INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
Gamma Green Power Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Gamma Green Power Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, 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 financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

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 (''the Act'') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its 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 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 ('the 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 standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matters:

We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the standalone financial statements:

i. Entire global market experienced significant disruption in operations resulting from uncertainty caused by the Coronavirus (COVID 19) pandemic. As the company is into generation and supply of power (which is an essential service) and considering the nature of agreements entered with customers, the management believes that the impact on business is not significant as on March 31, 2021. Nevertheless, the uncertainty prevailing in the external environment might have an impact on the future operations of the company. The Company is also closely monitoring the developments and is taking necessary steps to minimize the impact of this unprecedented situation.

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 standalone financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

Sr. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditors Response
1	Audit of testing of Impairment in the Property, Plant and Equipment has been identified as a Key Audit Matter considering the materiality involved	The audit procedures that were performed were as under: • We reviewed the adequacy of the internal controls and procedures adopted by the company for testing of impairment provisions of Property, Plant and Equipment. • Where the situation so warranted, we reviewed the adequacy of the impairment provisions estimated by the company for its Property, Plant and Equipment based on the operating/ cash profits and the net present value of cash flows on the basis of the projected financial statements approved by the management and the Audit Committee of the company. • We have reviewed the reasonableness of the projected revenues, expenses, remaining useful life of the Windmills and the net present value of the cash flows (NPV) of the company and the discount rate involved. We have also compared the NPV with the carrying amounts of the assets in order to ascertain the adequacy of the provisions. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management of the company, we have also considered the long gestation and the pay-back period involved in the Wind Power Projects, while estimating the amount and the timing of the provisions for Property Plant & Equipment. Our Procedures did not reveal any material concerns on the provision for impairment and credit losses as considered in the financial statements

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report including Annexures to Director's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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 financial position, financial performance including total 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 read with the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended including the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019. 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 misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

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

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

- 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A," a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

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 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.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 (16) of the Act.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

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

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

For Raghu and Gopal.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003335S

A Gopal
Partner
Membership No.: 009035
UDIN: 21009035AAAAEQ4081
Chennai, May 18, 2021

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.)

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

(b) The company has carried out physical verification of all its windmills during the year wherein no discrepancies were observed. Physical verification of other assets has been carried out in accordance with the programme of verification where certain assets have been covered. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on verification of the other assets. In our opinion, the programme of physical verification is reasonable considering the size of the company and nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of audit procedures conducted by us, involving examination of records, we report that the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

ii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. Based on the audit procedures conducted by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the provisions of section 185 of the Act have been complied with by the Company and the provisions of section 186 of the Act are not applicable to the Company being company providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI of the Act.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public as per the provisions of the Act.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for electricity generation for the company. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues;

a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Goods and Services Tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities except certain delays in case of income tax deducted at source. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, , Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) There are no dues of Income tax, Goods and Services Tax, Custom duty, as on 31st March, 2021 which were not deposited on account of disputes except as mentioned below:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
		Nil		

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to any banks and financial institutions existing as at 31 March 2021 except as under

Banks/Financial Institution	Principal Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Interest Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period of Default
Term loan from Bank	Nil	Nil	
Term loan from Financial Institution	Nil	Nil	

The company has not availed any loans/borrowings from government and has not issued any debentures.

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the monies raised by the Company by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which those were raised. The Company has not raised any monies by way of initial public offer/ further public offer during the year

x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given to us we report that the managerial remuneration has been paid/provided in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under Clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

xiii. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given to us, we report that the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details as required by the applicable accounting standards have been disclosed in the standalone financial Statements.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit. Accordingly, Clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv. Based upon the audit procedures performed and as per the information and explanations given to us, we report that the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions of the nature as described in section 192 (1) of the Act.

xvi. Based upon the audit procedures performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Raghu and Gopal.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003335S

A Gopal
Partner
Membership No.: 009035
UDIN: UDIN: 21009035AAAAEQ4081
Chennai, May 19, 2021

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(**Referred to in paragraph (f) under the heading 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' of our report on even date on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") to the members of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021)**

To The Members of
Gamma Green Power Private Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Gamma Green Power Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 to these standalone financial statements.

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.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Raghu and Gopal.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 003335S

A Gopal
Partner
Membership No.: 009035
UDIN: UDIN: 21009035AAAAEQ4081
Chennai, May 19, 2021

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-2021	As at 31-Mar-2020
	ASSETS			
1	**Non -current Assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	8,633	9,847
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Other Financial Assets	6	3	3
	(c) Non Current Tax Assets	7	6	6
	Total non-current assets		**8,642**	**9,856**
2	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Inventories	8	40	41
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	9	100	-
	(ii) Trade Receivables	10	761	765
	(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	23	9
	(iv) Other Financial Asset	12	107	109
	(c) Other Current Assets	13	14	21
	Total current assets		**1,045**	**945**
	Assets held for sale	14	312	-
	Total assets		**9,999**	**10,801**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	15	2,792	2,792
	(b) Other Equity	16	(14,934)	**(14,635)**
	Total equity		**(12,142)**	**(11,843)**
2	**Liabilities**			
	(I) Non-current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	20,401	21,188
	(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	18	626	-
	(b) Provisions	19	6	9
	(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	-	-
	Total non-current liabilities		**21,033**	**21,197**
	(II) Current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Trade Payables	21		
	>Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	>Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		214	440
	(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	342	923
	(b) Provisions	23	2	1
	(c) Other Current Liabilities	24	50	83
	Total current liabilities		**608**	**1,447**
	Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	25	500	-
	Total liabilities		**22,141**	**22,644**
	Total equity and liabilities		**9,999**	**10,801**

For Raghu & Gopal
Chartered Accountants
Frn no.003335S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A Gopal
Partner
M.No : F 9035

K.U. Sivadas
Director
DIN:00498594

J. Kotteswari
Director
DIN:02155868

R.R. Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

M. Kirithika
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

Place: Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March,2021	Year ended 31 March,2020
1	Revenue from operations	26	2,091	2,355
2	Other income	27	33	121
3	**Total revenue (1+2)**		**2,124**	**2,476**
	Expenses			
	(a) Cost of Maintenance	28	612	743
	(b) Employee benefits expense	29	50	52
	(c) Finance costs	30	932	447
	(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	723	723
	(e) Other expenses	31	107	91
4	**Total expenses**		**2,424**	**2,056**
5	**Pofit/(Loss) before tax (3 - 4)**		(300)	420
6	**Tax expense:**			
	(a) Current tax expense		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
7	**Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year (5-6)**		**(300)**	**420**
8	**a) Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i)Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
	-Remeasurement of defined benefit Obligation		1	2
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(b) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profir or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit of loss		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (a+b)		1	2
9	**Total Comprehensive Income /(Loss) for the year (7 + 8)**		**(299)**	**422**
10	**Earnings per share of Rs. 10/- each (In Rupees)**	38		
	(a) Basic		(1.08)	1.51
	(b) Diluted		(1.08)	1.51

For Raghu & Gopal
Chartered Accountants
Frn no.003335S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A Gopal
Partner
M.No : F 9035

K.U. Sivadas
Director
DIN:00498594

J. Kotteswari
Director
DIN:02155868

R.R. Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

M. Kirithika
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

Place: Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Standalone Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March,2021	Year ended 31 March,2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(300)	420
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	723	723
(Profit)/Loss on sale of PPE	22	-
Provision towards doubtful receivables	6	4
Liabilities written back	(28)	-
Finance costs	932	447
Interest income	-	(121)
Gain on sale on short-term investments	3	-
Operating Profit/(loss) before working capital/other changes	**1,358**	**1,473**
Changes in working capital/others:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Current		
Inventories	1	3
Trade receivables	4	123
Other Financial Assets	(2)	72
Other Current Assets	5	127
Non Current		
Other Financial Assets	-	(2)
Other Non-Current Assets	-	16
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Current		
Trade payables	(200)	83
Other financial liabilities	-	(2)
Provisions	1	(1)
Other Current Liabilities	467	32
Non Current		
Other financial liabilities	-	(5,157)
Provisions	(1)	6
Cash Generated from(used in) operations	**1,633**	**(3,227)**
Net income tax (paid)	-	9
Net cash flow generated/(utilized) from operating activities (A)	**1,633**	**(3,218)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on Property, plant and equipment, including capital work in progress and interest capitalised	-	(1)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant and equipment /refund received of capital advances made	157	-
Proceeds from settlement of loan/Advances with related parties	-	4,402
(Investments) / proceeds from sale of investments (Net)	(100)	-
Gain on sale on Short-term Investment	(3)	-
Interest received		
- Subsidiaries	-	507
- Bank deposits	-	3
Net cash flow generated/(utilized) from investing activities (B)	**54**	**4,911**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Interest Accrued on borrowings		
Repayment of long-term borrowings (Net)	(774)	(1,279)
Proceeds of long term borrowings	-	-
Net Proceeds of borrowings from related parties	(652)	-
(Repayment) / Proceeds of other short-term borrowings	-	-
-Interest Paid	(247)	(436)
Net cash flow generated/(utilized) from financing activities (C)	**(1,673)**	**(1,715)**
Net decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**14**	**(22)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9	31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**23**	**9**
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	23	9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Ref Note 11)	**23**	**9**

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Standalone Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are given below

Sr.No	Particulars	As on 01-04-2020	Net Cash Changes	Non-Cash Changes		As at 31-03-2021
			Decrease/(Increase)	Changes in Fair Values/Accruals	Other	
1	Non-Current Borrowings (inluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt)	22,031	(1,426)	(2)	140	20,743
2	Interest accrued	81	(247)	932	(140)	626
	Total	**22,112**	**(1,673)**	**930**	**-**	**21,369**

Sr.No	Particulars	As on 01-04-2019	Net Cash Changes	Non-Cash Changes		As at 31-03-2020
			Decrease/(Increase)	Changes in Fair Values/Accruals	Other	
1	Non-Current Borrowings (inluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt)	28,467	(1,279)	-	(5,157)	22,031
2	Interest accrued	70	(436)	447	-	81
	Total	**28,537**	**(1,715)**	**447**	**(5,157)**	**22,112**

Note:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) -7, 'Statement of Cash Flow' as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
2. Direct Tax paid is treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investment and financing activities.
3. All figures in brackets indicate outflow.

In terms of our report attached
For Raghu & Gopal
Chartered Accountants
Frn no.003335S

A Gopal
Partner
M.No : F 9035

Place: Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.U.Sivadas
Director
DIN:00498594

J.Kotteswari
Director
DIN:02155868

R.R.Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

M. Kirithika
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Standalone Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance at 01 april, 2019	**2,792**
Change in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**2,792**
Change in equity share capital during theyear	-
Balance at 31 March, 2021	**2,792**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Other comprehensive income- Remeasurement of defined benefits	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 01 April ,2019	79	1,373	(16,510)	1	(15,057)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	-	420	-	420
FV adjustment on early repayment of Loan	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year,net of income tax	-	-	-	2	2
Total Comprehensive (loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**420**	**2**	**422**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**79**	**1,373**	**(16,090)**	**3**	**(14,635)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	-	(300)	-	(300)
Other Comprehensive loss for the year,net of income tax	-	-	-	1	1
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**(300)**	**1**	**(299)**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**79**	**1,373**	**(16,390)**	**4**	**(14,934)**

In terms of our report attached
For Raghu & Gopal
Chartered Accountants
Frn no.003335S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A Gopal
Partner
M.No : F 9035

K.U.Sivadas
Director
DIN:00498594

J.Kotteswari
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DIN:02155868

R.R.Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

M. Kirithika
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

Place : Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

1. General Information

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power using renewable energy sources i.e., wind energy and distribution of power to the customers. The company incorporated in India having its registered office at Fourth floor, Bascon Futura SV IT Park, No.10/1, 10/2, Venkatanarayana Road, T.Nagar, Chennai – 600017, which is the principle place of business. The Company is a subsidiary of Orient Green Power Company Limited (OGPL).

2. Recent Accounting pronouncements

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

a. Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head ‘financial liabilities’, duly distinguished as current or non-current.
b. Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
c. Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
d. Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
e. If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
f. Specific disclosure under ‘additional regulatory requirement’ such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of Profit and Loss:

Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head ‘additional information’ in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

Applicability of new and revised Ind AS

All the Indian Accounting Standards issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the financial statements are authorized have been considered in preparing these financial statements. There are no new standards or amendments notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs which would have been applicable from April 01, 2021.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

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. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

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

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

(iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

3.3 Inventories

Stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Allowance is made to the carrying amount of inventory based on Management's assessment/technical evaluation and past experience of the Company taking into account its age, usability, obsolescence, expected realisable value etc.

3.4 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby 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 are segregated into operating, investing and financing activities based on the extent of information available.

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any as they are considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.5 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

3.5.1 Current tax

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

3.5.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

3.5.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.5.4 Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax(‘MAT”) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year, in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the provisions contained in the Guidance Note issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipments are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises the purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable) and includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and other incidental expenses incurred up to that date. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Property, plant and equipments acquired and put to use for project purpose are capitalised and depreciation thereon is included in the project cost till the project is ready for its intended use.

Any part or components of property, plant and equipments which are separately identifiable and expected to have a useful life which is different from that of the main assets are capitalised separately, based on the technical assessment of the management.

Projects under which assets are not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Property, plant and equipments retired from active use and held for sale are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and are disclosed separately.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

3.7 Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Individual assets costing less than Rs.5,000 each are depreciated in the year of purchase considering the type and usage pattern of these assets.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the primary lease period.

Depreciation is accelerated on property, plant and equipments, based on their condition, usability, etc. as per the technical estimates of the Management, where necessary.

3.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis.

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

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life on straight line method.

3.9 Leases

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.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right of- use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right of- use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company chose to present Right of use assets along with the property plant and equipment, as if they were owned.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Company as a lessee

Operating leases

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

3.10 Revenue recognition

Effective April 01, 2018, the Company adopted IND AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Application of this standard does not have any impact on the revenue recognition and measurement.

Revenue from Operations- Sale of Power

The Company derives revenue primarily from Sale of power.

Revenue from the sale of power is recognised on the basis of the number of units of power exported, in accordance with joint meter readings undertaken on a monthly basis by representatives of the State Electricity Board and the Company, at rates agreed upon with customers and when there is no uncertainty in realising the same. Transmission, System Operating and Wheeling/Other Charges payable to State Electricity Boards on sale of power is reduced from Revenue.

Revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue and are classified as contract assets.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive.

Other Operating Revenues

a. Revenue from Operations

Revenue from Windmill Operations and Maintenance (O&M) contracts are recognized, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration and is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

b. Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Income

Income arising from REC is initially recognised in respect of the number of units of power exported at the minimum expected realisable value, determined based on the rates specified under the relevant regulations duly considering the entitlements as per the policy, industry specific developments, Management assessment etc and when there is no uncertainty in realising the same. The difference between the amount recognised initially and the amount realised on sale of such REC's at the Power Exchange are accounted for as and when such sale happens.

The issuance fee incurred for registering the RECs are reduced from the REC income.

c. Other Revenues

Income in the form of Generation Based Incentives are accounted for in the year of generation for eligible Units when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.
Income from services is recognized upon rendering services, in accordance with the terms of contract.
The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

Other Income

Dividend from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be measured reliably.

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

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

3.11 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company, as detailed below:

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution to State Governed provident fund scheme, Employee State Insurance scheme and Employee pension scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and expenses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are recognised based on actuarial valuation as on the balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The Company accrues for liability towards Gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Re-measurements comprising of Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the statement of Other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not deferred.” Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Short Term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits at the Balance Sheet date, including short term compensated absences, are recognized as an expense as per the Company's scheme based on expected obligations on an undiscounted basis.

Other Long term employee benefits

The Company accounts for its liability towards long term compensated absences based on the actuarial valuation done as at the Balance Sheet date by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

All gains/losses due to actuarial valuations are immediately recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

3.12 Government grants

Government grants, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets and non-monetary grants are recognised and disclosed as 'deferred income' as non-current liability in the Balance Sheet and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

3.13 Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for:

(i) exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

3.14 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs specifically identified to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets is capitalized as part of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

3.15 Financial instruments

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

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

3.15.1 Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts 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.

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.

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

i) Fair value hedges:

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as finance costs. 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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised.

3.15.2 Financial assets

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

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.

Classification of financial assets

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

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Changes in the carrying amount of FVTOCI monetary financial assets relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Amortised cost and Effective interest method

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

• It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or

• On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

• It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition. For financial instruments whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised.

In accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables wherein impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date, is recognized right from its initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. 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 assets 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 a collateralised borrowing of the proceeds received.

3.15.3 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into 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 are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest-bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

a. the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and

b. the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to off-set the recognised amounts either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

3.16 Loans and advances to subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries

Interest free loans/loans (extended at interest rates less than the Company's borrowing rate) provided to subsidiaries are recognized at fair value on the date of disbursement and the difference on fair valuation is recognized as deemed investment in such subsidiary. Such deemed investment is added to the carrying amount of investments if any in such subsidiaries/ fellow subsidiaries. Loans are accounted at amortized cost method using effective interest rate. If there is an early repayment of loan, the proportionate amount of the deemed investment recognized earlier shall be adjusted.

3.17 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.18 Impairment of Non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. The Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying value amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

3.19 Provisions , Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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

3.20 Operating Segment

Operating segments reflect the Company's management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM considers the business from both business and product perspective based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure.

Ind AS 108 operating segment requires Management to determine the reportable segments for the purpose of disclosure in financial statements based on the internal reporting reviewed by the CODM to assess performance and allocate resource. The standard also required Management to make judgments with respect to recognition of segments. Accordingly, the Company recognizes Windmill Operation and Maintenance services as its sole segment.

3.21 Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Notes forming part of these financial statements. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

3.22 Non-Current Assets held for sale

Non-current assets (including disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised from the date when they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations and;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4. Critical accounting assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

4.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipment is provided pro-rata for the periods of use on the straight line method(SLM) on the basis of useful life of the property, plant and equipment mandated by Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or the useful life determined by the company based on technical evaluation, whichever is lower, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, maintenance support, as per details given below:

Description	**Useful life**
Property, Plant and Equipment- Wind energy generators	22 – 27 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years

4.2 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

At each Balance Sheet date, consideration is given to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company’s assets. If any indication exists, estimation is made for the asset’s recoverable amount, which is the greater of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use. An impairment loss, if any, is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, if any, are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

4.3 Provision against investments / Loans and Advances to Subsidiaries and Fellow subsidiaries

The management taking into account the present operations of the Company, proposed restructuring, future business prospects etc. makes provision towards impairment on the carrying value of investments in the subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries and loans and advance given to them.

4.4 Application of interpretation for Service Concession Arrangements (SCA)

Management has assessed applicability of Appendix C of Indian Accounting Standards 115: Service Concession Arrangements for the power purchase agreement which the company has entered into. In assessing the applicability of SCA, the management has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, the attached risks and rewards of ownership, residual interest and the fact that secondary lease periods are not at nominal lease rentals etc. in concluding that the arrangements don’t meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

4.5 Employee Benefits - Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Management’s estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

4.6 **Events after the Reporting Period**

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorization for issue.

Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted, but disclosed if material.

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

5. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Tangible Assets					
	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment
Gross Carrying Amount						
As at April 1, 2019	2,635	44	14,636	1	5	17,321
Additions	-	-	-	-	1	1
Less:Impairment recognised	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	**2,635**	**44**	**14,636**	**1**	**6**	**17,322**
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	312	-	-	-	-	312
Disposals/transfers	179	-	-	-	-	179
Gross Carrying Amount as at 31 March, 2021	**2,144**	**44**	**14,636**	**1**	**6**	**16,831**
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization						
Balance at April 1, 2019	-	6	6,744	1	1	6,752
Depreciation/ Amortisation charge during the year	-	2	719	-	2	723
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**8**	**7,463**	**1**	**3**	**7,475**
Depreciation/ Amortisation charge during the year	-	2	719	-	2	723
Balance as at 31 March,2021	**-**	**10**	**8,182**	**1**	**5**	**8,198**
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2020	**2,635**	**36**	**7,173**	**-**	**3**	**9,847**
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2021	**2,144**	**34**	**6,454**	**-**	**1**	**8,633**

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021
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Note 6 : Other Financial Assets (Non Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Security Deposits	3	3
Total	**3**	**3**

Note 7 : Non-Current Tax Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Advance Income Tax (Net of Provisions)	6	6
Total	**6**	**6**

Note 8 : Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Stores & Spares	39	39
(b) Consumables	1	2
Total	**40**	**41**

8.1. The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year and included in consumption of stores and spares in Note 28 was Rs.118 lakhs (for the year ended 31 March, 2020: Rs.272 lakhs).

8.2. The Mode of valuation of Inventories has been stated in Note.3.3

Note 9 : Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Measured at Fair value through Profit and loss - Investment in Mutual funds		
UTI Money Market Fund - Direct Growth Plan	100	-
Total	**100**	**-**

Note 10 : Trade receivables (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	761	765
(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
(d) Trade Receivables - credit impaired	89	89
-Provision for Doubtful receivables	(89)	(89)
Total	**761**	**765**

Note:
10.1. The average credit period on sale is 30 days.
10.2. Ageing of receivables.
10.3. There are no debts due from the directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due from firms including Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), private companies, respectively, in which any director or other officer is a partner or a director or a member.

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
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Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
> Within the credit period	721	721
> 1-30 days past due	43	34
> 31-60 days past due	1	15
> 61-90 days past due	1	-
> More than 90 days past due	84	84
Total	**850**	**854**

10.4. Movement of Impairment for doubtful receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	(89)	(89)
Balance at end of the year	**(89)**	**(89)**

Note 11 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Cash on hand	-	-
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	23	9
Total	**23**	**9**

Note 12 : Other Financial Asset (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Security Deposits		
- Unsecured and considered good	40	40
(b) GBI Receivable	-	-
(c) Unbilled Revenue	9	-
(d) REC Receivable- considered good (Refer 12.1)	58	69
(e) REC Receivable- credit Impaired (Refer 12.1)	8	4
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(8)	(4)
Total	**107**	**109**

Note 12.1

Considering the stay granted by the Supreme Court of India on the order issued by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') on reduction of floor price, and based on the legal opinion obtained, the company is confident of favourable decision on the appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the APTEL (Appellate Tribunal for Electricity at New Delhi) order and realization of difference of Rs. 500 per REC aggregating to Rs. 63.50 lacs in respect of the receivables as on 31st March 2017.

The Central Energy Regulatory Commission (CERC) in its order dated June 17, 2020 determining forbearance and floor price for the Renewable Energy Certificates(RECs), revised the floor price and forbearance prices of Non Solar RECs as Nil and Rs.1,000/- respectively. The prices shall be effective from July 01, 2020 and shall remain in force till June 30, 2021. The Indian Wind Power Association moved the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) challenging the said order and the proceedings are underway. The group has the practice of accruing the revenue from RECs at its floor price (less expenses) and any differential amount on realization will be taken to the statement of profit and loss as and when the sale happens. Due to removal of floor price vide above notification, the group conservatively accrued the RECs at Rs 1/certificate and the differential would be recognized as revenue upon sales of REC. Accordingly, the erstwhile floor price of Rs.1,000/REC if considered, the revenue for the year is lower by Rs.48 lakhs respectively.

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
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Note 13 : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Prepaid Expenses	13	11
(b) Advances		
- Advance for Expenses	-	9
(c) Others	1	1
Total	**14**	**21**

Note 14 : Assets Held for Sale

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Assets classified as held for sale		
-Land	312	-
Total	**312**	**-**

Note : 14.1 During the year the Board of directors of the company approved the sale of 93.85 acres of land.Accordingly the said lands are classified as assets held for sale. (also refer note.25)

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)
Note 15 : Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020	
	Number of Shares	Amount Rs in Lakhs	Number of Shares	Amount Rs in Lakhs
(a) Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	4,00,00,000	4,000	4,00,00,000	4,000
(b) Issued Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	2,79,22,761	2,792	2,79,22,761	2,792
(c) Subscribed and fully paid up Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	2,79,22,761	2,792	2,79,22,761	2,792
Total	**2,79,22,761**	**2,792**	**2,79,22,761**	**2,792**

Notes:
(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh issue	Closing Balance
Equity shares with voting rights			
Year ended 31 March, 2021			
- Number of shares	2,79,22,761	-	2,79,22,761
- Amount (Rs .in Lakhs)	2,792	-	2,792
Year ended 31 March, 2020			
- Number of shares	2,79,22,761	-	2,79,22,761
- Amount (Rs .in Lakhs)	2,792	-	2,792

ii) Terms and Rights attached to equity shares

i. The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

ii. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to shareholding.

(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights
	Number of Shares
As at 31 March, 2021	
Orient Green Power Company Limited	2,02,45,053
As at 31 March, 2020	
Orient Green Power Company Limited	2,02,45,053

(iv) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
Orient Green Power Company Ltd, Holding Co	2,02,45,053	72.50%	2,02,45,053	72.50%
Delphi-TVS Technologies Limited(Formerly Delphi-TVS Diesel Systems Limited)	19,92,473	7.14%	19,92,473	7.14%

(v) Aggregate number and class of shares-allotted as fully paid up Bonus shares (or) issued for consideration otherthan cash (or) shares bought back for the period of 5 years immediately preceding the Balance sheet date - Nil

(vi) Shares reserved for issue under options and options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment,including the terms and amounts -Nil

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Note 16 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Reserves and Surplus		
(a) Capital Reserve	79	79
(b) Securities premium account	1,373	1,373
(c) Retained earnings	(16,390)	(16,090)
Other Comprehensive Income		
(d) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	4	3
Total	**(14,934)**	**(14,635)**

16.1 Movement in the Reserves for the year has been presented under

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	79	79
Add : Fair value adjustment on repayment of loan	-	-
Less : Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	79	79
(b) Securities premium account		
Opening balance	1,373	1,373
Add : Premium on securities issued during the year	-	-
Less : Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	1,373	1,373
(c) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(16,090)	(16,510)
Add: Profit /(Loss) for the year	(300)	420
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-
Closing balance	(16,390)	(16,090)
(d) Other Comprehensive Income Defined benefit plans		
Opening balance	3	1
Add : Premium on securities issued during the year	1	2
Less : Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	4	3
Total	**(14,934)**	**(14,635)**

Note:

Capital Reserve : Capital reserve is recoganised on fair valuation of interest free loan,loan received at subsidized interest rate.

Securities Premium account: The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings: This comprise of the undistributed profit /(loss) after taxes.

Note 17 : Long-term borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Term loans		
From Banks - Secured	-	-
From Financial Institutions - Secured	1,245	1,381
(b) Loans taken from related parties		
From Holding Company - Unsecured	-	-
From Fellow Subsidiaries - Unsecured	13,823	14,224
From Related Parties - Unsecured	5,333	5,583
Total	**20,401**	**21,188**

(i) The company has been regular in the repayment of dues and interest corresponding to the above loan. The Loan accounts are classified as standard by the lenders.
(ii) For the current maturities of long-term borrowings, refer item (a) and (b) in Other financial liabilities (Current) in Note 22.

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Note 18 : Other Financial Liabilities (Non Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Interest payable to other Related parties	626	-
Total	626	-

Note 19 : Long-term provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Provision for employee benefits:		
(i) Provision for compensated absences	3	3
(ii) Provision for gratuity	3	6
Total	**6**	**9**

Note 20 : Deferred Tax Liability

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liability		
Deferred Tax Assets	1,859	2,154
Less:Deferred tax Liabilities (Refer 20.1)	(1,859)	(2,154)
Net deferred tax (liability) / asset	**-**	**-**

Note:
20.1. In accordance with the accounting policy adopted by the company, the Deferred tax asset mainly arising on unabsorbed business losses/ depreciation has not been recognised in these financial statements in the absence of reasonable certainty supported by appropriate evidence regarding availability of future taxable income against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Note 21 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	214	440
Total	**214**	**440**

Note:
21.1.As at 31 March, 2021 and 31 March, 2020 based on and to the extent of information available with the Company regarding the registration of suppliers as Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, there are no amounts outstanding in respect of these suppliers.

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
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Note 22 : Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt	342	842
(b) Interest accrued and due on Long term borrowings	-	81
Total	**342**	**923**

Note 23 : Provisions (short term)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Provision for employee benefits:		
(i) Provision for compensated absences	1	1
(ii) Provision for gratuity	1	-
Total	**2**	**1**

Note 24 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Statutory remittances	-	2
(b) Advance from Customers	14	45
(c) Others	36	36
Total	**50**	**83**

Note 25 : Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Advance Received for sale of Land (Ref .Note 14)	500	-
Total	**500**	**-**

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Note 17 (i):
Details of terms of repayment, interest rates and security provided in respect of the secured long-term borrowings:

Lender	**Terms of Repayment and Security**	**Total Amount Outstanding**		**Amount repayable within one year classified as Other current liabilities (Refer Note 22)**		**Amount disclosed as Long Term Borrowings (Refer Note 17)**	
		As at 31 March, 2021	**As at 31 March, 2020**	**As at 31 March, 2021**	**As at 31 March, 2020**	**As at 31 March, 2021**	**As at 31 March, 2020**
Term Loans							
ICICI Bank Ltd	Term loan from ICICI Bank Ltd was taken during the year 2010-2011. The loan is repayable in 28 quarterly instalments of Rs.2578.60 lacs from the date of 31.05.2011. The loan is secured by exclusive charge on 72 Wind electric generators funded and equitable mortgage on wind mill land owned at Tirunelveli & Tirupur District. Further the loan has been restructured on 1st Mar'2015 to the extent of Rs.3094.00 lacs which was secured by 52 wind electric generators and 241.435 acres of land situated atTirunelveli & Tirpur district and to be repaid in 16 equal quarterly instalments commencing from May'2016 till Feb'2020.Interest rate-14.95% As at 31.03.2019. Interest rate-14.5% as on 31-08-2020.Term loan closed during the year 2020-21.	-	164	-	164	-	-
Total - Term loans from Banks		**-**	**164**	**-**	**164**	**-**	**-**

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 17.(ii) Cont'd :

Details of terms of repayment, interest rates and security provided in respect of the secured long-term borrowings:

Lender	Terms of Repayment and Security	Total Amount Outstanding		Amount repayable within one year classified as Other current liabilities (Refer Note 22)		Amount disclosed as Long Term Borrowings (Refer Note 17)	
		As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Loan from other parties (Secured)							
Srei Infrastructure Ltd	Term loan from SREI Infrastructure Ltd was taken during the year 2017-2018 and carries interest Current year interest rate 15.75% (Previous year 14.75% to 15.75%) and ending february 2026.(Ref. Note: 17.2) The loan is repayable quarterly in the following proportion, 1st year - 11.50%, 2nd year-13.75%, 3rd year-11.85%, 4th year-13.90%, 5th year-11.70%, 6th year-13.65%, 7th year-11% and 8th year 12.65%. from 15.12.2017. The loan is secured by pledge of 72% Equity of Gamma Wind Farm P Limited, Pledge of 100% Equity of Bharath Wind Farm Limited, Subservient charges on entire fixed assets, rights, titles, approvals book debts, cash and bank balances, loans and advances & TRA and DSRA accounts of Projects.The loan is secured by Corporate Gurantee of Orient Green power company Ltd,Bharath wind farm Ltd and Clarion Wind Farm Pvt ltd.	1,587	1,845	342	464	1,245	1,381
Bajaj Finance Ltd(Gujarat)	Term loan from Bajaj Finance Ltd was taken during the year 2011-2012. The loan is repayable in 34 quarterly iinstalments varying from Rs.37.50 lacs to 42.50 lacs from 30.06.2012. The loan is secured by exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable assets including but not limited to plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories of the proposed project. Exclusive first charge by way of Equitable Mortgage of the project.The loan is secured by Corporate gurantee of Orint green power company Ltd.Interest rate-13.50% As at 31.03.2019. Interest rate-13% as at 30.09.2020.Term loan closed during the year 2020-21	-	132	-	132	-	-
Bajaj Finance Ltd(Tamilnadu)	Term loan from Bajaj Finance Ltd was taken during the year 2011-2012. The loan is repayable in 34 quarterly instalments varying from Rs.23.84 lacs to 35.96 lacs from 30.09.2012. The loan is secured by exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable assets including but not limited to plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories of the proposed project. Exclusive first charge by way of Equitable Mortgage of the project. The loan is secured by corporate gurantee of Orient green power company Ltd.Interest rate -13.50% As at 31.03.2019. Interest rate-13% as at 30.09.2020..Since term loan closed for the year 2020-21.Term loan closed during the year 2020-21.	-	83	-	83	-	-
Total Loan from other parties (Secured)		**1,587**	**2,060**	**342**	**679**	**1,245**	**1,381**

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Loan from Fellow subsidiaries

Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	Interest Nil (Pre.year 10.50%) Principal and Interest repayble on 31 March 2024 (Ref.Note.17.1)	6,116	6,251	-	-	6,116	6,251
Beta wind Farm Pvt Ltd	Interest @ 10.50 % (Pre.year 10.50%) Principal and Interest repayble on 31 March 2024 (Ref.Note.17.1)	7,707	7,973	-	-	7,707	7,973
Toal -Loan from fellow subsidiaries		**13,823**	**14,224**	**-**	**-**	**13,823**	**14,224**
(iv) Enterprises Exercising Significant Influence on the Company (EESI)							
SVL Ltd	Prinicipal and interest payable on 31 March 2024. Rate of interest Nil	5,333	5,583	-	-	5,333	5,583
Total - Loan from other parties (unsecured)		**5,333**	**5,583**	**-**	**-**	**5,333**	**5,583**
Total Borrowings		**20,743**	**22,031**	**342**	**843**	**20,401**	**21,188**

Note:
17.1. Considering the performance of the company,the Board requested group companies (namely SVL Limited, Clarion wind farm pvt ltd) to waive the interest on loans granted by them for a period of one year.Accordingly,the waiver has been granted to the company.
17.2 During the year, The Reserve Bank of India granted a moratorium for borrowings and interest payable during the period March 01, 2020 to August 31, 2020. The company availed the moratorium benefit on borrowings and SREI loan interest amounting to Rs.140 lakhs (For the period March-2020 to August-2020) is capitalised in loan amount.

(v)Details of Defaults repayment of long term borrowings:

Particulars	**Period of default**		**2020-21**	**Period of default**		**2019-20**
	From	**To**		**From**	**To**	
Term Loan from Banks						
Principal Outstanding	-	-	-	Feb-20	-	164
Interest Outstanding	-	-	-	Mar-20	-	5
Overdue Balance as on 31.03.2021			**-**			**169**
Term Loan from Financial Institutions						
Principal Outstanding	-	-	-	Dec-19	Mar-20	254
Interest Outstanding	-	-	-	Jan-20	Mar-20	77
Overdue Balance as on 31.03.2021			**-**			**331**

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 26 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Sale of power	2,091	2,250
(b) Other operating revenues (Ref.Note 12.1)	-	105
Total	**2,091**	**2,355**

26 (a) Disaggregation of revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions.

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from sale of Power		
- India	2,091	2,250
- Others	-	-
Other operating revenues		
- India	-	105
- Others	-	-
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**2,091**	**2,355**
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
- At a point in Time	2,091	2,355
- Over period of Time	-	-
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**2,091**	**2,355**

Other Operating Revenues comprises:	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
(i) Renewable Energy Certificates Income (Ref.Note.12.1)	-	105
Total	**-**	**105**

Note 27 : Other Income

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Interest income	3	121
(b) Other non-operating income	30	-
Total	**33**	**121**

Note 28 :Cost of Maintenance

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Windmill maintenance Contract	494	471
(b) Consumption of stores and spares	118	272
Total	**612**	**743**

Note: Cost of maintenance expense include the expense incurred for upkeep of windmills to ensure continuous generation and include such expenses incurred towards breakdown maintenance.

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 29 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Salaries and wages	44	43
(b) Contributions to provident fund	3	3
(c) Gratuity expense	1	1
(d) Staff welfare expenses	2	5
Total	**50**	**52**

Note 30 : Finance Costs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Interest expense on:		
(i) Term Loans	306	447
(ii) Group Companies	626	-
Total	**932**	**447**

Note 31 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Repairs and Maintenance	1	2
(b) Insurance	23	21
(c) Rates and taxes	6	3
(d) Communication	1	1
(e) Travelling and conveyance	2	2
(f) Printing and stationery	-	2
(g) Hire Charges	2	12
(h) Sitting Fees	1	1
(i) Business promotion	-	1
(j) Legal and professional	10	15
(k) Payments to auditors (Ref note below)	3	3
(l) Loss on fixed assets sold	22	-
(m) Watch and Ward	13	14
(n) Shared Service Cost	10	-
(o) Bad Debts	-	2
(p) Expected Credit Loss	6	4
(q) Miscellaneous expenses	7	8
Total	**107**	**91**

Note 31.1: Payments to the Auditors Comprises:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
As Statutory Auditors	3	3
Total	**3**	**3**

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 32 : Segment Reporting

The primary reporting of the Company has been made on the basis of Business Segments. The Company has a single business segment as defined in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on Segment Reporting, namely Generation of Power through Renewable Sources. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these financial statements relate to this primary business segment.

Note 33 : Information about major Customers

During the year 2 customers contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue.(Previous year - 1 customer)

Note 34 : Contingent liability and Commitments

Note	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(i)	Contingent liabilities (net of provisions)		
	- Corporate Guarantees provided for subsidiary to fellow	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Commitments	Nil	Nil

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

35. Financial Instruments

(I) Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to the stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of Debt and total equity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement. In order to maintain the capital structure in consistent with others in the industry , the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio.

Gearing Ratio :

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Debt (Refer Notes 17 and 22)	20,743	22,030
Less:Cash and Bank Balance (Refer Note 11)	(23)	(9)
Net Debt	**20,720**	**22,021**
Total Equity	(12,142)	(11,843)
Net Debt to equity ratio	**-170.65%**	**-185.94%**

(II) Categories of Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Measured at amortised cost		
- Interest Receivable	3	3
- Investments	100	-
- Trade receivables	761	765
- Cash and Bank balance	23	9
- Other financial assets	107	109

(b) Financial Liabilities :

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Measured at amortised cost		
- Borrowings	20,401	21,188
- Other (Non Current)	626	-
- Trade payables	214	440
- Other financial liabilities	342	923

(III) Details of financial assets pledged as collateral

Carrying amount of financial assets as at 31 March, 2021 and 31 March, 2020 that the company has provided as a collateral for obtaining borrowing and other facilities from the bankers are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Trade receivable	761	765

(IV) Financial risk management Framework

The Company manages financial risk relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by degree and magnitude of risk. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company seeks to minimises the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge the risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Audit Committee which provides written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk , credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non derivative financial instruments and the investment in excess of liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the management on a continuous basis.

The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for speculative purpose.

(V) Market risk

The Company's activities exposes it primarily to the financial risk of change in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company enters into a derivative instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk including forward foreign exchange contracts to the hedge the exchange rate risk arising on account of External Currency Borrowings.

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(VI) Liquidity risk management :

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and Interest Risk Tables :
The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The information included in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Particulars	Weighted average interest rate	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	TOTAL
	%	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
31 March, 2021							
Non-interest bearing							
-Non-interest bearing	NA	209	2	-	1	-	212
-From Holding Company	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
-From Related Parties	NA	-	-	-	6,116	-	6,116
-From Others	NA	-	-	-	5,333	-	5,333
Fixed Interest Rate Borrowings							
-From Banks & Financial Institutions	15.75%	38	305	1,245	-	-	1,588
-From Related Parties	10.50%	-	-	-	7,707	-	7,707
Total		**247**	**307**	**1,245**	**19,157**	**-**	**20,956**
31 March, 2020							
Non-interest bearing							
-Non-interest bearing	NA	409	21	11	-	-	441
-From Holding Company	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
-From Related Parties	NA	-	-	-	14,223	-	14,223
-From Others	NA	-	-	-	5,583	-	5,583
Fixed Interest Rate Borrowings							
-From Banks & Financial Institutions	15.29%	406	154	363	1,381	-	2,304
Total		**815**	**175**	**374**	**21,187**	**-**	**22,551**

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The information included in the table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Particulars	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	TOTAL
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
31 March 2021						
Non-interest bearing						-
Fixed interest rate instruments	886	2	1	105	-	994
Total	**886**	**2**	**1**	**105**	**-**	**994**
31 March 2020						
Non-interest bearing						-
Fixed interest rate instruments	772	16	-	98	-	886
Total	**772**	**16**	**-**	**98**	**-**	**886**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 36 : Employee benefits expense

(I) Defined Contribution Plan
Company's (employer's) contributions to Defined contribution plans, recognised as expenses in the Statement of profit and loss are:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Provident Fund	3	3
ESI	-	-
EDLI Fund	-	-

(II) Defined Benefit Plans:

These plans typically expose the Company to

Investment risk	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. When there is a deep market for such bonds; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for these plans, investments are made in government securities, debt instruments, Short term debt instruments, Equity instruments and Asset Backed, Trust Structured securities as per notification of Ministry of Finance.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Apart from gratuity, no other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.
In respect of the above plans, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 March 2021 by a member firm of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit & loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Amounts recognised in statement of Profit & Loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
Service Cost		
- Current Service Cost	1	1
Net interest expense	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss (A)	**1**	**1**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability :		
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	-	-
Actuarial loss arising from demographic assumption changes	-	-
Actuarial loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains) arising form experience adjustments	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income (B)	**-**	**-**
Total	**1**	**1**

(i) The current service cost and interest expense for the year are included in the "Employee Benefit Expenses" line item in the statement of profit & loss under contribution to provident and other funds.
(ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

(b) The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
I. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	4	6
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	(4)	(6)
Current portion of the above	-	-
Non current portion of the above	(4)	(6)

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(c) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Change in the obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	6	5
Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	-	-
- Current Service Cost	1	1
- Past Service Cost	-	-
- Interest Expense (Income)	-	-
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actuarial Gain (Loss) arising from:		
i. Demographic Assumptions	-	-
i. Financial Assumptions	(1)	-
ii. Experience Adjustments	(1)	(1)
iii. Acquisitions/Divestures/Transfer	(1)	1
Benefit payments	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**4**	**6**

(d) The following Table gives the Funded Status and the amount recongnised in the Balance Sheet for the Plan.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Information Required Under Ind AS 19		
1. Projected benefit Obligation	5	7
2.Accumulated Benefits Obligation	3	3
3.Five Year Payouts (Para 147 C)		
2022	-	
2023	-	
2024	-	
2025	-	
2026	-	
Next 5 Years Payouts (6-10 Yrs)	1	
Contribution to be made in the next period (Para 147(b)	10	
Vested benefit Obligation as on Para 137 (b) as on 31-Mar-2021	4	

(e) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation were as follows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Discount rate	7.06%	6.74%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.06%	7.00%
Withdrawal Rate	10.00%	9.80%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14(Ult)	IALM 2012-14(Ult)

Sensitivity Analysis	Discount rate		Salary Growth/ Increment rate		Attrition/ Withdrawal	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Difference due to increase in rate by 1%	(10)	(1)	(10)	1	1.00	-
Difference due to decrease in rate by 1%	11	1	(1)	(1)	-	-

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore , in presenting the above sensitivity analysis the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There is no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from the prior years.

Experience Adjustments	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Defined Benefit Obligation	4	6
Surplus/(Deficit)	(4)	(6)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(Gain)/Loss]	(1)	(1)

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 37 : Related Party Transactions

Details of Related Parties:

Description of Relationship	Names of Related Parties 2020-21	Names of Related Parties 2019-20
Holding Company	Orient Green Power Company Limited	Orient Green Power Company Limited
Entities Exercising Significant Influence (EESI)	SVL Limited Janati Biopower Private Limited	SVL Limited Janati Biopower Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Bharath Wind Farm Limited Beta Wind Farm Private Limited Amrit Environmental Technologies Private Limited Orient Green Power (Europe), BV Statt Orient Energy Private Limited Orient Green Power (Maharashtra) Private Limited	Bharath Wind Farm Limited Beta Wind Farm Private Limited Amrit Environmental Technologies Private Limited Orient Green Power (Europe), BV Statt Orient Energy Private Limited Biobijlee Green Power Limited Orient Green Power (Maharashtra) Private Limited
Associates to holding Company	Pallavi Power and Mines Limited	Pallavi Power and Mines Limited
Company over which KMP of Parent Company exercises significant influence (others)	Shriram EPC Limited Theta Management Consultancy Private Limited	Shriram EPC Limited Theta Management Consultancy Private Limited
Key Management Personnel(KMP) of Holding company	Mr. T. Shivraman, Vice Chairman	Mr. T. Shivraman, Vice Chairman
Step down Subsidiaries to holding Company	Clarion Wind farm Private Limited VjetroElectrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia Orient Green Power d.o.o, Republic of Macedonia Beta Wind Farm (Andhra Pradesh) Private Limited	Clarion Wind farm Private Limited VjetroElectrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia Orient Green Power d.o.o, Republic of Macedonia Beta Wind Farm (Andhra Pradesh) Private Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	J. Kotteswari,Director Mr. R.R.Deyanesh , Chief Financial Officer M. Kirithika, Company Secretary	J. Kotteswari,Director Mr. R.R.Deyanesh , Chief Financial Officer Mr.P.Srinivasan , Company Secretary

During the year Mr. P Srinivasan, Company Secretary retired from the services of the company . Ms.M.Kirithika has been appointed as Company Secretary .

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 37 : Related Party Transactions (Contd...)

Details of Related Party Transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2021 and balances outstanding As at 31 March, 2021

Nature of Transaction	Name of the party	For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
Income :		Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs
Interest Income	Bharath windfarm Ltd	-	118
Expenses :			
Other Expenses	SVL Limited	-	32
O&M Expenses	Bharath Windfarm Limited	337	282
Sale of Spares	Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	2	1
Material Purchase	Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	3	4
Interest expenses	Beta Windfarm Private Limited	626	-
Inter-Company-Transaction			
Loan Taken	Beta Windfarm Private Limited	-	37
Payables	Bharath Windfarm Limited	4	172
	Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	-	2
Loans repaid	SVL Limited	250	31
	Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	134	5,172
	Beta Windfarm Pvt Ltd	181	-
Other Transactions :			
Loans received	Bharath Wind Farm Limited	-	4,772
Inter company receivables			
Payables	Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	-	1
	Bharath Wind Farm Limited	4	-
Receivables	Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	2	2
Liabilities as at Year End	**Name of the party**	**As at 31 March,2021**	**As at 31 March,2020**
Long-Term Borrowings	SVL Limited	5,333	5,583
	Beta Windfarm Private Limited	7,707	7,973
	Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited	6,116	6,251
Others			
Corporate Guarantees taken	Orient Green Power Company Ltd	4,000	18,000

38 **Earnings Per Share**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
Earnings per share		
Profit / (Loss) for the year - Rupees in Lakhs	(300)	420
Weighted average number of equity shares - Numbers	2,79,22,761	2,79,22,761
Par value per share in Rupees	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share - Basic - Rupees	(1.08)	1.51
Earnings per share - Diluted - Rupees	(1.08)	1.51

39 Events after the Reporting period - Nil

40 Entire global market experienced significant disruption in operations resulting from uncertainty caused by the Coronavirus (Covid 19) pandemic. As the company and its investments are into generation and supply of power, which being an essential service and nature of agreements entered with customers, the management believes that the impact on business is not significant as on March 31, 2021. Nevertheless, the uncertainty prevailing in the external environment might have an impact on the future operations of the company. The Company is also closely monitoring developments, and is taking necessary steps to minimize the impact of this unprecedented situation.

41 The Board of Directors of the Company has reviewed the realisable value of all the current assets and has confirmed that the value of such assets in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the value at which these are recognized in the financial statements. In addition, the Board has also confirmed the carrying value of the non-current assets including long-term investments in the financial statements. The Board, duly taking into account all the relevant disclosures made, has approved these financial statements in its meeting held on May 18, 2021.

In terms of our report attached
For Raghu & Gopal
Chartered Accountants
Frn no.003335S

A Gopal
Partner
M.No : F 9035

Place: Chennai
Date : May 18,2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.U.Sivadas
Director
DIN:00498594

J.Kotteswari
Director
DIN:02155868

R.R.Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

M. Kirithika
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date : May 18,2021