWp DC) GP Mines (4.2 MWp DC)	11,052.67 1,237.03	9.01 -	- -	11,061.68 1,237.03	1,254.56 103.49	367.82 41.22	1,622.38 144.72
2	Building	Lapanga (30 MWp DC) GP Mines (4.2 MWp DC)	39.61 93.68	- -	- -	39.61 93.68	5.15 8.68	3.12 1.33	8.28 10.01
3	Office equipment	Lapanga (30 MWp DC)	9.06	-	-	9.06	1.81	1.80	3.61
	Total		12,432.05	9.01	-	12,441.06	1,373.70	415.30	1,789.00
									10,652.07

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2022
1	Plant and equipment	Lapanga (30 MWp DC) GP Mines (4.2 MWp DC)	11,040.22 1,237.03	12.45 -	- -	11,052.67 1,237.03	886.09 62.21	368.48 41.29	1,254.56 103.49
2	Building	Lapanga (30 MWp DC) GP Mines (4.2 MWp DC)	39.61 93.68	- -	- -	39.61 93.68	1.77 7.24	3.38 1.44	5.15 8.68
3	Office equipment	Lapanga (30 MWp DC)	2.68	6.38	-	9.06	0.81	0.99	1.81
	Total		12,413.22	18.83	-	12,432.05	958.13	415.57	1,373.70
									11,058.35

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).

Capitalized Borrowing Costs

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised for the year amounts to Rs. Nil (31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation is Nil (31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil)



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	1.5	1.50
Deposits with maturity of more than twelve months	-	68.46
Total	1.50	69.96

5 Deferred tax (liabilities) (net)

31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2023
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	-			
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	(2,042.21)	(70.91)		(2,113.11)
Unrealised gain on mutual fund	(0.19)	(3.12)		(3.31)
	(2,042.40)	(74.03)	-	(2,116.43)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	2,206.72	121.25		2,327.97
	2,206.72	121.25	-	2,327.97
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	164.32	47.22	-	211.54

31 March 2022

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	(0.01)	0.01		-
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	(1,837.53)	(204.68)		(2,042.21)
Unrealised gain on mutual fund	-	(0.19)		(0.19)
	(1,837.54)	(204.86)	-	(2,042.40)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	1,942.03	264.69		2,206.72
	1,942.03	264.69	-	2,206.72
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	104.49	59.83	-	164.32

Notes:

a) Recognised on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company

6 Investments - Current

Particulars	Face Value	Units	(Rs. In lakhs)	
			As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)				
Nippon India- Money Market Fund - Growth (No. of units - March 31, 2023 : 1,964.716 , No. of units - March 31, 2022 : 1,964.716)	3512.63	1964.72	69.01	65.25
Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund - Growth (No. of units - March 31, 2023 : 9791.6 , No. of units - March 31, 2022 : Nil)	313.03	9791.6	30.65	-
Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund - Growth (No. of units - March 31, 2023 : 9,151.520 , No. of units - March 31, 2022 : 9,151.520)	464.16	9151.52	42.48	40.30
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth (No. of units - March 31, 2023 : 81,092.535, No. of units - March 31, 2022 : 13,276.843)	359.797	81,092.535	291.77	45.20
Total			433.91	150.75
Aggregate book value of quoted investments			433.91	150.75
Aggregate market value of quoted investments			433.91	150.75

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	8.65	42.52
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	20.00	
Total	28.65	42.52

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	376.59	388.00
Total	376.59	388.00

9 Other financial assets

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on deposits	11.01	1.17
Unbilled revenue (including related party (note 25))	133.28	129.47
Total	144.29	130.63

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 25

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: Rs. Nil))	4.98	7.07
Total	4.98	7.07

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	202.85	241.67
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	51.05	60.82
Income tax effect of:		
Non deductible expenses		
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes		
Allowances for Tax Purpose		
Others	(3.31)	-
Total	(3.83)	(1.00)
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	47.22	59.82
Effective tax rate	23.28%	24.75%

11 Other current assets

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	0.47	0.21
Prepaid expenses	21.93	17.60
Other advances (Includes advance for expenses)	8.96	0.50
Total	31.36	18.31



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

12 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital 3,75,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 3,75,00,000 equity share of Rs.10 each)	3,750.00	3,750.00
	3,750.00	3,750.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital 2,65,20,000 Lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 2,65,20,000 Lakhs equity share of Rs.10 each)	2,652.00	2,652.00
	2,652.00	2,652.00

(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	265.20	265.20	2,652.00	2,652.00
Issue of shares during the year/ period	-	-	-	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	265.20	265.20	2,652.00	2,652.00

(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.

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 74% shareholding and Hindalco Industries Limited with 26% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

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		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	196.25	74%	196.25	74.00%
Hindalco Industries Limited	68.95	26%	68.95	26.00%
Total	265.20	100%	265.20	100%

(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	196.25	74.00%	196.25	74.00%
Hindalco Industries Limited	68.95	26.00%	68.95	26.00%
Total	265.20	100%	265.20	100%



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	115.96	252.36
Loss for the year	155.63	181.84
Less: Interim Dividend paid *	-	(318.24)
Closing balance	271.59	115.96
Securities premium		
Opening balance	2.21	2.21
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	2.21	2.21
Additions during the period	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
Total	273.80	118.17

* During the year, the Company has not declared/paid any dividend. However during the previous year, the Company has declared and paid interim dividend on 21 January 2022 of Rs. 1.2 per share amounting to Rs 318.24 lakhs to the equity shareholders of the Company.

Nature and purpose of reserve

- a) **Securities Premium:** Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures, equity related expenses like underwriting costs, etc.

14 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	8,498.85	7896.85
Letter of credit discounted	-	1,012.87
	8,498.85	8,909.72
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	518.19	380.88
Total non current borrowings	7,980.66	8,528.84
Current		
Unsecured		
Current maturity of long term debt	518.19	380.88
Inter corporate loan	6.00	-
Total current borrowings	524.19	380.88



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 ICICI Bank Limited	8531.52	8,498.85	7.80% - 7.85%	The loan is repayable in such structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2019. However, the maturity of the loan shouldn't exceed beyond 31 December 2038.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan	6.00	6.00	8.10%	To be repaid on or before 30 September 2023

Supplier's credit has been fully hedged for foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuation. The above figures are as per Ind AS 109- Financial Instruments (including mark to market and amortisation)

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Effective interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan ICICI Bank Limited	7,927.46	7,896.85	7.80% - 7.85%	The loan is repayable in such structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2019. However, the maturity of the loan shouldn't exceed beyond 31 December 2038.
Letter of credit Ratnakar Bank Limited	1,017.24	1,012.87	5.95% - 6.90%	The loan is repayable in such structured quarterly instalments beginning from 30 June 2021. The letter of credit on its maturity will be converted into a term loan with Ratnakar Bank Limited having the repayment terms as mentioned above. However, the maturity of the loan shouldn't exceed beyond 31 March 2040

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

- 1) First charge on the assets of the project, both present and future, located at GP mines and Lapanga.
- 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 indebtedness, 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.



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	-	7.65
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues {note 25})	4.71	3.60
Total	4.71	11.25

* Trade payables to related parties is Rs. 2.76 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 1.71 lakhs)

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)						
As at 31 March 2023						
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	-	3.00	1.71	-	-	4.71
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3.00	1.71	-	-	4.71

(Rs.in Lakhs)						
As at 31 March 2022						
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	-	7.65	-	-	-	7.65
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	3.60	-	-	-	3.60
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	11.25	-	-	-	11.25

Terms and conditions of trade payables:

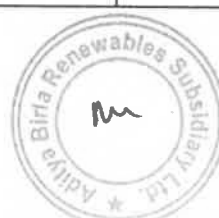
Trade payables are non interest bearing and credit period varies as per the terms of the contract/ work order/ purchase order executed with each vendor.

16 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.00	2.09
Provision for expenses	11.43	4.69
Other payables (Includes payable for expenses)	2.17	0.49
Payable to related parties (note 25)		
- Deputation charges	11.75	2.15
Total	25.35	9.42

17 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source	1.10	0.67
Profession Tax payable	-	0.05
Total	1.10	0.72



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		
30 MWp DC at Lapanga, Odisha	1,340.04	1,295.56
4.2 MWp DC at G P Mines, Chattisgarh	184.36	196.04
Total	1,524.39	1,491.61

The Company has only one principal customer i.e., Hindalco Industries Limited for all its solar power projects. The Company has entered into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the customer 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
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-
Receivables	-	-
Trade receivables (including related party dues (note 25))	-	-
Unbilled revenue (including related party dues (note 25))	133.28	129.47
	133.28	129.47

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 Deposits	21.03	27.97
On Investments	-	-
On Others (including income tax refunds, etc.)	0.30	-
Unrealized gain on mutual funds	13.16	0.76
Profit on sale/redemption of investments	-	4.71
Total	34.49	33.45

20 Operation and Maintenance Expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses (including related party dues (note 25))	118.64	118.03
Total	118.64	118.03

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	703.20	659.46
Bank charges	-	0.23
Total	703.20	659.69



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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	415.31	415.57
Total	415.31	415.57

23 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Insurance expenses	17.67	17.60
Legal and professional fees	2.97	4.83
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	7.41	6.88
Repairs and maintenance expenses	23.16	8.76
Managerial remuneration	0.00	0.00
Director sitting fees	7.08	7.55
Office rent	18.71	14.89
Rates and taxes	3.52	0.06
Deputation charges	32.38	26.52
Miscellaneous expenses	5.98	2.98
Total	118.88	90.06

Note (a):

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Payment to statutory auditors		
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	6.52	5.91
Tax audit fees	0.89	0.97
Total	7.41	6.88



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	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/(Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	155.63	181.84
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	265.20	265.20
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	0.59	0.69

25 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during year/ period ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists

1. Holding Company

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited [ABReL] (74%)

2. Ultimate Holding Company

Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in ABReL)

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence

1. Associate Company

Hindalco Industries Limited (26%)

(C) Other related parties

1. Key managerial personnel

Mr. Bhupendranath Bhargava, Director
Mr. Subhash Chandra Bhargava, Director
Mr. Pavan Kumar Jain, Director
Mr. Amitabh Verma, Director
Mr. Pawan Kumar Jain, Chief financial officer

2. Other related party in which directors of holding company are interested

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

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	Revenue from operations Hindalco Industries Limited	1,524.39	1,491.60
2	Supervision and monitoring of operation and maintenance services charged to statement of profit and loss Grasim Industries Limited	2.18	5.54
3	Deputation charges Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	32.38	26.52
4	Director sitting fees (excluding GST) Mr. Bhupendranath Bhargava Mr. Subhash Chandra Bhargava	3.54 3.54	3.20 3.20
5	Reimbursement of Expenses Grasim Industries Limited	0.94	0.15
6	Interim dividend payment Aditya Birla Renewables Limited Hindalco Industries Limited	- -	235.50 82.74



Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited
CIN: U40108MH2018PLC309087

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

7	Reimbursement of rental expenses Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	18.71	14.89
8	Inter corporate loan taken Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	6.00	
9	Interest accrued on inter corporate loans charged to statement of profit and loss Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	0.00	

Details of closing balances of related parties

		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	<u>Closing balance</u>		
1	Share capital including securities premium Aditya Birla Renewables Limited Hindalco Industries Limited	1,962.48 689.52	1,964.12 690.09
		2,652.00	2,654.21
2	Unbilled revenue Hindalco Industries Limited	133.28	129.47
3	Supervision and monitoring of operation and maintenance services payable Grasim Industries Limited	2.76	1.71
4	Deputation charges payable Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	11.75	2.15

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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)	-	7.59
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)	-	-
Total	-	-

29 There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil).

30 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular the valuation techniques and inputs used).

(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				
Investments (note 6)	433.91	150.75	433.91	150.75
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 9)	145.79	200.60	145.79	200.60
Cash and cash equivalents (note 7)	28.65	42.52	28.65	42.52
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	376.59	388.00	376.59	388.00
Total	984.95	781.87	984.95	781.87
Financial liabilities				
Measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 14)	8,504.85	8,909.72	8,504.85	8,909.72
Trade payables (note 15)	4.71	11.25	4.71	11.25
Other financial liabilities (note 16)	25.35	9.42	25.35	9.42
Total	8,534.90	8,930.39	8,534.90	8,930.39

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



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 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
Market risk			
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:

(i) Foreign currency risk

There is no hedged or unhedged foreign currency exposure in the company during the year.

(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. 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

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount
31 March 2023	1%	8,531.52	85.32
31 March 2022	1%	8,944.70	89.45

(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.

(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.

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Borrowings*	524.19	1,045.27	1,083.41	5,884.65	8,537.52	
Trade payables	4.71	-	-	-	4.71	
Other financial liabilities	25.35	-	-	-	25.35	
Total	554.24	1,045.27	1,083.41	5,884.65	8,567.57	

As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Borrowings*	580.88	1,022.97	1,048.43	6,492.42	8,944.70	
Trade payables	11.25	-	-	-	11.25	
Other financial liabilities	9.42	-	-	-	9.42	
Total	601.55	1,022.97	1,048.43	6,492.42	8,965.37	

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

(E) Capital management

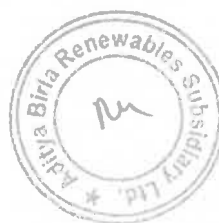
The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide maximum returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity 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	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Borrowings	8,504.85	8,909.72	
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	28.65	42.52	
Net debt	8,533.50	8,867.20	
Equity	2,925.80	2,770.17	
Gearing Ratio	2.92	3.20	

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.



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	1.84	1.82	1.16%	-
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	2.91	3.22	(9.62%)	-
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	0.59	0.98	(39.52%)	Ratio is lower mainly due to increase in debt obligation due to LC retirement falling due in current year.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	0.05	0.06	(16.97%)	-
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	-	871.54	(100.00%)	Ratio is higher due to significant reduction in the outstanding balances of debtors
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	14.87	7.36	102.07%	Increase in the ratio is due to reduction in the outstanding balance of trade payables.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	3.28	4.55	(27.83%)	Ratio is higher mainly due to reduction in the current maturity of long term debt as the Company has retired some of the LCs through margin money.
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	10.21%	12.19%	8274.60%	Ratio is higher in previous year due to reversal of deferred tax liability created earlier on additional depreciation as per circular by Income Tax department.
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	7.78%	7.61%	2.27%	-
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	4.76%	3.63%	31.00%	Ratio is higher due to higher returns during the year on investment as compared to previous year.

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

33 Other statutory information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 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)
- The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.
- 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.
- 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:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- 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:
 - 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

34 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

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: 27 April 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited

Pawan K. Jain
Director
DIN: 00703624

Manendra Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 April 2023

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Shweta Mayekar
Company Secretary
Mem No: ACS 23786

Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited

kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of

Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal 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 profit 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

Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India
T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India



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.

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 27 April 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.



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Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

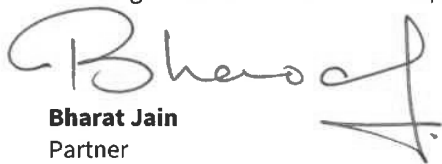
- 18.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('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: 23100583BGWPYW9538



Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2023

Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India

T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal 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 Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE').
The Company does not have any intangible assets.
- (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. The company does not have any intangible assets.
- (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) 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 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 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) 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) 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. (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 provisions of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.



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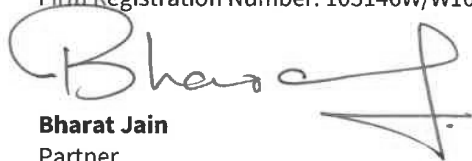
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. and hence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



Bharat Jain

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 100583

UDIN: 23100583BGWPYW9538



Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2023

Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India

T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal 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 Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal 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



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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

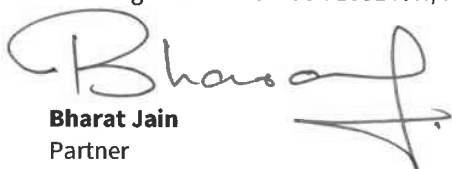
8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation 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: 23100583BGWPYW9538



Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2023

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	3	1,791.51	1,858.47
Other financial assets	4	0.10	51.30
		1,791.61	1,909.77
Current assets			
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	-	-
Financial assets			
Trade Receivables	6	35.18	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	185.82	14.50
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	-	90.00
Other financial assets	9	41.49	33.95
Current tax assets (net)	10	0.92	2.13
Other current assets	11	4.45	3.36
		267.86	143.94
Total assets		2,059.47	2,053.71
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	490.00	490.00
Other equity	13	43.02	35.80
Total equity		533.02	525.80
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	1,355.92	1,400.81
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	72.32	53.42
		1,428.24	1,454.23
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	48.46	42.41
Trade payables	15	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		5.52	9.80
Other financial liabilities	16	43.72	20.19
Other current liabilities	17	0.51	1.28
		98.21	73.68
Total liabilities		1,526.45	1,527.91
Total equity and liabilities		2,059.47	2,053.71

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2
1 to 32

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

Bharat Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited

Pawan Kumar Jain

Pawan Kumar Jain

Director

DIN:07833315

Samir Dash

Samir Dash

Director

DIN:09538791

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 April 2023



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	334.31	316.20
Other income	19	5.75	9.70
Total income		340.06	325.90
Expenses			
Direct expenses	20	37.26	36.53
Finance costs	21	113.91	96.63
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	66.96	66.72
Other expenses	23	46.81	39.79
Total expenses		264.94	239.67
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax		75.12	86.23
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	18.90	21.70
Total tax expenses		18.90	21.70
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		56.22	64.53
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		56.22	64.53
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each		49,00,000.00	49,00,000.00
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	24	1.15	1.32

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

2
1 to 32

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

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2023



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited**

Pawan Kumar Jain

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN:07833315

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2023

Samir Dash

Samir Dash
Director
DIN:09538791



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

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1st April 2022	49.00	490.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	49.00	490.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	49.00	490.00

Particulars	Number of shares	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2021	49.00	490.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	49.00	490.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 12)	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	49.00	490.00

B) Other equity

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(Rs. in Lakhs) Total
As at 1 April 2022	35.80	35.80
Additions during the year (note 13)	56.22	56.22
Less: Interim dividend paid	(49.00)	(49.00)
As at 31 March 2023	43.02	43.02

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(Rs. in Lakhs) Total
As at 1 April 2021	93.77	93.77
Additions during the year (note 13)	64.53	64.53
Less: Interim dividend paid	(122.50)	(122.50)
As at 31 March 2022	35.80	35.80

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
Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited

Pu
Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN:07833315

Samir Dash
Samir Dash
Director
DIN:09538791

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 April 2023



Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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	75.12	86.23
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	66.96	66.72
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	113.91	96.62
Interest income	(5.75)	(9.45)
Operating profit before working capital changes	250.24	240.12
Working capital adjustments		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(35.18)	0.36
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	(4.28)	3.62
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(1.10)	1.68
Increase in other financial liabilities	24.55	3.86
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	(7.32)	(1.75)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(0.77)	0.86
Cash generated from operating activities	226.14	248.75
Income taxes refund / (paid)	1.27	0.37
Cash generated from operating activities	227.41	249.12
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	-	(1.42)
Interest received	5.53	9.66
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (placed)/ redeemed (net)	141.20	89.05
Cash generated from investing activities	146.73	97.29
Cash flow from financing activities		
Dividend paid	(49.00)	(122.50)
Repayment of borrowings	(45.92)	(127.47)
Loan transaction expenses	-	(23.59)
Interest paid	(107.90)	(83.06)
Cash used in financing activities	(202.82)	(356.62)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	171.32	(10.21)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	14.50	24.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 7)	185.82	14.50

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	66.20	14.50
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	119.62	-
Total	185.82	14.50

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 year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
				As at 31 March 2023	
Borrowings-non-current	1,400.81	(45.92)	-	1,355.92	
Borrowings-current	42.41	-	-	48.46	
Total	1,443.22	(45.92)	-	1,404.38	

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
				As at 31 March 2022	
Borrowings-non-current	1,588.80	(127.47)	(60.51)	1,400.81	
Borrowings-current	-	-	42.41	42.41	
Total	1,588.80	(127.47)	(18.10)	1,443.22	

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
Aditya Birla Renewables Utikal Limited

N4

Pawan Kumar Jain

Director

DIN 07833315

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 April 2023

Samir Dash

Director

DIN 09538791



1. Corporate information

Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited ('the Company') is a public Company incorporated on 27 May 2019 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. Its Holding Company is Aditya Birla Renewables Limited with 74% shareholding and Utkal Alumina International Limited is an associate of the Company with 26% shareholding.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power to Utkal Alumina International Limited for captive consumption.

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



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



- 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.



(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



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.



(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



- 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.

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 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'.

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

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.

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 recognised 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 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 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.



(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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2023	Net block As at 31 March 2023
1	Plant and equipment	Utkal (7 MWp DC)	1,925.26	-	-	1,925.26	139.07	64.17	203.24	1,722.02
2	Building	Utkal (7 MWp DC)	76.02	-	-	76.02	5.17	2.55	7.72	68.30
4	Office equipment	Utkal (7 MWp DC)	1.42	-	-	1.42	-	0.24	0.24	1.18
	Total		2,002.70	-	-	2,002.70	144.24	66.96	211.20	1,791.51

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block	
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022
1	Plant and equipment	Utkal (7 MWp DC)	1,933.10	-	7.84	1,925.26	74.89	64.56	139.07	1,786.20
2	Building	Utkal (7 MWp DC)	76.02	-	-	76.02	2.63	2.55	5.17	70.85
4	Office equipment	Utkal (7 MWp DC)	-	1.42	-	1.42	-	-	-	1.42
	Total		2,009.12	1.42	7.84	2,002.70	77.52	67.11	144.24	1,858.47

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).



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 original maturity of more than twelve months	-	51.20
Total	0.10	51.30

5 Deferred tax 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				
Preliminary expenses	(0.62)	0.31	-	(0.31)
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	(259.73)	(21.58)	-	(281.31)
	(260.35)	(21.27)	-	(281.62)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	313.77	40.17	-	353.94
Cashflow hedge reserve	313.77	40.17	-	353.94
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	53.42	18.90	-	72.32

31 March 2022

(Rs. In lakhs)				
Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	(0.93)	0.30	-	(0.62)
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	(203.78)	(55.94)	-	(259.73)
	(204.72)	(55.64)	-	(260.35)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	236.43	77.34	-	313.77
Cashflow hedge reserve	236.43	77.34	-	313.77
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	31.71	21.70	-	53.42

Notes:

a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company.

6 Trade receivables

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Receivables from related parties (note 25)	35.18	-
Total	35.18	-

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	35.18	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 30]	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 30]	-	-
Total	35.18	-



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					(Rs. In lakhs)
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	35.18	-	-	-	-	35.18
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)	35.18	-	-	-	-	35.18
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	35.18	-	-	-	-	35.18
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 9)	-	-	-	-	-	28.74
Grand Total	35.18	-	-	-	-	63.92

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					(Rs. In lakhs)
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 9)	-	-	-	-	-	33.69
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	33.69

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.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	66.20	14.50
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	119.62	-
Total	185.82	14.50

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

8 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	-	90.00
Total	-	90.00

9 Other financial assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on deposits	0.49	0.26
Unbilled revenue (including related party (note 25))	28.74	33.69
Other Receivables	12.26	0.00
Total	41.49	33.95

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 25



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

10 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance income tax (net of provision Rs. NIL (31 March 2022: Rs. NIL))	0.92	2.13
Total	0.92	2.13

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	75.12	86.23
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	18.91	21.70
Income tax effect of:		
Others	-	-
Total	-	-
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	18.91	21.70
Effective tax rate	25.17%	25.17%

11 Other current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	0.02	0.01
Prepaid expenses	4.38	3.35
Other advances	0.05	-
Total	4.45	3.36



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

12 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital		
50,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 50,00,000 equity share of Rs.10 each)	500.00	500.00
	500.00	500.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital		
49,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 49,00,000 equity share of Rs.10 each)	490.00	490.00
	490.00	490.00

(a) Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	No. of Shares		Rs. In Lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year/ period	49.00	49.00	490.00	490.00
Issue of shares during the year/ period	-	-	-	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	49.00	49.00	490.00	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.

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 74% shareholding and Utkal Alumina International Limited with 26% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate Holding Company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

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		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	36.26	74.00%	36.26	74.00%
Utkal Alumina Industries Limited	12.74	26.00%	12.74	26.00%
Total	49.00	100%	49.00	100%

(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	36.26	74%	36.26	74.00%
Utkal Alumina Industries Limited	12.74	26%	12.74	26.00%
Total	49.00	100%	49.00	100%



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	35.80	93.77
Profit for the year	56.22	64.53
Less: Dividend paid	(49.00)	(122.50)
Closing balance	43.02	35.80
Total	43.02	35.80

14 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	1,404.38	1,443.22
-from Other Parties	-	-
	1,404.38	1,443.22
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	48.46	42.41
Total non current borrowings	1,355.92	1,400.81
Current		
Unsecured		
Current maturity of long term debt	48.46	42.41
Total current borrowings	48.46	42.41

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Kotak Mahindra Bank	1,422.14	1,404.38	6.45% - 8.70%	The loan is repayable in 73 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2021. The maturity of the loan is 31 December 2039.

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Kotak Mahindra Bank	1,464.54	1,443.22	5.95% - 6.45%	The loan is repayable in 73 structured quarterly instalments beginning from 31 December 2021. The maturity of the loan is 31 December 2039.

Security

This facility is secured as follows:

- 1) First charge on the project's PPE, intangibles assets and goodwill, both present and future, located at Utkal, Odisha.
- 2) Exclusive charge on project's current assets, all cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, uncalled capital, present and future.
- 3) Exclusive charge on collection account, debt service reserve account and other reserves and any other bank accounts of the Company except dividend distribution account

Loan covenants

Bank loan contains certain debt covenants relating to limitations on indebtedness, 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.



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	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues (note 25))	5.52	9.80
Total	5.52	9.80

*Trade payables to related parties is Rs.2.59 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs.0.97 Lakhs)

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

(Rs.in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2023					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods 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	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.55	0.97	-	-	5.52
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.55	0.97	-	-	5.52

(Rs.in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2022					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods 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	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9.80	-	-	-	9.80
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9.80	-	-	-	9.80

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
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	10.59	8.08
Provision for expenses	3.19	2.38
Other payables	0.25	2.27
Payable to related parties (note 25)		
- Deputation charges	23.71	6.31
- Reimbursement of expenses	5.98	1.15
Total	43.72	20.19

*includes amount of Rs. 3.24 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 4.42 Lakhs) 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	0.51	1.10
Goods and Service Tax payable	-	0.18
Total	0.51	1.28



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 7 MWp DC at Utkal (Odisha)	334.31	316.20
Total	334.31	316.20

The Company has one principal customer i.e. Utkal Alumina International Limited for its solar power project. The Company has entered into Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the customer 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 (including related party dues {note 25})	35.18	-
Unbilled revenue (including related party dues {note 25})	28.74	33.69
Total	63.92	33.69

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 Deposits	5.63	9.45
On Others (including income tax refunds, etc.)	0.12	0.25
Total	5.75	9.70

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	37.26	36.53
Total	37.26	36.53



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

21 Finance costs

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings	113.91	96.62
Bank charges	0.00	0.01
Total	113.91	96.63

22 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on property, plants and equipment	66.96	66.72
Total	66.96	66.72

23 Other expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Rates and taxes	0.54	0.06
Deputation charges	19.63	21.28
Insurance expenses	3.36	3.36
Legal and professional fees	0.97	0.82
Repairs and maintenance:	6.17	4.11
Payment to statutory auditors {refer note (a) below}	6.31	5.19
Office rent	3.66	3.15
Statutory License / Approval Fees	-	0.35
Miscellaneous expenses	6.17	1.47
Total	46.81	39.79

Note (a):

Payment to statutory auditors	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
As auditor		
Tax audit fees	0.89	-
Statutory audit fees	5.42	5.19
Total	6.31	5.19



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	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	56.22	64.53
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	49.00	49.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	1.15	1.32

25 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during the year ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists

1.Holding Company

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (74%) (ABReL)

2. Ultimate Holding Company

Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in ABReL)

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence

1. Associate Company

(1) Utkal Alumina International Limited (26%)

(C) Other related party with whom transactions are entered

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

(D) Key managerial personnel

Pawan Kumar Jain - Director

Amitabh Verma - Director

Sanir Dash - Director

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	Revenue from operations Utkal Alumina International Limited	334.31	316.20
2	Reimbursement of Insurance expenses Grasim Industries Limited	-	0.03
3	Deputation charges Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	19.63	21.28
4	Supervision and monitoring of operation and maintenance services charged to statement of profit and loss Grasim Industries Limited	1.77	1.74
5	Reimbursement of statutory dues Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2.03	0.86
6	Reimbursement of rental expenses Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	3.66	3.15
7	Interim Dividend Aditya Birla Renewables Limited Utkal Alumina International Limited	36.26 12.74	90.65 31.85
		49.00	122.50



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Details of closing balances of related parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Closing balance		
1	Share capital including securities premium		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	362.60	362.60
	Utkal Alumina International Limited	127.40	127.40
		490.00	490.00
2	Trade receivable		
	Utkal Alumina International Limited	35.18	0.00
3	Unbilled revenue		
	Utkal Alumina International Limited	28.74	33.69
4	Supervision and monitoring of operation and management services payable (net of TDS)		
	Grasim Industries Limited	2.59	0.97
5	Reimbursement of expenses payable		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2.03	0.85
6	Reimbursement of rental expenses payable		
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Limited	3.95	0.30
7	Deputation charges payable (net of TDS)		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	23.71	6.31

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 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.



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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	3.24	2.04
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 There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2023.

29 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	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	35.18	-	35.18	-
Cash and cash equivalents	185.82	14.50	185.82	14.50
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	-	90.00	-	90.00
Other financial assets (note 4 and 9)	41.59	85.25	41.59	85.25
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	-	-	-	-
Total	262.59	189.75	262.59	189.75
Financial liabilities				
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 14)	1,404.38	1,443.22	1,404.38	1,443.22
Trade payables (note 15)	5.52	9.80	5.52	9.80
Other financial liabilities (note 16)	43.72	20.19	43.72	20.19
Total	1,453.62	1,473.21	1,453.62	1,473.21

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

30 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) Foreign currency risk

There is no hedged or unhedged foreign currency exposure in the company during the year.

(C) 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

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	(Rs. in Lakhs)
			Amount
31 March 2023	1%	1,422.14	14.22
31 March 2022	1%	1,464.54	14.65

(D) 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. 35.18 lakhs (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.

(E) 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.

As at 31 March 2023	(Rs. in Lakhs)				
	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	48.46	186.29	196.89	990.50	1,422.14
Other financial liabilities	43.72	-	-	-	43.72
Total	92.18	186.29	196.89	990.50	1,465.86



(Rs. in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	42.41	99.96	127.22	1,194.96	1,464.55
Trade payables	9.80	-	-	-	9.80
Other financial liabilities	20.19	-	-	-	20.19
Total	72.40	99.96	127.22	1,194.96	1,494.54

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

(F) 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	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings	1,404.38	1,443.22
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	185.82	14.50
Net debt	1,218.56	1,428.72
Equity	533.02	525.80
Gearing Ratio	2.29	2.72

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

31 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	2.73	1.95	39.60%	Increase in ratio is due to increase in amount of fixed deposit reclassification in cash and cash equivalent.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	2.63	2.74	(4.01%)	
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	1.54	1.08	42.39%	Prime reason for increase in the ratio is due to decrease in debt obligation falling in the current year.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	0.11	0.12	(14.06%)	
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	9.50	1,756.68	-99.46%	Ratio is lower due to significant increase in the outstanding balance of trade
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	4.87	4.57	6.43%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	1.97	4.50	(56.21%)	Ratio is lower due to significant increase in the outstanding balance of trade receivables and reclassification of fixed deposit in cash and cash equivalent.
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	16.82%	20.41%	(17.60%)	
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	9.41%	9.04%	4.02%	
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

32 Other statutory information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 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)
- The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.
- 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
- 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:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- 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:
 - 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

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
Aditya Birla Renewables Utkal Limited

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2023



Aditya Birla Solar Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Aditya Birla Solar Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Aditya Birla Solar 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 profit 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.



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.

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 18 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.
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.



kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

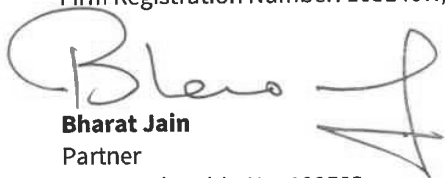
- 18.8. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility in the accounting software used by the Company for maintenance of books of account and related matters, is applicable for the Company only 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: 23100583BGWQAA7834



Place: Mumbai

Date: 19 May 2023

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Solar 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 once in a 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 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) are held in the name of the company except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company.

Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of company
Freehold land	22.65 lakhs	Mr. Ramappa Vaddar	NO	January 2017	Agreement to sell is entered, title transfer under process.

- (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) 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 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, the details of which are mentioned in the following table:

Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in the nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted during the year				
Others	Nil	Nil	850 lakhs	Nil
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
Others	Nil	Nil	0	Nil

- (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.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act with respect to the loans given, investments made, guarantees given and security provided.
- 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. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company as specified under section 148(1) of the Act, for the maintenance of cost records in respect of products manufactured by the Company, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- 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. 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.
- 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 defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. The details have been mentioned in the table below:

Nature of borrowing, including debt securities	Name of lender	Amount not paid on due date	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid	Remarks if any
Term Loan	Bank Of Baroda	59.61 Lakhs	Interest	2	Due to insufficient funds

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on 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. (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 has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. 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 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 not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and 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.



kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

- xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are 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: 23100583BGWQAA7834



Place: Mumbai

Date: 19 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Aditya Birla Solar 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 Aditya Birla Solar 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 Standalone 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: 23100583BGWQAA7834



Place: Mumbai

Date: 19 May 2023

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	26,597.15	27,514.19
Right of use assets	3B	83.53	86.99
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	682.16	-
Other financial assets	5	803.62	9.36
Non current tax assets (net)	6	-	11.95
Other non current assets	7	266.58	274.43
		28,433.04	27,896.92
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	2,690.28	1,074.90
Cash and cash equivalents	9	141.29	782.26
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	-	1,600.50
Other financial assets	11	834.51	442.16
Other current assets	12	53.67	42.45
		3,719.75	3,942.27
Total assets		32,152.79	31,839.19
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	6,658.54	6,658.54
Other equity	14	4,008.75	2,765.97
Total equity		10,667.29	9,424.51
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	17,565.53	19,143.28
Provisions	16	16.01	15.93
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	1,657.31	1,313.96
		19,238.85	20,473.17
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	2,010.00	1,808.00
Trade payables	18		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		19.98	16.53
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		3.40	5.98
Other financial liabilities	19	127.53	106.70
Provisions	16	4.86	1.24
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	20	18.57	-
Other current liabilities	21	62.31	3.06
		2,246.65	1,941.51
Total liabilities		21,485.50	22,414.68
Total equity and liabilities		32,152.79	31,839.19

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2

As per our report attached of even date

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

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Solar Limited

Devajyoti Bhattacharya
Managing Director
DIN: 00868751

Chetan Patodi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2023

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239



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	22	4,944.68	4,548.00
Other income	23	238.00	61.03
Total income		5,182.68	4,609.03
Expenses			
Operation and maintenance expenses	24	230.48	258.34
Employee benefit expenses	25	392.36	172.34
Finance costs	26	1,549.31	1,775.64
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	959.34	951.71
Other expenses	28	437.25	225.00
Total expenses		3,568.74	3,383.03
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax		1,613.94	1,226.00
Tax expenses			
Current tax		31.08	-
Deferred tax	6	342.54	291.64
Total tax expenses		373.62	291.64
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		1,240.32	934.36
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans		3.27	(0.38)
Income tax effect		(0.82)	0.10
Other comprehensive income for the year		2.45	(0.28)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,242.77	934.08
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each		6,65,85,354	6,65,85,354
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	29	1.86	1.40

Summary of significant accounting policies 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

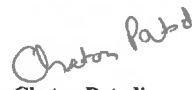
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Solar Limited


Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023



Devajyoti Bhattacharya
Managing Director
DIN: 00868751


Chetan Patodi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2023


Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239

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 1 April 2021	6,65,85,000	6,658.50
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	6,65,85,000	6,658.50
Issue of equity share capital (note 13)	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	6,65,85,000	6,658.50

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid As at 1st April 2022	6,65,85,000	6,658.50
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	6,65,85,000	6,658.50
Issue of equity share capital (note 13)	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	6,65,85,000	6,658.50

B) Other equity (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Other comprehensive income	Total
As at 1 April 2021	1,816.87	15.13	(0.11)	1,831.89
Additions during the year (note 14)	934.36	-	-	934.36
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	(0.28)	(0.28)
As at 31 March 2022	2,751.23	15.13	(0.39)	2,765.97

(Rs. in Lakhs)

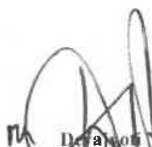
Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Securities premium	Other comprehensive income	Total
As at 1 April 2022	2,751.23	15.13	(0.39)	2,765.97
Additions during the year (note 14)	1,240.32	-	-	1,240.32
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	2.45	2.45
As at 31 March 2023	3,991.55	15.13	2.06	4,008.74

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

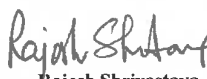

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2023


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Solar Limited


Debasmita Bhattacharya
Managing Director
DIN: 0088751


Chetan Patodi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2023


Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239



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 for the year before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	1,613.94	1,226.00
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	959.34	951.71
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	1,548.76	1,774.35
Interest income	(69.36)	(53.48)
Operating profit before working capital changes	4,052.68	3,898.58
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(2,297.54)	902.39
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets, current and non current assets	(391.30)	46.28
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	0.87	(43.51)
Decrease in other financial liabilities and other current liabilities	74.32	(15.02)
Cash generated from operating activities	1,439.03	4,788.72
Income taxes (paid) / refund received	30.52	63.26
Cash generated from operating activities	1,469.55	4,851.98
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(32.84)	16.30
Interest received	58.10	52.27
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months (placed)/ redeemed (net)	805.74	(40.83)
Inter corporate loan given	(850.00)	-
Repayment against inter corporate loan given	850.00	-
Cash generated from investing activities	831.00	27.74
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings	(1,508.00)	(1,446.51)
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	450.00	730.00
Repayment of inter corporate loan	(300.00)	(1,620.00)
Payment of loan transaction expenses	-	(14.95)
Finance costs	(1,583.53)	(1,820.68)
Cash used in financing activities	(2,941.53)	(4,172.14)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(640.98)	707.58
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	782.26	74.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 9)	141.29	782.26

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	141.29	17.24
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	765.02
Total	141.29	782.26

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 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	19,143.28	(1,508.00)	(69.75)	17,565.53
Borrowings-current	1,808.00	150.00	52.00	2,010.00
Total	20,951.28	(1,358.00)	(17.75)	19,575.53

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings-non-current	22,130.82	(2,954.51)	(33.03)	19,143.28
Borrowings-current	1,190.00	618.00	-	1,808.00
Total	23,320.82	(2,336.51)	(33.03)	20,951.28

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

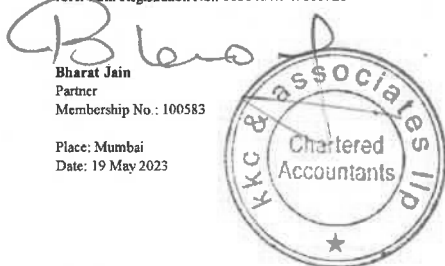
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Solar Limited

Devajyoti N Bhattacharya
Managing Director
DIN: 00868751

Chetan Patodi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2023

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239



1. Corporate information

Aditya Birla Solar Limited ('the Company') is a public limited Company incorporated on 06 May 2016 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 Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Grasim Industries Limited.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power energy to Hubli Electricity Supply Company Limited (HESCOM) and Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited (BESCOM).

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 15 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) 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.

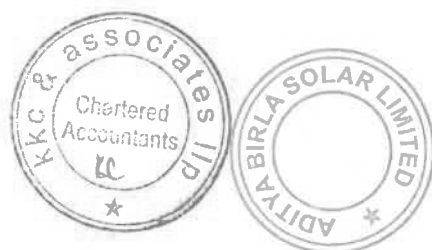
An asset is treated as current when it is:

- 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



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
- 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 35 to 45 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) 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.

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.

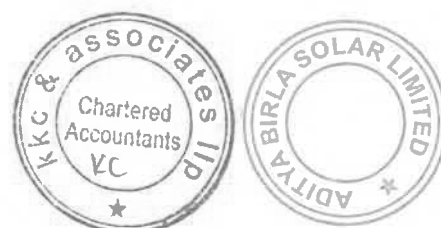
Deferred tax

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.

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.

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. 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: 15-30 years
- Building: 30 years
- Office equipment: 5 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 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 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.

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.

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.

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'.

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) 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.

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.

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.

(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.

1. 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 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 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.

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.

p. 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.

q. 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.

r. 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.

s. 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

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 Apr 2021. The Company has not early adopted any other standard or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective:

- (i) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2: Amendments to Ind AS 109, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 104 and Ind AS 116

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank

offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR).

The amendments include the following practical expedients:

- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest
- Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued
- Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

- (ii) Conceptual framework for financial reporting under Ind AS issued by ICAI

The Framework is not a Standard and it does not override any specific standard. Therefore, this does not form part of a set of standards pronounced by the standard-setters. While, the Framework is primarily meant for the standard-setter for formulating the standards, it has relevance to the preparers in certain situations such as to develop consistent accounting policies for areas that are not covered by a standard or where there is choice of accounting policy, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the Standards.

The amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS includes amendment of the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument in Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments, footnote to be added for definition of liability i.e. definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework in case of Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets etc.

The MCA has notified the Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS vide notification dated June 18, 2021, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Accordingly, the Conceptual Framework is applicable for preparers for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.



(iii) Ind AS 116: COVID-19 related rent concessions

MCA issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 to update the condition for lessees to apply the relief to a reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. In case a lessee has not yet approved the financial statements for issue before the issuance of this amendment, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Ind AS 103: Business combination

The amendment states that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. Therefore, the acquirer does not recognise those costs as part of applying the acquisition method. Instead, the acquirer recognises those costs in its post-combination financial statements in accordance with other Ind AS.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(v) Amendment to Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28

The definition of "Recoverable amount" is amended such that the words "the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use" are replaced with "higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use". The consequential amendments are made in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3A. Property, plant and equipment

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
1	Plant and equipment	Ramadurg (22.3 MWp DC) Shirahatti (22.3 MWp DC) Mulbagal (22.3 MWp DC)	8,826.59 9,102.56 9,775.48	4.41 - 1.10	-	8,831.00 9,102.56 9,776.58	294.99 304.16 321.04	-	1,730.61 1,781.66 1,754.88	7,100.39 7,320.90 8,021.70
2	Building	Ramadurg (22.3 MWp DC) Shirahatti (22.3 MWp DC) Mulbagal (22.3 MWp DC)	207.81 156.67 498.95	-	-	207.81 156.67 498.95	6.95 5.24 17.20	-	40.31 30.46 77.62	167.50 126.21 421.33
3	Freehold land *	Ramadurg (22.3 MWp DC) Shirahatti (22.3 MWp DC) Mulbagal (22.3 MWp DC) Mulbagal	975.81 954.78 1,431.53 43.09	-	-	975.81 954.78 1,431.53 43.09	-	-	-	975.81 954.78 1,431.53 43.09
4	Office equipment	Mulbagal	7.05	-	-	7.05	1.41	-	1.58	5.47
5	Vehicle	Head Office	-	17.22	-	17.22	2.87	-	2.87	14.35
6	Computer and peripherals	Head Office	-	16.10	-	16.10	2.01	-	2.01	14.09
	Total		31,980.32	38.83	-	32,019.15	955.87	-	5,422.00	26,597.15

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block	
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022
1	Plant and equipment	Ramadurg (22.3 MWp DC) Shirahatti (22.3 MWp DC) Mulbagal (22.3 MWp DC)	8,814.48 9,091.95 9,820.75	12.11 10.61 10.08	- - (55.35)	8,826.59 9,102.56 9,775.48	294.43 303.70 326.92	- - (6.36)	1,435.62 1,477.50 1,433.84	7,390.97 7,625.06 8,341.64
2	Building	Ramadurg (22.3 MWp DC) Shirahatti (22.3 MWp DC) Mulbagal (22.3 MWp DC)	207.81 156.67 498.95	-	-	207.81 156.67 498.95	6.95 5.24 17.20	-	33.36 25.22 60.42	174.45 131.45 438.53
3	Freehold land *	Ramadurg (22.3 MWp DC) Shirahatti (22.3 MWp DC) Mulbagal (22.3 MWp DC) Mulbagal	971.95 954.78 1,431.53 43.09	3.86	-	975.81 954.78 1,431.53 43.09	-	-	-	975.81 954.78 1,431.53 43.09
4	Office equipment	Mulbagal	-	7.05	-	7.05	0.17	-	0.17	6.88
	Total		31,991.96	43.71	(55.35)	31,980.32	954.61	(6.36)	4,466.13	27,514.19

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 15).

Capitalised borrowing costs

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised for the year amounts to Rs Nil (31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil).



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3B Right of Use Assets

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Amortisation for the year	As at 31 March 2023
1	ROU Assets (Leasehold Land)	Mulbaal	97.41	-	-	97.41	10.42	3.46	13.88
	Total		97.41	-	-	97.41	10.42	3.46	13.88
									83.53
									83.53

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021	Amortisation for the year	As at 31 March 2022
1	ROU Assets (Leasehold Land)	Mulbaal	97.41	-	-	97.41	6.96	3.46	10.42
	Total		97.41	-	-	97.41	6.96	3.46	10.42
									86.99
									86.99

Title deeds of Immovable Properties and lease deeds of Right of use asset not held in name of the Company

* Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company as on 31 March 2023

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (Rs in lakhs)	Title deeds 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 the company
Property, Plant and Equipment	Freehold land	22.65	Mr. Ramappa Vaddar	No	January 2017	Agreement to sell is entered, title transfer under process.

* Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company as on 31 March 2022

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (Rs in lakhs)	Title deeds 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 the company
Property, Plant and Equipment	Freehold land	22.65	Mr. Ramappa Vaddar	No	January 2017	Agreement to sell is entered, title transfer under process.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4 Trade receivables - Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Receivables	682.16	-
Less: Allowance for trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired	-	-
Total	682.16	-

Break up for security details

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	682.16	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 38]	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 38]	-	-
Total	682.16	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Not Due	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	682.16	-	-	-	-	-	682.16
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)	682.16	-	-	-	-	-	682.16
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A-B)	682.16	-	-	-	-	-	682.16

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Not Due	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

For Terms & Conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 30

5 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	8.86	9.36
Deposits with maturity of more than twelve months*	794.76	-
Total	803.62	9.36

* Lien marked deposits with banks is Rs 794.76 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs Nil).

6 Non current tax assets (net)

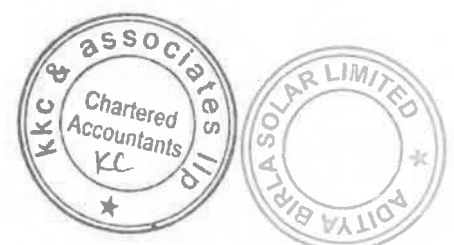
Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance income tax and TDS receivable [net of provision (31 March 2022: Nil)]	-	11.95
Total	-	11.95

7 Other non current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital advances (unsecured, considered good)	266.58	273.93
Prepaid expenses	-	0.50
Total	266.58	274.43

8 Trade receivables

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Receivables	2,690.28	1,074.90
risk/credit impaired	-	-
Total	2,690.28	1,074.90



Break up for security details

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	2,690.28	1,074.90
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 38]	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 38]	-	-
Total	2,690.28	1,074.90

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023							(Rs. In lakhs)
Particulars	Not Due	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	453.34	2,236.95	-	-	-	-	2,690.29
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)	453.34	2,236.95	-	-	-	-	2,690.29
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A-B)	453.34	2,236.95	-	-	-	-	2,690.29
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 11) (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	476.37
Grand Total (A-B+C)	453.34	2,236.95	-	-	-	-	3,166.66

As at 31 March 2022							(Rs. In lakhs)
Particulars	Not Due	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	-	1,074.90	-	-	-	-	1,074.90
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)	-	1,074.90	-	-	-	-	1,074.90
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A-B)	-	1,074.90	-	-	-	-	1,074.90
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 11) (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	437.24
Grand Total (A-B+C)	-	1,074.90	-	-	-	-	1,512.14

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.

For Terms & Conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 30

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	141.29	17.24
In deposit accounts - maturity of less than three months	-	765.02
Total	141.29	782.26

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.

10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	-	1,600.50
Total	-	1,600.50

11 Other financial assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on Inter Corporate Deposits	7.42	-
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	8.76	4.92
Unbilled revenue (including receivables from related party (note 30))	476.37	437.24
Other receivables		
- Receivables from related party (refer note 30)	21.69	-
- Others	320.27	-
Total	834.51	442.16

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 30

12 Other current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	-	1.67
Prepaid expenses	47.76	40.02
Other advances	5.91	0.76
Total	53.67	42.45



13 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital 700 Lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 700 Lakhs equity share of Rs.10 each)	7,000.00	7,000.00
	7,000.00	7,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital 665.85 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 665.85 Lksh equity share of Rs.10 each)	6,658.54	6,658.54
	6,658.54	6,658.54

(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	6,65,85,354	6,65,85,354	6,658.54	6,658.54
Issue of shares during the year/ period				
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	6,65,85,354	6,65,85,354	6,658.54	6,658.54

(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		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Grasim Industries Limited and its nominees*	6,65,85,354	100.00%	6,65,85,354	100.00%
Total	6,65,85,354	100.00%	6,65,85,354	100.00%

*Grasim Industries Limited is the Holding Company since 15 May 2018.

(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
Grasim Industries Limited and its nominees	6,65,85,354	100.00%	6,65,85,354	100.00%
Total	6,65,85,354	100.00%	6,65,85,354	100.00%



14 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	2,751.23	1,816.87
Profit for the year	1,240.32	934.36
Closing balance	3,991.56	2,751.23
Securities premium		
Opening balance	15.13	15.13
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	15.13	15.13
Other comprehensive income (Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan)		
Opening balance	(0.39)	(0.11)
Additions during the year	2.45	(0.28)
Closing balance	2.06	(0.39)
Capital reserve		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the period	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
Total	4,008.75	2,765.97

Nature and purpose of reserve

Securities Premium

Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures, equity related expenses like underwriting costs, etc.

Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve is the reserve created pursuant to change in equity shareholding of the company w.e.f. 15 May 2018

15 Borrowings

(Rs.in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	19,125.53	20,651.28
	19,125.53	20,651.28
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	1,560.00	1,508.00
Total non current borrowings	17,565.53	19,143.28
Current		
Secured		
Current maturity of long term debt	1,560.00	1,508.00
Unsecured		
Inter corporate loan	450.00	300.00
Total current borrowings	2,010.00	1,808.00

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Bank of Baroda	18,930.14	19,125.53	7.70%-9.70%	The loan is repayable in structured quarterly instalments as per the loan agreements upto 31 March 2034.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	450.00	450.00	8.75%	To be repaid on or before 25 September 2023
Total	19,380.14	19,575.53		



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Bank of Baroda	20,438.14	20,651.28	7.75% - 8.85%	The loan is repayable in structured quarterly instalments as per the loan agreements upto 31 March 2034.
Unsecured				
Inter corporate loan				
Grasim Industries Limited	300.00	300.00	8.25%	To be repaid on or before 16 April 2022
Total	20,738.14	20,951.28		

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

- 1) First charge on the assets of the projects, both present and future, located at Ramadurg, Shirahatti and Mulbagal.
- 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 indebtedness, 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.



16 Provisions

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non - Current		
Gratuity (note 36)	7.88	7.16
Compensated Absences (note 36)	8.13	8.77
	16.01	15.93
Current		
Gratuity (note 36)	0.88	0.10
Compensated Absences (note 36)	3.98	1.14
	4.86	1.24
Total	20.87	17.17

17 Deferred tax (liabilities) (net)

31 March 2023				
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)	(3,889.07)	279.98	-	(3,609.09)
Employee benefit expenses	(2.63)	(2.54)	0.82	(4.35)
	(3,891.70)	277.44	0.82	(3,613.44)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	5,205.66	65.10	-	5,270.75
	5,205.66	65.10	-	5,270.75
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	1,313.96	342.54	0.82	1,657.31

31 March 2022				
Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Preliminary expenses	(3.42)	3.42	-	-
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	(3,943.57)	54.50	-	(3,889.07)
Employee benefit expenses	(1.11)	(1.42)	(0.10)	(2.63)
	(3,948.10)	56.50	(0.10)	(3,891.70)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	4,970.52	235.14	-	5,205.66
	4,970.52	235.14	-	5,205.66
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	1,022.42	291.64	(0.10)	1,313.96

Notes:

a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,613.94	1,226.00
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	406.20	308.56
Income tax effect of:		
Non deductible expenses		
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	5.82	5.34
Tax Charged at lower rate of tax	(37.29)	-
Others	(1.11)	5.59
Total	(32.58)	10.93
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	373.61	319.49
Effective tax rate	23.15%	26.06%



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

18 Trade payables

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	19.98	16.53
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues (note 30))	3.40	5.98
Total	23.38	22.51

* Trade payables to related parties is Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs. 2.01 lakhs)

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023 (Rs. in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods 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	19.98	-	-	-	19.98
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	3.40	-	-	-	3.40
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23.38	-	-	-	23.38

As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods 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	16.53	-	-	-	16.53
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	5.98	-	-	-	5.98
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22.51	-	-	-	22.51

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.

19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Liability for capital expenditure (including retention money and MSME* (note 32))	19.84	21.18
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.29	14.49
Reimbursement of expenses payable to related parties (including related party dues (note 30))	13.43	29.96
Provision for expenses	74.43	36.15
Other payables	19.54	4.92
Total	127.53	106.70

*includes amount of Rs. 1.97 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 8.52 Lakhs) payable to Micro and Small enterprises.

20 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for Income Tax [Net of Advance income tax and TDS receivable Rs. 12.38 Lakhs]	18.57	-
Total	18.57	-

21 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source payable	9.13	2.08
Goods and Service Tax payable	49.53	-
Profession Tax payable	0.06	0.03
Provident Fund payable	3.59	0.95
Total	62.31	3.06



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

22 Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Solar power generation		
Ramadurg (22.3 MWp DC)	1,621.80	1,597.75
Shirahatti (22.3 MWp DC)	1,771.55	1,605.02
Mulbagal (22.3 MWp DC)	1,279.68	1,345.23
Other operating income		
Income from Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Scheme	271.65	-
Total	4,944.68	4,548.00

The Company has two major customers namely, Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited for its Mulbagal (22.3 MWp DC) plant and Hubali Electricity Supply Company Limited for Ramadurg (22.3 MWp DC) and Shirahatti (22.3 MWp DC) solar power projects. The Company has entered into PPAs with customers for supply of solar power.

The Company operates only in one reportable segment i.e. 'generation and distribution of solar power energy'. The entire revenue from operations pertains to solar power generation. Hence the Company has not further disaggregated operating revenues.

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Contract balances	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-
Receivables		
Trade receivables	3,372.44	1,074.90
Unbilled revenue	476.37	437.24
	3,848.81	1,512.14

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.

23 Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest:		
On Deposits	50.75	53.48
On inter corporate deposit	18.61	-
On Income Tax Refund	0.60	7.55
Late Payment Surcharge	168.03	-
Sundry Balances written off	0.01	-
Total	238.00	61.03

24 Operation and maintenance expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses	228.28	253.37
Supervision charges (including related parties due (note 30))	2.20	4.97
Total	230.48	258.34

25 Employee benefit expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	351.79	162.29
Contribution to Gratuity and Other Defined Benefit Plans	2.93	2.36
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Defined Contribution Funds	13.04	6.94
Staff welfare expenses	24.60	0.75
Total	392.36	172.34



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

26 Finance Cost

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings	1,548.76	1,774.35
Bank charges	0.44	1.29
Interest on late payment of tax deducted at source	0.11	-
Total	1,549.31	1,775.64

27 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	955.88	948.25
Depreciation on rights of use of assets	3.46	3.46
Total	959.34	951.71

28 Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Rental expenses (including related parties due {note 30})	56.19	43.65
Insurance expenses (including related parties due {note 30})	40.36	38.60
Repairs and maintenance	46.76	39.86
Statutory license fees	3.92	13.56
Rates and taxes	6.29	0.44
Legal and professional fees	182.37	28.80
Payment to statutory auditors (refer note a below)	9.19	10.29
Managerial remuneration (Refer note 30)	0.00	0.00
CSR expenditure (refer note b below)	23.00	21.20
Miscellaneous expenses	68.96	28.60
Exchange differences (net)	0.21	-
Total	437.25	225.00

Note a:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Payment to statutory auditors		
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	8.01	9.24
Tax audit fees	1.18	1.05
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
Total	9.19	10.29

Note b:

Corporate Social Responsibility

The amount required to be spent under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended 31st March 2023 is Rs 22.57 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs 21.20 lakhs) i.e. 2% of average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	22.57	21.20
Amount of expenditure incurred	23.00	21.20
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-

Nature of CSR activities :

Education, Health Care, Sustainable Livelihoods, Infrastructure Development, Social Empowerment & donation to PM cares fund.

Details of related party transactions (contribution to a trust controlled by the company) : Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs Nil)

Provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation : Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs Nil)



Aditya Birla Solar Limited
CIN: U40106MH2016PLC280762

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

29 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	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	1,240.32	934.36
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	6,65,85,354	6,65,85,354
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	1.86	1.40

30 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during the year ended 31 March

(A) Related parties where control exists

Holding Company

Grasim Industries Limited

(B) Related parties where there is a significant influence

Fellow Subsidiary and its subsidiaries

Aditya Birla Renewables Limited

ABReL SPV 2 Limited

Ultratech Cement Limited

(C) Key managerial personnel

Devajyoti Bhattacharya, Managing Director

Rajesh Shrivastava, Director

Pinky Atul Mehta, Director

(D) Other related party in which directors of Holding Company are interested

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

Birla Managment Centre Services Private Limited

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	Inter Corporate Deposits Given		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	400.00	-
	Interest credited to statement of profit and loss	10.99	-
		410.99	-
	ABReL SPV2 Limited	450.00	-
	Interest credited to statement of profit and loss	7.61	-
		457.61	-
2	Inter Corporate Deposits Received Back		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited		
	Principal	400.00	-
	Interest Received (Gross up TDS)	10.37	-
		410.37	-
	ABReL SPV2 Limited		
	Principal	450.00	-
	Interest Received (Gross up TDS)	-	-
		450.00	-



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3	Inter Corporate Deposits Taken		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	450.00	15.00
	Interest debited to statement of profit and loss	0.32	0.24
		450.32	15.24
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	-
	Interest debited to statement of profit and loss	1.02	66.61
		1.02	66.61
4	Inter Corporate Deposits Repaid		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	-	15.00
		-	15.00
	Grasim Industries Limited		
	Principal	300.00	600.00
	Interest (Gross up TDS)	16.14	-
		316.14	600.00
5	Supervision and monitoring of operation and maintenance services charged to statement of profit and loss		
	Grasim Industries Limited	2.20	11.39
6	Compensation of Key Management Personnel		
	Devajyoti N Bhattacharya	0.00	0.00
	Short-term employee benefits	-	69.48
	Post retirement benefits	-	1.15
7	Reimbursement of rental expenses		
	Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	56.19	42.65
8	On behalf Payment		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	35.40	-
9	Reimbursement of expenses		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	41.87	14.22
	ABReL SPV2 Limited	0.32	-
10	Reimbursement of insurance charges		
	Grasim Industries Limited	1.53	0.29
11	Software Services Received		
	Birla Management Centre Services Private Limited	1.33	-
12	Post - retirement benefits on Employment Transfer		
	Ultratech Cement Limited	3.61	-

Details of closing balances of related parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Closing balance		
1	Share capital including securities premium		
	Grasim Industries Limited	6,673.67	6,673.67
2	Inter Corporate Deposits Given		
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	-	-
	Interest Receivable (net of TDS)	0.55	-
	ABReL SPV2 Limited	-	-
	Interest Receivable (net of TDS)	6.85	-
3	Inter Corporate Deposits Taken		
	Grasim Industries Limited	-	300.00
	Interest Payable (net of TDS)	-	14.49
	Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	450.00	-
	Interest Payable (net of TDS)	0.29	-



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4	Supervision and monitoring of operation and maintenance services payable Grasim Industries Limited	-	2.01
5	Post - retirement benefits on Employment Transfer (Receivable) Ultratech Cement Limited	3.61	-
6	Reimbursement of expenses (payable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited ABReL SPV2 Limited Grasim Industries Limited	- 0.32 0.35	14.22 - -
7	Reimbursement of expenses (receivable) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	18.08	-
8	Reimbursement of rental expenses payable Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	12.76	15.74

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

31 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.

32 Details of micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	21.95	25.05
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

33 Capital Commitments

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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)	-	-
Total	-	-

34 There are contingent liabilities amounting to Rs. Nil Lakhs as at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil Lakhs).

35 ABReL and ABSL had filed the Application and Scheme of Arrangement with the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai on 27th March 2020 for the amalgamation of ABSL with and into ABReL under Sections 230 and 232 of the Companies Act, 2013. The application was allowed on 17th February 2021 and the requirement of convening meetings of shareholders and unsecured creditors of both Companies was dispensed with. On receipt of the detailed NCLT order on 9th April 2021, both Companies complied with the directions therein by 15th April 2021. The Companies have also filed a petition on 18th June 2021 seeking sanction on the merger and the dissolution of ABSL. Thereafter, the matter was listed for hearing a few times but did not come up for hearing as due to the Covid-19 situation. The petition was transferred to Bench II from Bench IV where it was admitted on 27 April 2022 and is now reserved for order.

36 Employee Benefits - Retirement benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plan:

Amount of Rs. 13.04 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : 6.73 Lakhs) recognised as an expense and included in note 25 - 'Employee Benefit Expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Employee benefits- Defined benefits plans as per Actuarial Valuation:

Gratuity:

The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of service, whichever is earlier, of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days' salary for each completed year of service, as per rules framed in this regard. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service in accordance with Indian law. In case of majority of employees, the Company's scheme is more favourable as compared to the obligation under payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as prescribed by the Ind AS-19 - 'Employee Benefits', which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up final obligation.

Inherent Risk:

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, changes in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to any longevity risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	8.76	7.25
Non Current	7.88	7.16
Current	0.88	0.09
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability arising from gratuity	8.76	7.25

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	7.25	4.51
Current service cost	2.45	2.09
Interest on defined benefit obligation	0.48	0.27
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation	(3.27)	0.38
Liabilities assumed/(settled)*	1.85	-
Closing defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	8.76	7.25

* On account of business combination or inter group transfer

Amount Recognised in Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost	2.45	2.09
Current service cost	0.48	0.27
Interest cost on benefit obligation	2.93	2.36
Net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Amount Recognised in Statement of other comprehensive income:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	0.52	0.15
Remeasurements during the period due to		
Changes in financial assumptions	(0.41)	(0.41)
Changes in demographic assumptions	(0.45)	-
Experience adjustments	(2.40)	0.79
Closing amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(2.74)	0.53

The principal assumptions used in determining benefit obligations are shown below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Discount rate (per annum)	7.30%	6.65%
Age of retirement	60 years	60 years
Annual increase in salary cost	6%	6%
Attrition/withdrawal rate (per annum): Age (in years)	Rate (p.a.)	Rate (p.a.)
21-30	13%	13%
31-40	13%	13%
41-50	13%	13%
51-59	33%	33%
Mortality (table)	IALM (2012-14) Ult	IALM (2012-14) Ult

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

The sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	8.46	9.08	6.91	7.63
Impact of increase in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	(3.39%)	3.62%	(4.78%)	0.05%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps (Rs. in Lakhs)	9.07	8.46	7.63	6.90
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	3.59%	(3.44%)	5.13%	(4.83%)

(c) The expected maturity analysis of gratuity are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Gratuity	0.88	1.89	2.01	11.32	16.10

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Gratuity	0.10	0.90	1.13	13.41	15.54

(d) Provision in respect of Compensated absences / leave encashment benefits has been made based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the Balance sheet date using projected unit credit method. During the year Rs. Rs. 4.01 Lakhs (31 March 2022 - Rs. 3.56 Lakhs) is recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss. The same is disclosed in Note 25 on Employee Benefits Expenses.

37 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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 8)	3,372.44	1,074.90	3,372.44	1,074.90
Other financial assets (note 5) (note 11)	1,638.13	451.52	1,638.13	451.52
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	141.29	782.26	141.29	782.26
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 10)	-	1,600.50	-	1,600.50
Total	5,151.86	3,909.18	5,151.86	3,909.18
Financial liabilities				
Measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 15)	19,575.53	20,951.28	19,551.34	20,951.28
Trade payables (note 18)	23.38	22.51	23.38	22.51
Other financial liabilities (note 19)	127.53	106.70	127.53	106.70
Total	19,726.44	21,080.49	19,702.25	21,080.49

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

38 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 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:

(i) Foreign currency risk There is no hedged or unhedged foreign currency exposure in the company as on 31 March 2023

(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. 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

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	Amount
31 March 2023	1%	19,380.14	193.80
31 March 2022	1%	20,738.14	207.38

(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. 3,372.44 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 1,074.90 Lakhs)

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.

(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.

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	2,010.00	3,120.00	3,432.00	10,818.14	19,380.14
Trade payables	23.38	-	-	-	23.38
Other financial liabilities	127.53	-	-	-	127.53
Total	2,160.91	3,120.00	3,432.00	10,818.14	19,531.05

As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	1,808.00	3,120.00	3,276.00	12,534.14	20,738.14
Trade payables	22.51	-	-	-	22.51
Other financial liabilities	106.70	-	-	-	106.70
Total	1,937.21	3,120.00	3,276.00	12,534.14	20,867.35

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



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(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.

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings	19,575.53	20,951.28
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	141.29	782.26
Net debt	19,434.24	20,169.02
Equity	10,667.29	9,424.51
Gearing Ratio	1.82	2.14

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

39 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	1.66	2.03	(18.46%)	Not applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	1.84	2.22	(17.45%)	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	1.32	0.81	63.61%	Reason for increase in the ratio is due to increase in the profit and lower payment of actual interest as compared to previous year.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	0.12	0.10	18.36%	Not applicable
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	2.63	2.98	-11.87%	Not applicable
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	10.04	5.84	72.11%	Reason for increase in the ratio is due to decrease in outstanding balance of average trade payables
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	3.36	2.27	47.67%	Reason for increase in ratio is due to decrease in the amount of working capital
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	25.08%	20.54%	22.10%	Not applicable
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	9.92%	9.47%	4.69%	Not applicable
Return on Investment	Interest Income	Average Investment	%	3.21%	2.70%	19.07%	Not applicable

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

40 Other statutory information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
- The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.
- 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.
- 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:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- The company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding Party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

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: 19 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aditya Birla Solar Limited

Devajyoti N Bhattacharya
Managing Director
DIN: 00868751

Chetan Patodi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2023

Rajesh Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08757239



Grasim Business Services Private Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of

Grasim Business Service Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Grasim Business Service Private 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.
7. When we read the Company's annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.



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

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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

11. 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.
12. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - 12.1. 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.
 - 12.2. 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.
 - 12.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.



- 12.4. 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.
- 12.5. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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

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.



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- 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 R Jageti

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN: 23139585BGXMDO8743

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02 May 2023



Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India

T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Grasim Business Service Private 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) 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 at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.
- iii. (a) to (f) 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. 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, income-tax and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. The Provisions relating to provident fund, employees state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duties of custom, duties 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, 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) 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 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) 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) 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) 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. 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 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 any cash losses amounting to Rs. 3.55 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.



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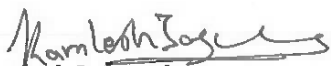
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621


Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN: 23139585BGXMDO8743

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02 May 2023



Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India

T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Grasim Business Service Private 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 Grasim Business Service Private 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

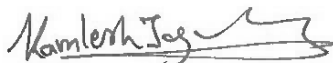
8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation 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



Kamlesh R Jagatia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 139585

UDIN: 23139585BGXMD08743



Place: Mumbai

Date: 02 May 2023

Grasim Business Service Private Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2023

		(Rupees in Thousand)
	Note No.	As at 31st March 2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Financial Assest		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	991.94
Other Current Assets	3	10.27
TOTAL		1,002.21
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	4	1,000.00
Other Equity	5	(355.25)
		644.75
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	6	
Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-
Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		347.46
Other Current Liabilities	7	10.00
		357.46
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,002.21

Significant Accounting Policies and Key accounting estimates and Judgements 1

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

For KKC & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 105146W/W-100621

Kamlesh R Jagetia

Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No.: 139585

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Grasim Business Services Private Limited

Shantilal Dugar

Shantilal Dugar

Director

DIN: 10063861

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023

Hemant Kumar Kadel

Hemant Kumar Kadel

Director

DIN: 06990187

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD 04 JANUARY 2023 to 31 MARCH 2023

(Rupees in Thousand)

	Note No.	For the period 04 Jan 2023 to 31 Mar 2023
EXPENSES		
Other Expenses	8	355.25
Total Expenses (I)		355.25
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(355.25)
Tax Expense		
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax		-
Total Tax Expense		-
Profit/(Loss) For The Period (II)		(355.25)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other Comprehensive Income For The Period (III)		-
Total Comprehensive Income For The Period (II + III)		(355.25)
Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value ₹ 10 per share)		1,000.00
- Basic	15	(3.55)
- Diluted	15	(3.55)

Significant Accounting Policies and Key accounting estimates and Judgements 1

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

For KKC & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 105146W/W-100621



Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No.: 139585

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Grasim Business Services Private Limited


Shantilal Dugar

Director

DIN: 10063861

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



Hemant Kumar Kadel

Director

DIN: 06990187

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD 04 JANUARY 2023 to 31 MARCH 2023

(Rupees in Thousand)

Particulars**For the period
04 Jan 2023 to 31 Mar 2023****Cash flow from operating activities**

Operating Profit before working capital changes (355.25)

Working Capital Adjustments

Increase in other current asset (10.27)

Increase in trade payables 347.46

Increase in other current liabilities 10.00

Cash generated from operating activities**(8.05)****Cash flow from investing activities**

-

Cash flow from financing activities

Proceeds from issue of equity shares 1,000.00

Cash generated from financing activities**1,000.00**Net increase in cash and cash equivalents **991.95**

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period -

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 2) 991.95

Note: Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -7 "Statement of Cash Flows" prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Significant Accounting Policies and Key accounting estimates and Judgements (Note 1)

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

For KKC & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 105146W/W-100621

Kamlesh R Jagetia

Partner

ICAI Membership No.: 139585

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Grasim Business Services Private Limited

Shantilal Dugar

Director

DIN: 10063861

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023

Hemant Kumar Kadel

Director

DIN: 06990187

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD 04 January 2023 to 31 MARCH 2023**A) Equity Share Capital**

(Rupees in Thousand)

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount (In Rs.)
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each issues, subscribed and fully paid		
Issue of Equity Share Capital during the period (Refer note 4)	1,00,000	1,000.00
As at 31 March 2023	1,00,000	1,000.00

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Opening Balance as at 04 Jan 2023	
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(355.25)
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2023	(355.25)

Significant Accounting Policies and Key accounting estimates and Judgements (Note 1)

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

For KKC & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 105146W/W-100621



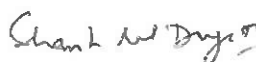
Kamlesh R Jagtap

Partner

ICAI Membership No.: 139585

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Grasim Business Services Private Limited


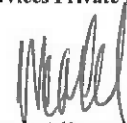
Shantilal Dugar

Director

DIN: 10063861

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



Hemant Kumar Kadel

Director

DIN: 06990187

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



CORPORATE INFORMATION

Grasim Business Services Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated on 04th January, 2023 and domiciled in India. The registered office is at Birlagram, Nagda - 456 331, Dist. Ujjain (M.P.), India. The Company is engaged primarily in providing manpower services.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1.1 Statement of Compliance:**

These financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements") are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), amendments thereto and other relevant provisions of the Act

1.2 Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared and presented on the going concern basis and at historical cost except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and all values are rounded to the nearest Thousands, upto 2 decimal places except as otherwise indicated.

1.4 Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current / Non-Current classification of its Assets and Liabilities.

For the purpose of Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:

- (i) It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- (iii) It is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is a cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.



All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

1.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at banks, including fixed deposit with original maturity period of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

1.6 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.

1.7 Fair Value Measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments 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.

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

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

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

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 re-measured 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

1.8 Financial Instruments:

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

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. However, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset are added to the fair value. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)



- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments, mutual funds at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

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

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

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

Debt Instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is re-classified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt Instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'Accounting Mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Instruments

All equity investments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For equity instruments other than held for trading, the Company has irrevocable option to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Where the Company classifies equity instruments as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts of profit or loss from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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 financial assets, 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.

De-recognition of Financial Assets:

The Company de-recognises 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 Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in other equity is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments:**Classification as Debt or Equity:**

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 the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss:

- Loans and borrowings,
- Payables, or
- as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent Measurement:

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



Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities, designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL, are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

De-recognition 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.9 Revenue Recognition:

- Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of services to a customer.
- The Company considers the terms of the contract in determining the transaction price. The transaction price is based upon the amount the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring of promised services to the customer. The transaction price excludes taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government.
- Significant financing component - Generally, the Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised service to the customer and when the customer pays for that service will be one year or less.

1.10 Contract liability

Contract liability is recognised when a payment for customer is already received before a related performance obligation is satisfied. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received. As these are contracts that the Company expects, and has the ability, to fulfil through delivery of a non-financial item, these are presented as advance from customers and are recognised as revenue as and when control of respective commodities is transferred or service is provided to the customers under the agreements.



1.11 Provision for Current and Deferred Tax:**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.

Interest expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in finance cost and other expenses respectively. Interest Income, if any, related to income tax is included in other income.

Deferred Tax:

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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 utilised, except:

When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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 utilised. Unrecognised 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.

Deferred tax, relating to items recognised outside profit or loss, is recognised outside profit or loss (either in Other Comprehensive Income or in other equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in other equity. 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.

1.12 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that 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.

1.13 Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events such as bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; 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 year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.14 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with the Ind AS requires judgments, estimates and assumptions to be made, that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the disclosures relating to 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 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.

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 asset 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.

- **Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments:**

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable market where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgement include consideration of input such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.



2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Balances with Banks	
In Current Account	991.94
	<u>991.94</u>

3 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Advances	10.27
	<u>10.27</u>

4 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**Authorised Share Capital**

10,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000.00
--	-----------

Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up Share Capital

1,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,000.00
	<u>1,000.00</u>

a) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-
Equity Shares Issued during the period	1,00,000
Number of Shares outstanding at the end of the period	<u>1,00,000</u>

b) Term/right attached to Equity shares

The company has only once 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 Equity Shares held by the Shareholders.

c) Grasim Industries Limited along with its nominee (100%) is the holding company of the company**d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the company**

Particulars	No of Shares	% holding
Grasim Industries Limited along with its Nominee	1,00,000	100%

e) Shareholding of Promoters and Promoters group:

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% holding
Grasim Industries Limited along with its Nominee	1,00,000	100.00%

5 OTHER EQUITY**Retained Earnings**

Opening Balance	-
Profit /(Loss) for the period	(355.25)
	<u>(355.25)</u>

Amount of retained earnings represents accumulated profit and losses of the company as on reporting date.



6 TRADE PAYABLES

Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	-
Due to Related Parties	228.78
Others	118.68
	<u>347.46</u>

Trade Payables Aging Schedule as on 31st March 2023

Particulars	Unbilled (Accrued Expenses) (A)	Outstanding but Not Due (B)	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	347.46	-	-	-	-	347.46
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	347.46	-	-	-	-	347.46

7 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Statutory Liabilities	10.00
	<u>10.00</u>

8 OTHER EXPENSES

Rates and Taxes	255.08
Legal and Professional Fees	50.00
Audit Fee	50.00
Bank Charges	0.17
	<u>355.25</u>



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**9 Related Party Disclosure (Ind AS 24)****A Holding Company**

Grasim Industries Limited

B Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Sailesh Kumar Daga (Non- Executive Director)

Mr. Hemant Kumar Kadel (Non- Executive Director)

Mr. Gautam Sinha (Non- Executive Director)

Mr. Shantilal Dugar (Non- Executive Director- w.e.f 09 March 2023)

C Details of Transactions with Related Parties

(Rupees in Thousand)	
Particulars	For the period 04 Jan 2023 to 31 Mar 2023
Issue of Equity Shares	
Grasim Industries Limited	1,000.00
Reimbursement of Expenses	
Grasim Industries Limited	228.78
Closing Balance	
Grasim Industries Limited	228.78

10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - DISCLOSURE, ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (IND AS 107):**A Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

(Rupees in Thousand)		
Particulars	31st March 2023	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivaents	991.94	991.94
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost		
Trade Payables	347.46	347.46

B Fair Value Measurements (Ind AS 113)

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are 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.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments based on the input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all Equity Shares, which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price at the reporting date

Level 2: 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: Category includes financial assets and liabilities measured using valuation techniques based on non-market observable inputs. 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.



11 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (IND AS 107)

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables. The company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that arises directly from its operations. Currently, the company is only exposed to 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 company's treasury team is responsible for managing liquidity, funding as well as settlement.

The table below provides details of financial liabilities and financial assets as on the reporting date

(Rupees in Thousand)		
As at 31st March 2023	Less than 1 Year	Total
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	347.46	347.46

12 KEY STANDALONE RATIOS

(Rupees in Thousand)				
Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31st Mar 2023
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	2.80
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	%	-36%

13 OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off u/s 248 of Companies Act, 2013
- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- 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
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the current 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)
- The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or
 - Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- 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:
 - 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

14 Earnings per Share (EPS) (Ind AS 33)

(Rupees in Thousand)	
Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2023
(A) Basic/Diluted EPS	
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	(355.26)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding for calculation of Basic EPS	1,00,000
Basic/Diluted EPS	(3.55)



15 There are no contingent liabilities as on 31st March 23

16 The Company has been incorporated on 4th January 2023. Hence, prior year/period comparatives are not available.

17 The financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors on 02, May 2023.

For KKC & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 105146W/W-100621



Kamlesh R Jageta

Partner

ICAI Membership No.: 139585

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Grasim Business Services Private Limited



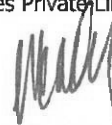
Shantilal Dugar

Director

DIN: 10063861

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



Hemant Kumar Kadel

Director

DIN: 06990187

Mumbai

Date : 02 May 2023



Samruddhi Swastik Trading and Investments Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED**, which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, its profit and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 4.7 to the financial statement, which describes the holding of NBFC Certificate of registration (COR) without fulfilling the Principal Business Criteria for the period ending 31st March 2023, in terms of DNBS (PD) C.C. No.79/03.05.002/2006-07 dated September 21, 2006, further clarified by DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 81/03.05.002/2006-07 dated October 19, 2006, vide press release 1998-99/1269 dated April 8, 1999. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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



Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls and ensuring their operating effectiveness and the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management and 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 Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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



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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.



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- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 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;
- f. 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"; and
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company doesn't have any pending litigations which would impact its financial statement.
 - ii. The company did not have any long term contract, including derivative contracts as 31st March 2023 for which there any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16), which are required to be commented upon by us.

For G.P Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104768W



Govind G. Ladha
Partner
Membership No: 116512
UDIN: 23116512BHAJEO5629

Mumbai
Date: 4/5/2023



“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

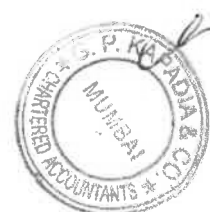
[Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ in the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date to the members of **SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED** on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023]

- (i) In respect of the Company’s Property, Plant and Equipment:
- a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
 - (B) As the company does not have Intangible Assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) As per information provided and explanation given to us, the Property, Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management on reasonable interval. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets by the management is reasonable having regards to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
 - d) As per information provided and explained to us by the company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right of use of assets) or intangible asset or both during the year.
 - e) As per information provided and explanation given to us by 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 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The company is not having any physical inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) and 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the year the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security the Company has complied with section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.
- (vi) As the company is not a manufacturing concern, the paragraph 3(vi) of the Order regarding maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service 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 to the appropriate authorities during the year and no such dues are outstanding for more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which is required to be deposited on account of any dispute.



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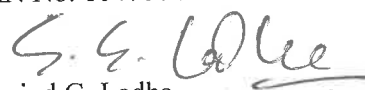
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, there are no transactions which were not recorded in books of accounts and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under Income tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not borrowed any money or taken loan from financial institutions, banks or other lenders. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph (ix) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph (x) (a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) According to information and explanation provided to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, no report has been filed as prescribed 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 explanation given to us, during the year there were no complaint's received/noted from any whistle blowers.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company. Hence, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards;
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination, the company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xvi) a) The company is required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the registration has been obtained. As per the information and explanation given to us and to the best of our knowledge company is not entitled to continue to hold such COR, for the year ending 31st March 2023, in terms of DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 79 / 03.05.002/ 2006-07 dated September 21, 2006, further clarified by DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 81 / 03.05.002/ 2006-07 dated October 19, 2006, for meeting the definition of Principal Business Criteria (Financial asset should be more than 50% of Total assets/income from financial assets should be more than 50% of the gross income) vide Press Release 1998-99/1269 dated April 8, 1999.
- b) The company has conducted Non-Banking Financial with a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India. However, it is not eligible to hold COR as mentioned in para (a).
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, company is not a core investment company (CIC).



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- d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, Company is having one no. of CIC in the group (including CIC exempt from registration and CIC not registered) as defined in the relevant para of Companies Act, 2013, SEBI Guidelines and RBI guidelines (Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Direction 2016.
- (xvii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year; Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xviii) The company is audited by its previous auditor only in the current year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (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 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, there is no pending amount to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, no such amount remaining unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act;
- (xxi) In our opinion, the financial statements are standalone; Accordingly, paragraph 3(xxi) is not applicable.

For M/s. G. P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 104768W


Govind G. Ladha
Partner
M.No. 116512
UDIN- 23116512BHAJEO5629



Place: Mumbai

Date: 4/5/2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED** on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

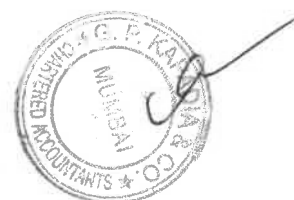
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



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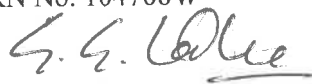
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

For M/s. G. P. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 104768W



Govind G. Ladha
Partner
M.No. 116512
UDIN-23116512BHAJEO5629

Place: Mumbai

Date:

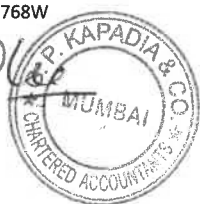
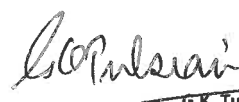
4/5/2023



SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2023

(Amount in Rupees'000)

	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital	2.1	65,000.00	65,000.00
Reserves and Surplus	2.2	5,52,279.32	5,37,546.08
		6,17,279.32	6,02,546.08
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other Long Term Liabilities	2.3	9,628.38	8,707.68
		9,628.38	8,707.68
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables			
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		-	2.22
Others		3.29	-
Other Current Liabilities	2.4	503.02	490.08
Provisions for Income Tax (Net of Advance Tax)		107.19	-
		613.50	492.30
TOTAL		6,27,521.20	6,11,746.06
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipments	2.5	41,710.50	43,905.79
		41,710.50	43,905.79
Non-Current Investments	2.6	4,00,003.25	4,00,003.25
Long-Term Loans and Advances	2.7	72.47	27.47
		4,41,786.22	4,43,936.51
Current Assets			
Current Investments	2.8	30,759.22	1,66,948.42
Tax Credit Receivable		14.25	15.28
Other Receivables		98.32	-
Cash and Bank Balances	2.9	693.57	551.19
Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.10	1,54,128.37	-
Short-Term Loans and Advances	2.11	-	210.61
Other Current Assets	2.12	41.25	84.05
		1,85,734.98	1,67,809.55
TOTAL		6,27,521.20	6,11,746.06
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements			
For G P Kapadia & Co Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. 104768W  Govind G. Ladha Partner Membership No. 116512 Mumbai Date: 04th May, 2023   Deepak Modi Company Secretary Membership No. 25419 For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED CIN-U67120MP1994PLC008447  G.K. Tulsian Director DIN No 00017786  Pavan Kumar Jain Director DIN No 00703624			

SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

(Amount in Rupees'000)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
REVENUE			
Revenue From Operations	3.1	10,864.27	4,702.40
Other Income	3.2	14,019.72	11,105.69
Total Revenue (I)		24,883.99	15,808.09
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	3.3	0.78	6.34
Depreciation And Amortization Expense		2,195.29	2,310.83
Other Expenses	3.4	2,716.64	526.96
Total Expenses (II)		4,912.71	2,844.13
Profit Before Tax		19,971.28	12,963.96
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		5,247.31	3,040.00
Provision for Tax of earlier year written back		(9.27)	(2.83)
Total Tax Expense		5,238.04	3,037.17
Profit For The Year		14,733.24	9,926.79
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value Rs 10 each)			
Basic (Rs.)		2.27	1.53
Diluted (Rs.)		2.27	1.53
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements			

For G P Kapadia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104768W

Govind G. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 116512



Deepak Modi
Company Secretary
Membership No. 25419

G K. Tulsian
Director
DIN No 00017786

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED
CIN-U67120MP1994PLC008447

Pavan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN No 00703624

Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2023

SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

(Amount in Rupees'000)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
a. Profit before tax	19,971.28	12,963.96
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Profit on Sale of Investment	(10,864.26)	(1,933.56)
Interest Income on Bank FD	(1,253.75)	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	2,195.29	2,310.83
b. Operating profit before working capital changes	10,048.56	13,341.23
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
(Purchase) / Sale of Investments	1,47,053.46	(9,634.45)
(Increase) / Decrease in other receivables/non current Asset/other Asset	(99.49)	188.64
Increase / (Decrease) in Deposits	920.70	(1,471.25)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	14.01	(178.56)
c. Cash generated from Operations	1,57,937.24	2,245.61
Direct taxes paid (Net)	(4,794.86)	(3,002.23)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	1,53,142.38	(756.62)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Investment in FD with Bank	(1,53,000.00)	-
Net Cash from/ (used in) Investing Activities	(1,53,000.00)	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
	-	-
D. Net increase/(decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalents	142.38	(756.62)
Cash & Cash equivalents at beginning of the year	551.19	1,307.81
Cash & Cash equivalents at end of the year	693.57	551.19
(Cash and cash equivalents represent Cash and Bank Balances)		

Notes:

1. Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under Indirect Method as set out in Accounting Standard - 3
2. Cash and Cash Equivalent represent Cash and Bank Balances
3. Previous year figures have been regrouped / recasted, wherever necessary

For G P Kapadia & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 104768W

Govind G. Ladha

Partner

Membership No. 116512

Mumbai

Date: 04th May, 2023



**For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

CIN-U67120MP1994PLC008447

Deepak Modi

Company Secretary

Membership No. 25419

G K. Tyalsan

Director

DIN No 00017786

Pavan Kumar Jain

Director

DIN No 00703624

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

		(Amount in Rupees'000)	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
2.1. SHARE CAPITAL			
2.1.1. Authorised			
6,999,000	Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	69,990.00	69,990.00
100	15% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.100 each	10.00	10.00
		70,000.00	70,000.00
2.1.2. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up			
6,500,000	Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	65,000.00	65,000.00
		65,000.00	65,000.00

2.1.2 The List of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Equity Share Capital of the Company :

	Number of Shares	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Grasim Industries Limited (Holding Company) including nominees	65,00,000	65,00,000
% Holding	100%	100%
	65,00,000	65,00,000

2.1.3 Shareholding of Promoters :			
Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year			
	Nos of Shares	% of Holding	% change during the year
Promoters			
Grasim Industries Limited	64,99,990	100.00%	0%
Pavan Kumar Jain	5	0.00%	0%
Anil Kumar Laddha	1	0.00%	0%
Salleh Daja	1	0.00%	0%
Hemant Kadel	1	0.00%	0%
Shriram Jajetiya	1	0.00%	0%
Mahendra Bhandari	1	0.00%	0%
	65,00,000	100%	0%

2.2. RESERVES AND SURPLUS

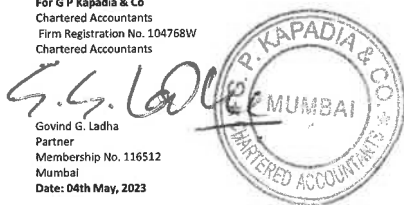
Reserves and Surplus as on 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rupees'000)				
Particulars	General reserve	Special Reserve	Surplus as per Statement of Profit and Loss	Total
Opening Balance	2,32,000.00	1,00,583.45	2,04,962.63	5,37,546.08
Net profit/(Loss) for the period	-	-	14,733.24	14,733.24
Transfer from Statement of Profit and Loss to General Reserve and Special Reserve	-	2,946.65	(2,946.65)	-
Closing balance	2,32,000.00	1,03,530.10	2,16,749.22	5,52,279.32

Reserves and Surplus as on 31st March 2022

(Amount in Rupees'000)				
Particulars	General reserve	Special Reserve	Surplus as per Statement of Profit and Loss	Total
Opening Balance	2,32,000.00	98,598.09	1,97,021.20	5,27,619.29
Net profit/(Loss) for the period	-	-	9,926.79	9,926.79
Transfer from Statement of Profit and Loss to General Reserve and Special Reserve	-	1,985.36	(1,985.36)	-
Closing Balance	2,32,000.00	1,00,583.45	2,04,962.63	5,37,546.08

For G P Kapadia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104768W
Chartered Accountants



Govind G. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 116512
Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2023

Deepak Modi
Company Secretary
Membership No. 25419

G K. Tulsian
Director
DIN No 00017786

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED
CIN-U67120MP1994PLC008447

Pavan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN No 00703624

SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in Rupees'000)

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
2.3. OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
Security and Other Deposits	9,628.38	8,707.68
	9,628.38	8,707.68
2.4. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other Payables (Including Statutory Dues, etc)	503.02	490.08
	503.02	490.08
2.7. LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security Deposits	72.47	27.47
	72.47	27.47
2.9. CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Balance with Bank	693.57	551.19
	693.57	551.19
2.10. Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Deposit Accounts	1,53,000.00	-
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	1,128.37	
	1,54,128.37	-
2.11. SHORT-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES Unsecured (Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)		
Advance Tax (Net of Provision)	-	210.61
	-	210.61
2.12. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Others	41.25	84.05
	41.25	84.05



SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2.5 PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENTS

	GROSS BLOCK		DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION		(Amount in Rupees '000)	
	As at 01.04.2022	Additions/ (Deduction) 31.03.2023	Upto 01.04.2022	For the Year 31.03.2023	As at 01.04.2022	As at 31.03.2023
TANGIBLE ASSETS						
Buildings*	1,06,579.57	-	62,673.78	2,195.29	43,905.79	41,710.50
Previous Year	1,06,579.57	-	60,362.95	2,310.83	46,216.62	43,905.79

(1) * Buildings include an amount of Rs. 67,486.04 representing value of Rs. 55,088.04 of 11,194 Equity Shares (Face Value Rs 10 each) and amount of Rs. 12,398.00 of 1,23,980 0% Fully Convertible Debentures (Face Value Rs. 100 each) of Ahura Chemical Products Private Limited, entitling the Company the right of exclusive occupation and use of certain office premises.

(2) Title deed of building are held in the name of company



SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED				
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			(Amount in Rupees'000)	
	Face Value per share	Nos.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
2.6.1 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS (Long Term, Fully Paid-up, At Cost)				
Other Investments				
Investments In Equity Instruments				
Aditya Birla Science and Technology Limited	10	250	2.50	2.50
Chennai Super Kings Cricket India Limited	10	5	0.36	0.36
IDFC First Bank Limited	10	5	0.39	0.39
Investments In Preference Shares				
7% Non Cumulative Non Convertible Redemable Pref Shares- Aditya Birla Health Services Limited	100	40,00,000	4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
			4,00,003.25	4,00,003.25
Investment in Bonds / Debenture				
NTPC LIMITED - DEBENTURE		5	0.00	0.00
			0.00	0.00
2.6.2 Aggregate Book Value of:				
Quoted Investments			0.39	0.39
Unquoted Investments			4,00,002.86	4,00,002.86
			4,00,003.25	4,00,003.25
2.6.3 Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments			0.39	0.39
2.8.1. CURRENT INVESTMENTS (At Cost or Fair Value, whichever is less)				
Other Investments				
Investments In Mutual Funds				
	Number of Units			
	Current Year	Previous Year		
Aditya Birla Sunlife Short Term Fund Direct Plan Growth	7,81,915	38,12,887	30,759.22	1,49,992.50
Aditya Birla Sunlife Saving Fund - Direct Plan - G	-	15,863	-	6,852.08
Aditya Birla Sunlife Floating Rate Fund - Direct Plan - G	-	37,225	-	10,103.84
	7,81,915	38,65,975	30,759.22	1,66,948.42
2.8.2 Aggregate Book Value of Quoted Investments			30,759.22	1,66,948.42
2.8.3 Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments			33,440.40	1,72,191.26



SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amount in Rupees'000)

	For the year ended March 2023	For the year ended March 2022
3.1. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Interest on ICD	-	2,768.83
Interest Income Others		
Non Current Investments - Others	0.01	0.01
Profit on Sale of :		
Current Investments	10,864.26	1,933.56
	10,864.27	4,702.40
3.2. OTHER INCOME		
Rent Received	12,735.54	11,105.69
Interest on Income Tax Refund	30.43	-
Interest on Bank FD	1,253.75	-
	14,019.72	11,105.69
3.3. FINANCE COSTS		
Interest on Income Tax	-	6.35
Interest on Others	0.78	-
	0.78	6.35
3.4. OTHER EXPENSES		
Rates and Taxes	8.31	26.55
Property Tax	3.98	67.60
Repairs & Maintenance	4.74	120.21
Legal and Professional Charges (Including Audit Fees)	161.27	201.35
Donation - Others	2,500.00	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	38.34	111.25
	2,716.64	526.96
Auditors remunerations (excluding GST) charged to statement of Profit and Loss		
-Audit Fee	100.00	50.00
-Tax Audit	-	-
	100.00	50.00



SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
4. OTHER DISCLOSURES

4.1 Trade Receivable Aging schedule

(Amount in Rupees'000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31st March, 2023						
Undisputed Trade Receivable-considered good	98.32	-	-	-	-	98.32
Undisputed Trade Receivable-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)						
Not Due - Undisputed (B)						
Less : Allowance for Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk/ Credit Impaired ©						
Net Total (A + B + C)						
Add : Unbilled Revenue						
Grand Total						

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31st March, 2022						
Undisputed Trade Receivable-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)						
Not Due - Undisputed (B)						
Less : Allowance for Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk/ Credit Impaired						
Net Total (A + B + C)						
Add : Unbilled Revenue						
Grand Total						

4.2

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled (accrued expenses)	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 to 3 years	
As at 31st March, 2023						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	3.29	-	-	-	3.29
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	-	3.29	-	-	-	3.29

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled (accrued expenses)	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 to 3 years	
As at 31st March, 2022						
MSME	2.22	-	2.22	-	-	2.22
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	2.22	-	2.22	-	-	2.22



SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.3 Analytical Ratios

Following analytical ratios need to be disclosed:

(a) Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) (b) Tier I CRAR (c) Tier II CRAR (d) Liquidity Coverage Ratio An illustrative format for this disclosure is given below

(b) Tier I CRAR (c) Tier II CRAR (d) Liquidity Coverage Ratio An illustrative format for this disclosure is given below

(c) Tier II CRAR (d) Liquidity Coverage Ratio An illustrative format for this disclosure is given below

(d) Liquidity Coverage Ratio An illustrative format for this disclosure is given below

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current period	Previous Period	Variance	Reason
Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) (b) Tier I CRAR (c) Tier II CRAR (d) Liquidity Coverage Ratio An illustrative format for this disclosure is given below	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tier I CRAR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tier II CRAR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

4.4 Key Standalone Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022	Change during the year	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current liabilities excluding short term borrowing	Times	302.75	340.87	-11%	Due To Increase in Investments
Debt service coverage Ratio	Profit after Tax + Depreciation + Finance cost + ESOP Expenses (-) unrealised	Finance cost + Interest capitalised + Principal repayment of Long term Borrowing + Principal lease payment	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after Tax	shareholders equity average	%	2.42%	1.66%	45.42%	Due to Increase in current years profit
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	working capital	Times	0.06	0.03	108.82%	Due to Increase in revenue from operations
Net Profit Ratio	Profit after tax (-) profit from Discontinued operations	Revenue from Operations	%	135.61%	211.10%	-35.76%	Due to Increase in revenue from operations and also increase in other expenses
Return of capital employed	Earning before interest & Taxes EBIT	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	3.24%	2.15%	50.31%	Due to Increase in Earning before Interest & Taxes
Return of Investment	Return movement of Total equity	Investment total opening equity	%	2.45%	1.65%	48.42%	Due to Increase in profit

4.5 Other Statutory information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, nor 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.

(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) During the year there is no issue of any securities or borrowings from banks, financial institutions or any other lender by the company.



SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.6 As per Accounting Standard 18 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the related parties are as under:

- Holding Company - Grasim Industries Ltd.
- Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions were held during the period - UltraTech Cement Limited
- Other related parties in which Directors of Holding Company are interested - Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited (w.e.f. 01st January 2019)
- Details of Related Party Transactions: (Amount in Rupees'000)

Sr. No.	Nature of transactions	Transactions During FY 23	Transactions During FY 22	Outstanding as on 31st March 23		Outstanding as on 31st March 22	
				Liability	Asset	Liability	Asset
1	Rent for Offices, Garages leased to Ultra Tech Cement Ltd. (Net of GST)	10,694.82	9,569.52	-	-	-	-
2	Reimbursement of Expenses Recovered from Ultra Tech Cement Limited (Net of GST)	1,277.70	1,065.31	-	-	-	-
3	Interest free deposit received from Ultra Tech Cement Ltd. as per Lease agreement	920.70	3,502.80	8,097.84	-	7,177.14	-
4	Rent for Offices, Garages leased to Grasim Industries Limited-Epoxy Division. (Net of GST)	-	409.20	-	-	-	-
5	Reimbursement of Expenses Recovered-Grasim Industries Limited Epoxy Division (Net of GST)	-	45.34	-	-	-	-
6	Interest free deposit repaid to Grasim Industries Limited Epoxy Division. as per Lease agreement	-	920.70	-	-	-	-
7	Rent for Offices, Garages leased to Aditya Birla Management Corporation Pvt. Ltd. (Net of GST)	1,290.00	376.25	-	-	-	-
8	Reimbursement of Expenses Recovered from Aditya Birla Management Corporation Pvt Ltd (Net of GST)	153.05	43.68	-	-	-	-
9	Interest free deposit received from Aditya Birla Management Corporation Pvt. Ltd. as per Lease agreement	-	967.50	967.50	-	967.50	-
10	Interest free deposit repaid to Aditya Birla Management Corporation Pvt. Ltd. as per Lease agreement	-	4,134.60	-	-	-	-
11	Amount receivable from Aditya Birla Management Corporation Pvt Ltd	-	-	21.61	-	-	-
12	Amount receivable from Ultratech Cement Ltd	-	-	2.89	-	-	-
13	Interest free deposit repaid to Grasim Industries Limited Insulator Division Rishra. as per Lease agreement	-	886.25	-	-	-	-

4.7 For the period ending on 31st March 2023, company does not fulfill the criteria to hold COR in terms of DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 79 / 03.05.002/ 2006-07 dated September 21, 2006, further clarified by DNBS (PD) C.C. No. 81 / 03.05.002/ 2006-07 dated October 19, 2006, for meeting the definition of Principal Business Criteria (Financial asset should be more than 50% of Total assets/income from financial assets should be more than 50% of the gross income) vide Press Release 1998-99/1269 dated April 8, 1999

4.8 Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary, to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.

For G P Kapadia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104768W

Govind G. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 116512
Mumbai
Date: 04th May, 2023



Deepak Modi
Deepak Modi
Company Secretary
Membership No. 25419

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
SAMRUDDHI SWASTIK TRADING AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED
CIN-U67120MP1994PLC008447

G K. Tulsian
G K. Tulsian
Director
DIN No 00017786

Pavan Kumar Jain
Pavan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN No 00703624

Waacox Energy Private Limited

kkc & associates llp

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Waacox Energy Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Waacox Energy Private 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 profit 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

Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India
T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India



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.



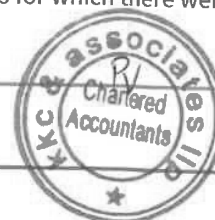
13. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related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

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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.
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.



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Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

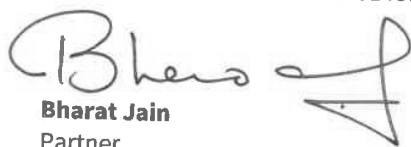
- 18.3. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- 18.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share 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: 23100583BGWPZE9144



Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2023

Sunshine Tower, Level 19, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai 400013, India
T: +91 22 6143 7333 E: info@kkcllp.in W: www.kkcllp.in LLPIN: AAP-2267

Suite 52, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001, India

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Waacox Energy Private 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)

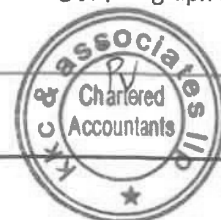
- i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE').
The Company does not have any intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its PPE by which all 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 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 during the year. The company does not have any intangible assets.
- (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. (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 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, the details of which are mentioned in the following table:

Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in the nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted during the year				
Others	Nil	Nil	2,822.29 lakh	Nil
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
Others	Nil	Nil	472.29 lakh	Nil

- (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.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act with respect to the loans given. The Company has not 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) 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 to Financial Institutions or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. The company has not obtained any borrowing from banks, 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) 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) 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.



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- 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. (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 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. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. 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 financial year and 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



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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.

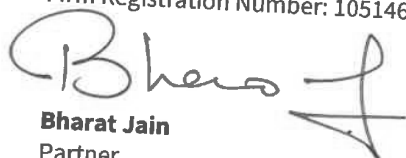
xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621



Bharat Jain

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 100583

UDIN: 23100583BGWPZE9144



Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2023

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Waacox Energy Private 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 Waacox Energy Private 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: 23100583BGWPZE9144



Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2023

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Notes	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets			
Non current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	7,810.68	8,088.82
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	7.63	7.63
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
		7,818.31	8,096.45
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	6	553.71	3,016.53
Trade receivables	7	191.92	207.44
Cash and cash equivalents	8	143.46	11.84
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	25.26	25.00
Loans	10	472.29	-
Other financial assets	11	141.55	102.98
Current Tax Assets (net)	12	7.37	23.26
Other current assets	13	15.82	22.31
		1,551.38	3,409.36
Total assets		9,369.69	11,505.81
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	3,426.00	6,251.00
Other equity	15	(165.34)	497.51
Total equity		3,260.66	6,748.51
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	5,318.99	4,136.39
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	301.52	211.06
		5,620.51	4,347.45
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	246.12	191.69
Trade payables	17		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		3.58	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		4.70	1.16
Other financial liabilities	18	228.34	212.46
Other current liabilities	19	5.78	4.55
		488.52	409.86
Total liabilities		6,109.03	4,757.31
Total equity and liabilities		9,369.69	11,505.81

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

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1 to 36

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
Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Waacox Energy Private Limited

Pawan Kumar Jain
Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 0783715

Samir Dash
Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

N. Sanghani
N. Sanghani
Chief Financial Officer

N. Tilekar
Neetu Tilekar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A28623

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023



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

Particulars	Notes	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	1,020.83	1,019.39
Other income	21	160.37	129.13
Total income		1,181.20	1,148.52
Expenses			
Direct expenses	22	99.42	90.00
Finance costs	23	397.06	392.07
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	286.75	284.98
Other expenses	25	109.52	80.91
Total expenses		892.75	847.96
Profit/ (Loss) for the year before tax		288.45	300.56
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	(1.02)
Deferred tax	5	90.46	72.60
Earlier year taxes		(0.78)	-
Total tax expenses		89.68	71.58
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		198.77	228.98
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		198.77	228.98
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each		3,42,60,000	6,25,10,000
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic and diluted	26	0.35	0.37

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2
1 to 36

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
Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2023.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Waacox Energy Private Limited

Pawan Kumar Jain
Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Nikhil Sanghani
Nikhil Sanghani
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03 May 2023

Samir Dash
Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Neetu Tilekar
Neetu Tilekar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A28623



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 1 April 2021	625.10	6,251.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2022	625.10	6,251.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 14)	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	625.10	6,251.00

(in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2022	625.10	6,251.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 March 2023	625.10	6,251.00
Issue of equity share capital (note 14)	-	-
Reduction of shares during the year (note 36)	(282.50)	-
As at 31 March 2023	342.60	6,251.00

B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Total
As at 1 April 2021	268.53	268.53
Additions during the year (note 15)	228.98	228.98
As at 31 March 2022	497.51	497.51

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Total
As at 1 April 2022	497.51	497.51
Additions during the year (note 15)	198.77	198.77
Less: Capital reduction on equity shares (note 36)	(861.64)	-
As at 31 March 2023	(165.34)	696.29

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
Bharat Jain
Partner

Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Waacox Energy Private Limited

Pawan Kumar Jain
Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315

Samir Dash
Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Nikhil Sanghani
Nikhil Sanghani
Chief Financial Officer

N. Tilekar
Neetu Tilekar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A28623

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03 May 2023



Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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	288.45	300.56
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	286.75	284.98
Finance costs (excluding other borrowing cost)	396.47	390.88
Interest income	(61.65)	(0.96)
Profit on redemption of mutual fund	(70.97)	(23.97)
Profit on revaluation of mutual fund	(26.00)	(90.41)
Operating profit before working capital changes	813.05	861.09
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	15.52	(137.20)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets and other current assets	18.95	(4.94)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	7.11	(2.53)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities and other current liabilities	17.10	8.39
Cash generated from operating activities	871.73	724.81
Income taxes refund/ (paid)	16.67	16.11
Cash generated from operating activities	888.40	740.92
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets including capital work in progress	(8.61)	(558.09)
Fixed deposits placed during the year	(162.64)	-
Fixed deposits matured during the year	162.39	95.00
Inter corporate loan given	(2,822.29)	-
Repayment against inter corporate loan given	2,350.00	-
Purchase of units in mutual funds	(449.98)	(1,113.92)
Sale of units in mutual funds	3,009.78	1,220.29
Interest received on Fixed deposits and inter corporate deposits	10.62	1.86
Cash used in investing activities	2,089.27	(354.86)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment on account of Capital Reduction including premium	(3,686.62)	-
Proceeds from borrowings	1,503.42	-
Repayment of borrowings	(257.84)	-
Loan transaction expenses paid	(10.81)	-
Interest paid	(394.21)	(388.78)
Cash generated from financing activities	(2,845.25)	(388.78)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	131.62	(2.72)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	11.84	14.57
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note xx)	143.46	11.85

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	143.46	11.84
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
Total	143.46	11.84

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

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

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	As at 31 March 2022	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings-non-current	4,090.97	1,482.69	(254.67)	5,318.98
Borrowings-current	191.69	(191.69)	246.12	246.12
Total	4,282.66	1,291.00	(8.55)	5,565.11

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	As at 31 March 2021	Cashflows (net)	Non cash changes current/non-current classifications/ transaction cost	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings-non-current	4,280.57	-	(189.60)	4,090.97
Borrowings-current	-	-	191.69	191.69
Total	4,280.57	-	2.09	4,282.66

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 Khinji Kumbhari & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/ W100621

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai

Date: 10 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Waco Energy Private Limited

Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 0781335
Nikhil Sanghani
Chief Financial Officer

Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791

Neetu Tilekar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A28623

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023



1. Corporate information`

Waacox Energy Private Limited ('the Company') is a private company incorporated on 04 October 2015 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at 504, Western Edge-1, Western Express Highway, Borivali East, Mumbai 400066 Maharashtra, India. The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

The primary business of the Company is to generate and supply solar power as per the terms of the PPA signed with Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 03 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) 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 upto two decimals 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

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. Revenue from contract with customer

The Company is in the business of supply of power to its customers. Revenue from contracts with customers 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 those 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.

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. There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when the customer obtain control of promised goods. 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 customer is billed on a monthly basis and is given a credit period of 60 days for payment.

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) 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.

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 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. 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 : 5 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/under development as at the reporting date and is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

f. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 or,
- Payables

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 and loans and borrowings.

(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. 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.

i. 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.

j. 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 to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

k. 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.

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.

m. 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.

n. 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,



o. 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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			(Rs. in Lakhs)
			As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2023
1	Plant and equipment	Ralegaon (2.173 MWp) Yavatmal (2.231 MWp) Gavhankund (20.00 MWp)	753.13 758.35 6,502.92	8.61 - -	-	761.74 758.35 6,502.92	26.18 25.36 217.53	-	97.91 116.32 466.74
2	Building	Ralegaon (2.173 MWp) Yavatmal (2.231 MWp) Gavhankund (20.00 MWp)	20.14 23.10 462.29	- - -	-	20.14 23.10 462.29	0.67 0.77 15.46	-	3.18 3.44 33.28
3	Office equipment	Gavhankund (20.00 MWp)	3.92	-	-	3.92	0.78	-	0.91
	Total		8,523.85	8.61	-	8,532.46	286.75	-	721.78
									7,810.68

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block
			As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022	Charge for the year	Disposal/Adjustment	As at 31 March 2022
1	Plant and equipment	Ralegaon (2.173 MWp) Yavatmal (2.231 MWp) Gavhankund (20.00 MWp)	753.13 758.35 6,360.68	- - 142.24	-	753.13 758.35 6,502.92	46.37 65.10 32.48	-	71.73 90.96 249.21
2	Building	Ralegaon (2.173 MWp) Yavatmal (2.231 MWp) Gavhankund (20.00 MWp)	20.14 23.10 462.29	- - -	-	20.14 23.10 462.29	1.74 2.00 2.36	-	2.51 2.67 17.82
3	Office equipment	Gavhankund (20.00 MWp)	-	3.92	-	3.92	0.13	-	0.13
	Total		8,377.68	146.16	-	8,523.85	284.98	-	435.03
									8,088.82

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 16).



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)		
Total	7.63	7.63

5 Deferred tax (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)	(880.57)	(177.01)		(1,057.58)
Unrealised income from mutual fund	22.75	16.20		6.55
	(857.82)	(193.21)	-	(1,051.03)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	1,068.88	283.67		1,352.55
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	211.06	90.46	-	301.52

31 March 2022

(Rs. In lakhs)				
Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2022
		P&L	OCI	
Deferred tax assets				
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (note a)	(420.43)	(460.14)		(880.57)
Unrealised income from mutual fund	3.11	19.64		22.75
	(417.32)	(440.50)	-	(857.82)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	555.78	513.10		1,068.88
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	138.46	72.60	-	211.06

Notes:

a) Recognized on business losses which will be available to offset future taxable income of the Company.

6 Investments - Current

(Rs. In lakhs)				
Particulars	Units	Face Value	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund - Regular plan Growth (No. of units - 31 March, 2022 : 300,849,3364)	18,350,0000	313,0282	57.44	891.30
Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund-Growth (No. of units - 31 March, 2022 : 203,923,3852)	45,646,9700	464,1552	211.87	897.92
HDFC MMF Regular Plan Growth (No. of units - 31 March, 2022 : 10,998,0979)	-	-	-	504.88
Nippon India Money Market Fund (No. of units - 31 March, 2022 : 18123,6531)	4,163,7700	3,512,6300	146.26	601.98
Aditya Birla Sun Life Floating Rate Fund - Growth (No. of units - 31 March, 2022 : 9071,586)	43,340,0000	292,9462	126.96	120.45
Axis Liquid Fund (No. of units - 31 March 2022 : Nil)	449,9700	2,484,1579	11.18	-
Total			553.71	3,016.53

7 Trade receivables

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Receivables from Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.		
Total	191.92	207.44

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	-	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk [note 33]	191.92	207.44
Trade receivables - credit impaired [note 33]	-	-
Total	191.92	207.44

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	191.92	-	-	-	-	191.92
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)	191.92	-	-	-	-	191.92
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	191.92	-	-	-	-	191.92
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	90.46
Grand Total	191.92	-	-	-	-	282.38



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

As at 31 March 2022

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	207.44	-	-	-	-	207.44
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)	207.44	-	-	-	-	207.44
Not Due (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk/credit impaired (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	207.44	-	-	-	-	207.44
Add: Unbilled Revenue (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	102.92
Grand Total	207.44	-	-	-	-	310.36

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.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts		
Total	143.46	11.84

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 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months		
Total	25.26	25.00

10 Loans - Current

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loans and advances		
- To related parties (unsecured, considered good) refer note 27		
Total	472.29	-

11 Other financial assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	0.25	0.06
Interest accrued and not due on inter corporate deposit	50.84	-
Unbilled revenue	90.46	102.92
Total	141.55	103.98

12 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance income tax (net of provision Rs. Nil lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil Lakhs))		
Total	7.37	23.26

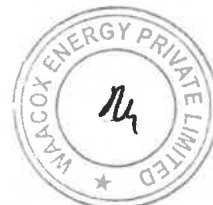
Reconciliation of effective tax rate

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

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/(Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	298.45	300.56
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	72.60	75.65
Income tax effect of:		
Income Tax on account of sale of mutual fund	23.30	-
Others	(6.22)	(4.07)
Total	17.08	(4.07)
Net tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	89.68	71.58
Effective tax rate	31.09%	23.81%

13 Other current assets

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities		
Prepaid expenses	0.07	0.03
Other advances	15.48	21.77
Total	15.55	21.80



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

14 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital		
950 Lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 950 Lakhs)	9,500.00	9,500.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up equity capital	9,500.00	9,500.00
342.60 Lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2022: 625.10 Lakhs)	3,426.00	6,251.00
	3,426.00	6,251.00

(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	625.10	625.10	6,251.00	6,251.00
Issue of shares during the year/ period	-	-	-	-
Reduction of shares during the year (note 36)	282.50	-	2,825.00	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	342.60	625.10	3,426.00	6,251.00

(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.

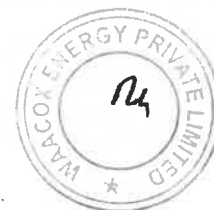
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited is the holding company with 100% shareholding. Grasim Industries Limited is the ultimate holding company through its 100% share holding in Aditya Birla Renewables Limited.

(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	342.60	100%	625.10	100.00%
Total	342.60	100%	625.10	100%

(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	342.60	100%	625.10	100.00%
Total	342.60	100%	625.10	100%



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

15 Other equity

Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance		
Profit for the year	497.51	268.53
Less: Capital reduction on equity shares (note 36)	198.77	228.98
Closing balance	(861.64)	-
Total	(165.34)	497.51

16 Borrowings

Particulars	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
-from Banks	5,565.11	4,328.08
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	5,565.11	4,328.08
Total non current borrowings	246.12	191.69
Current		
Unsecured		
Current maturity of long term debt	246.12	191.69
Total current borrowings	246.12	191.69

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				
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	5,602.16	5,565.11	8.40% - 9.05%	The loan is repayable in 53 quarterly instalments starting from 30 June 2022 last installment falling due in September 2035.

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Gross amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Carrying value (Rs.in Lakhs)	Effective interest rate (%)	Repayment terms
Secured				
Rupee term loan				
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	4,356.58	4,328.08	9.65% - 8.40%	The loan is repayable in 53 quarterly instalments starting from 30 June 2022.

Security

The above borrowing arrangements are secured as follows:

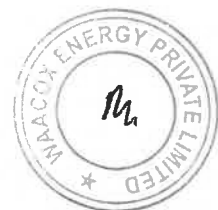
- 1) First and exclusive charge over all freehold land and/or leasehold rights on all immovable properties/ assets, project documents.
- 2) First and exclusive charge by the way of hypothecation of all present and future movable assets and the project present and future including but not limited to plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture and fixtures and vehicle etc.
- 3) First and exclusive charge on the current assets including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission revenue of whatsoever nature and whenever arising present and future.
- 4) First and pari passu charge on intangible assets but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capital both present and future.
- 5) First pari passu charge on all bank account including but not limited to trust & retention account and debt service account excluding the account where the surplus from proceeds is held.

Loan covenants

Bank loan contains certain debt covenants relating to limitations on indebtedness, 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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

17 Trade payables

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (including related party dues {note 27})	3.58	-
Total	4.70	1.16
	8.28	1.16

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods 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	3.58	-	-	-	3.58
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.54	1.16	-	-	4.70
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.11	1.16	-	-	8.28

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods 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	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.16	-	-	-	1.16
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.16	-	-	-	1.16

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.

18 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Liability for capital expenditure (including retention money)		
Payable to Related Party (refer {note 27})	192.46	192.46
-Deputation charges		
-Rent expense	14.50	1.41
Provision for expenses	3.73	4.36
Other payables	16.16	13.81
Total	228.34	212.46

19 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory liabilities		
Tax Deducted at Source	5.41	4.55
Goods and Service Tax payable	0.37	-
Total	5.78	4.55



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Solar power generation		
Ralegaon (2.201 MWp)	84.34	85.03
Yavatmal (2.231 MWp)	69.08	71.45
Gavhankund (20.00 MWp)	867.41	862.91
Total	1,020.83	1,019.39

The Company has principally one customer Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd. for all its solar power projects. The Company has entered into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the customer for supply of solar power energy.

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.

Contract balances	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract assets		
Contract liabilities	-	-
Receivables	-	-
Trade receivables (note 7)	191.92	207.44
Unbilled revenue (note 11)	90.46	102.92
	282.38	310.36

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 to disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

21 Other income

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income on fixed deposits	1.23	0.78
Interest income from inter corporate deposit	60.43	0.18
Interest income on income tax refund	1.74	1.29
Reimbursement of expenses	-	12.50
Profit on redemption of mutual fund	70.97	23.97
Gain on fair value of mutual fund	26.00	90.41
Total	160.37	129.13

22 Direct expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Operation and maintenance expenses		
Electricity expenses	81.32	74.19
Total	99.42	90.00



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

23 Finance costs

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on borrowings		
Bank charges	396.47	390.88
Total	0.59	1.19
	397.06	392.07

24 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on property, plants and equipment		
Total	286.75	284.98
	286.75	284.98

25 Other expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Insurance expenses		
Rates and taxes	11.03	11.35
Legal and professional fees	0.96	1.06
Director sitting fees	35.64	20.20
Deputation charges	4.72	6.25
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	14.51	18.40
Rent expenses	12.50	7.58
Managerial remuneration *	13.11	4.36
Repairs and maintenance expenses for plant and machinery	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous expenses	10.06	7.61
Total	6.99	4.10
	109.52	80.91

*Represents Re. 1 paid to each Key Managerial Person

Note (a):

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Payment to statutory auditors		
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	11.62	7.58
Tax audit fees	0.88	-
Total	12.50	7.58



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

26 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	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs)	198.77	228.98
Weighted average number of Equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	570.15	625.10
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	0.35	0.37

27 Related party transactions

Name of related parties and description of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during year/ period ended 31 March 2023

(A) Related parties where control exists

1. Holding Company

Sangam Renewables Limited (51% from 28 June 2018 upto 04 July 2021)
Aditya Birla Renewables Limited (ABReL) (100% w.e.f. 05 July 2021)

2. Ultimate Holding Company

Waaree Energies Limited (through its 52.26% holding in Sangam Renewables Limited, w.e.f 08 April 2019 upto 04 July 2021)
Grasim Industries Limited (through its 100% holding in ABReL w.e.f 05 July 2021)

(B) Other related parties with whom transactions are entered

1. Fellow Subsidiary

Aditya Birla Finance Limited

(C) Other related party in which directors of Ultimate Holding Company are interested

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited

(D) Key Managerial personnel

Subhash Chandra Bhargava - Independent Director
V. Chandrasekaran - Independent Director
Pawan kumar jain- Director
Nikhil Sanghani - CFO

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	Project management fees Grasim Industries Limited	-	10.50
2	Inter corporate loan given Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	2,822.29	-
3	Repayment against inter corporate loan given Aditya Birla Renewables Limited - Principal - Interest (Net of TDS)	2,350.00 3.81	- -
4	Interest accrued on inter corporate loans charged to statement of profit and loss Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	60.43	-
5	Rupee term loan taken Aditya Birla Finance Limited	1,503.42	-
6	Interest on rupee term loan taken Aditya Birla Finance Limited Charge to profit and loss account	396.47	390.88
7	Repayment of rupee term loan taken Aditya Birla Finance Limited - Principal - Interest (Net of TDS)	268.77 394.09	- 388.78
8	Purchase under supply and service contracts Waaree Energies Limited	-	142.24
9	Supervision and monitoring of O & M services Grasim Industries Limited	3.86	3.31
10	Reimbursement of Expenses Grasim Industries Limited	-	0.10



11	Deputation charges Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	14.51	18.40
12	Reimbursement of Expenses Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	3.11	3.96
13	Directors sitting fees (exclusive of GST) Nilesh Gandhi Subhash Chandra Bhargava V. Chandrasekaran	- 2.36 2.36	0.59 2.83 2.83
14	Managerial remuneration * Nikhil Sanghani Amitabh Verma Jitesh Kumar Venkatraman Ramakrishnan	0.00 - 0.00 0.00	0.00 - - -
15	Reimbursement of rental expenses Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	13.11	4.36

*Represents Re. 1 paid to each Key Managerial Person

Details of closing balances of related parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	<u>Closing balance</u>		
1	Share capital including securities premium Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	3,426.00	6,251.00
2	Rupee term loan taken Aditya Birla Finance Limited (including effective interest rate)	5,565.11	4,328.08
3	Inter corporate loan given Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	472.29	-
4	Interest Accrued on Inter corporate loan given (Net of TDS) Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	50.58	-
5	Supervision and monitoring of O & M services Grasim Industries Limited	4.70	1.16
6	Deputation charges Aditya Birla Renewables Limited	14.50	1.41
7	Reimbursement of Expenses Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	3.73	4.36

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 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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

28 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.

29 Details of micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	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	3.58	-
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.

30 There are no Capital Commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022 - Rs. Nil)

31 There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022 - Rs. Nil).

32 Financial instruments - fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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)				
Investments (note 6)	191.92	207.44	191.92	207.44
Other financial assets (note 4) (note 11)	553.71	3,016.53	553.71	3,016.53
Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	149.18	110.61	149.18	110.61
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	143.46	11.84	143.46	11.84
Loans (note 10)	25.26	25.00	25.26	25.00
Total	472.29	-	472.29	-
	1,063.53	3,371.42	1,063.53	3,371.42
Financial liabilities				
Measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (note 16)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (note 17)	5,565.11	4,328.08	5,565.11	4,328.08
Other financial liabilities (note 18)	8.28	1.16	8.28	1.16
Total	228.34	212.46	228.34	212.46
	5,801.73	4,541.70	5,801.73	4,541.70

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

33 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. 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

Effect on profit before tax	Rate impact	Loan outstanding	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount
31 March 2023	1%	5,602.16	56.02
31 March 2022	1%	4,356.58	43.57

(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. 191.92 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 207.44 Lakhs)

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.

(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.

As at 31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	(Rs. in Lakhs) Total
Borrowings*	246.12	423.71	485.04	4,447.28	5,602.16
Trade payables	8.28	-	-	-	8.28
Other financial liabilities	228.34	-	-	-	228.34
Total	482.74	423.71	485.04	4,447.28	5,838.77
As at 31 March 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	(Rs. in Lakhs) Total
Borrowings*	191.69	339.81	352.88	3,472.20	4,356.58
Trade payables	1.16	-	-	-	1.16
Other financial liabilities	212.46	-	-	-	212.46
Total	405.31	339.81	352.88	3,472.20	4,570.20

*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.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings	5,565.11	4,328.08
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(143.46)	(11.84)
Net debt	5,421.65	4,316.24
Equity	3,260.66	6,748.51
Gearing Ratio	1.66	0.64

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.



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

34 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	3.18	8.26	(61.56%)	Reason for significant decrease in ratio is due to reduction in the current value of investments.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	1.71	0.69	146.50%	Reason for increase in ratio is due to decrease in the balance of share capital due to capital reduction.
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	1.45	2.44	-40.53%	Ratio is lower in current year due to repayment of borrowings during the current year.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity Average	Times	0.04	0.04	8.43%	
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Trade Receivables (Average)	Times	5.11	7.34	-30.37%	Ratio is lower due to increase in opening balance of receivables as compared to previous year
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Direct expenses	Trade Payables (Average)	Times	21.06	63.71	-66.94%	Ratio is lower due to increase in outstanding balance of trade payables.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	Times	0.96	0.34	180.42%	Ratio is high due to decrease in value of current assets during the year
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	%	19.47%	22.46%	(13.31%)	
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	7.51%	6.14%	22.40%	
Return on Investment	Investment Income	Average Investment	%	5.46%	3.82%	42.90%	Ratio has been increased significantly due to reduction in the carrying value of investment.

*Reason in case variation is more than 25%

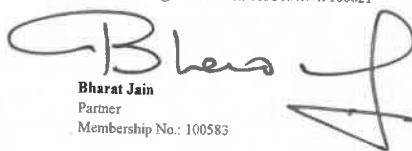
35 Other statutory information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 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)
- The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- The company does not have any Intangible Assets, thus, disclosures relating to revaluation of Intangible Assets is not applicable.
- 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.
- 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:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 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:
 - 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

36 The Company had filed a petition with the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (NCLT) on 20 April 2021 under Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2013 for reduction of its equity share capital from RS. 62,51,00,000/- consisting of 6,25,10,000 equity shares of RS. 10/- each to RS. 34,26,00,000/- consisting of 3,42,60,000 equity shares of RS. 10/- each by cancelling and extinguishing, in aggregate, 45.19% of the total paid up capital on proportionate basis. Subsequently, NCLT vide its order dated 03 September 2021 has directed the Company to intimate ROC, RD and creditors of the Company seeking their representations within 03 months from receipt of such notices. The Company has complied with the aforesaid directions on 17 September 2021. NCLT Mumbai has passed an Order dated 10 November 2022, approving the reduction of share capital of the Company from Rs. 62,51,00,000/- consisting of 6,25,10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each to Rs. 34,26,00,000/- consisting of 3,42,60,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each. The aforesaid order has been duly filed with Registrar of Companies (ROC) which has been approved on 02 January 2023.

The Company has given requisite accounting treatment of said capital reduction in books of accounts as per applicable accounting standard and relevant provisions of the Companies 2013.

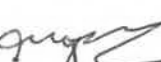
For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105146W/W100621

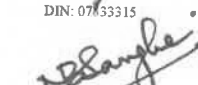

Bharat Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 100583

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 May 2023

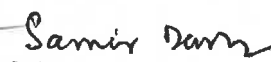


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Waco Energy Private Limited


Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 07833315


Nikhil Sanghani
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023


Samir Dash
Director
DIN: 09538791


N. Tilekar
Neetu Tilekar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A28623





Gracim 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

gracim.secretarial@adityabirla.com | www.gracim.com