Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2024

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

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
ASSI	ETS			
Non	-current Assets			
l	Property, Plant and Equipment	5	6,239	6,966
(h)	Financial Assets			
```	(i) Loans	6	1,253	272
	(ii) Other Financial Assets	7	3	3
(c)	Non Current Tax Assets	8	7	7
	Total Non Current Assets		7.502	7 240
	Total Non Current Assets		7,502	7,248
ı	rent Assets			
(a)	Inventories	9	50	48
(b)	Financial Assets			
	(ii) Trade Receivables	10	878	720
	(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	330	31
	(iv) Other Financial Assets	12	93	125
(c)	Other Current Assets	13	19	212
	Total Current Assets		1,370	1,136
	Assets classified as held for sale	14	163	163
	Total Assets		9,035	8,547
EOL	JITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equ				
l '	Equity Share Capital	15	2,792	2,792
1 ` ′	Other Equity	16	(13,527)	(13,657)
`~'	Total Equity	10	(10,735)	(10,865)
Liab	ilities . ,		, ,	, , ,
(I) N	Ion-current Liabilities			
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
`´	(i) Borrowings	17	18,813	18,985
(b)	Provisions	18	18	11
(c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	-	-
` ′	Total Non-Current Liabilities		18,831	18,996
(11)	Current Liabilities			
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20	777	329
	(ii) Trade Payables	21		
	>Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		3	=
	>Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		153	45
(b)	Provisions	22	4	5
(c)	Other Current Liabilities	23	2	37
	Total Current Liabilities		939	416
	Total Liabilities		19,770	19,412
	Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	24	-	-
	Total Equity and Liabilities		9,035	8,547

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

For G.D.Apte & Co Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 100 515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Director

Umesh S. AbhyankarJ KotteswariR GanapathiPartnerDirectorDirectorMembership Number :113 053DIN:02155868DIN:00103623

P.O.A.SENTHIL R Naresh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary

Place: Pune Place: Chennai Date: May 23,2024 Date: May 23,2024

Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

	Particulars	Note No.	For Year ended 31 March,2024	For Year ended 31 March,2023
1 2 3	Revenue from operations Other income Total Income (1+2)	25 26	2,183 65 <b>2,248</b>	2,062 698 <b>2,760</b>
4	Expenses  (a) Cost of Maintenance (b) Employee benefits expense (c) Finance costs (d) Depreciation and amortisation expense (e) Other expenses  Total expenses	27 28 29 5 30	622 126 298 723 231 <b>2,000</b>	698 101 477 724 194 <b>2,194</b>
5 6	Profit/(Loss) before tax and exceptional items (3 - 4)  Exceptional items  Gain on sale of Property, Plant and equipment  Charges on preclosure of term loan	31	(2) (106)	<b>566</b> 1,050 -
7 8	Profit/(Loss) before tax (5-6)  Tax expense:  (a) Current tax expense  (b) Deferred tax  Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year (7-8)		140 - -	1,616 - -
10 A	Other Comprehensive Income  (i)Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or (Loss)  -Remeasurement of defined benefit Obligation  (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(4)	(11)
В	<ul><li>(i) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or (loss)</li><li>(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit of loss</li><li>Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) (A+B)</li></ul>		- - (4)	- - (11)
11 12	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year (9+10)  Earnings per share of Rs. 10/- each (In Rupees)  (a) Basic (b) Diluted	39	0.50 0.50	5.79 5.79

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

For G.D.Apte & Co

**Chartered Accountants** 

Firm Registration Number 100 515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Umesh S. Abhyankar Partner

Membership Number :113 053

J Kotteswari Director DIN:02155868 R Ganapathi Director DIN:00103623

P O A Senthil Chief Financial Officer R Naresh Kumar Company Secretary

Place: Pune Place:Chennai
Date: May 23,2024 Date: May 23,2024

Statement of Standalone Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March,2024	Year ended 31 March,2023	
A. Cash flow from operating activities	SI March,2024	31 111011111111111111111111111111111111	
Profit/(Loss) before tax	140	1,616	
Adjustments for:		,	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	723	724	
Profit/Loss on sale of PPE	2	(1,050)	
Capital reverse written back	(11)	-	
Liabilities no longer written back	(2)	(639)	
Provision for Expected Credit Loss on trade receivables/other assets	17	4	
Finance costs	298	477	
Interest income	(12)		
Profit on sale of investments		(53)	
Expense on fair valuation of corporate guarantee	1		
Charges on preclosure of term loan	106	- 4 070	
Operating Profit/(loss) before working capital/other changes	1,262	1,079	
Changes in working capital/others:			
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:  Current			
Inventories	(2)	(2)	
Trade receivables	(2)	(3) 74	
Other Financial Assets	15	(25)	
Other Current Assets	196	510	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		510	
Current			
Trade payables	104	3	
Provisions	(1)	2	
Other Current Liabilities	(35)	(13)	
Non Current		(/	
Provisions	3	(5)	
Other non current liabilities	-	(182)	
Cash Generated from(used in) operations	1,384	1,440	
Income tax (paid)/Refund Received	-	-	
Net cash flow generated/(utilized) from operating activities (A)	1,384	1,440	
B. Cash flow from investing activities			
Capital expenditure on property, pland and Equipments, including capital work in			
progress and interest capitalised	-	(57)	
Proceed from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment including assets held for sale	2	-	
(Loans given to)/ repayment of loans received from related parties (Net)	(981)	(1,072)	
(investment in)/Proceeds from sale of other current investments	-	53	
Interest received			
- Bank deposits	12	-	
Net cash flow generated/(utilized) from investing activities (B)	(967)	(1,076)	
C. Cash flow from financing activities			
Interest paid			
banks & FI	(209)	(180)	
Repayment of Short term Borrowings	] ' [	- '	
Charges paid on preclosure of loan	(106)	-	
Repayment of Long-term borrowings			
-From Related parties	(713)	104	
From Banks	-	-	
-From Banks & Financial institutions	(1,310)	(266)	
Proceeds of long term borrowings (refinancing)	2,240	-	
processing fee on refinancing	(20)	-	
Net cash flow generated/(utilized) from financing activities (C)	(118)	(342)	
Net decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	299	22	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	31	9	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	330	31	
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:			
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	330	31	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	330	31	
(a) Cash on hand	330	31	
(b) Balances with banks		-	
- In current accounts	330	31	
sarrent decodines	330	31	
	330	31	

Statement of Standalone Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(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

		As on	Net Cash Changes	Non-Cash Cha	Non-Cash Changes		
Sr.No	Particulars	01-04-2023	Decrease/(Increase)	Changes in Fair Values/Accruals	Other	As at 31-03-2024	
	Non-Current Borrowings (inluding Current						
1	Maturities of Long Term Debt)	19,314	111	106	72	19,603	
2	Interest accrued	-	(229)		229	=	
	Total	19,314	(118)	106	301	19,603	

		As on	Values/Accruals  6 (162) 297 (180) 180	nges	- As at	
Sr.No	Particulars			Other	31-03-2023	
	Non-Current Borrowings (inluding Current					
1	Maturities of Long Term Debt)	20,416	(162)	297	(1,237)	19,314
2	Interest accrued	-	(180)	180		-
	Total	20,416	(342)	477	(1,237)	19,314

#### 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 and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For G.D.Apte & Co Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 100 515W

Umesh S. AbhyankarJ KotteswariR GanapathiPartnerDirectorDirectorMembership Number :113 053DIN:02155868DIN:00103623

P O A Senthil R Naresh Kumar Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary

Place: Pune Place: Chennai
Date: May 23 ,2024 Date: May 23,2024

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

# A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 01 April 2023	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
2,792	-	2,792	-	2,792

Balance as at 01 April 2022	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
2,792	-	2,792	-	2,792

#### B. Other Equity

	R	eserves and Su	Other		
Particulars	Capital	Securities	Retained Earnings	comprehensive	Total
	Reserve	Premium	rictanica zarrinigo	income-	
Balance as at 01 April ,2023	76	1,373	(15,100)	-6	(13,657)
Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 April 2023	76	1,373	(15,100)	-6	(13,657)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	140	-	140
Other Comprehensive income for the year net of income tax	(7)	,	i	(3)	(10)
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	(7)	-	140	(3)	130
Balance as at 31 March 2024	69	1,373	(14,960)	(9)	(13,527)
Balance as at 01 April ,2022	76	1,373	(16,716)	5	(15,262)
Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 April 2022	76	1,373	(16,716)	5	(15,262)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	i	1,616	-	1,616
Other Comprehensive income for the year net of income tax	-	i	į	(11)	(11)
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	1,616	(11)	1,605
Balance as at 31 March 2023	76	1,373	(15,100)	(6)	(13,657)

In terms of our report attached For G.D.Apte & Co Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number 100 515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Umesh S. Abhyankar Partner

Membership Number :113 053

J Kotteswari Director DIN:02155868 R Ganapathi Director DIN:00103623

P O A Senthil **Chief Financial Officer** 

R Naresh Kumar **Company Secretary** 

Place: Pune 2024, Date: May 23 Place: Chennai

Date: May 23 ,2024

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### 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. The company is having its registered office at Fourth floor, Bascon Futura SV IT Park, No.10/1, Venkatanarayana Road, T.Nagar, Chennai – 600017 which is the principal place of business. The company is a subsidiary of Orient Green Power Company Limited.

#### 2. 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, 2024.

#### 3. Material 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;

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

- (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 material 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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### 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 equipment 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

#### Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

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 equipment 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 equipment 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-inprogress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Property, plant and equipment 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.

#### 3.6.1 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.

#### 3.7 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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### **Amortisation**

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

#### 3.8 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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### 3.9 Revenue recognition

#### **Revenue from Operations- 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 and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts

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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### 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.

# 3.10Retirement & Other 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.

#### Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

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.

In accordance with Indian law, the company and its subsidiaries in India operate a scheme of gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days' salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service. The Company formed a trust for making the contributions. These contributions are classified as plan assets and the corpus is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The plan assets are adjusted against the gratuity liability. Any excess of Plan assets over the liability is grouped under non-current/current assets respectively.

#### Benefits for short term compensated absences

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.

#### Benefits for long term compensated absences

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.

#### 3.11 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.

#### 3.12 Foreign Currencies

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

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

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.

#### 3.13 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.

#### 3.14 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.

#### 3.14.1 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.

#### Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### 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

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing of the proceeds received.

#### 3.14.2 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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

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

#### 3.15 Loans and advances to subsidiaries (including step down subdisiaries) and associates

Interest free loans/loans (extended at interest rates less than the Company's borrowing rate) provided to subsidiaries and associates are recognized at fair value on the date of disbursement and the difference on fair valuation is recognized as deemed investment in such subsidiary/ associate. Such deemed investment is added to the carrying amount of investments if any in such subsidiary/associate. 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.

#### 3.16 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.

Further, the Basic and Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity shareholders of the company are presented separately for continuing and discontinuing operations for the year.

#### 3.17 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.

#### 3.18 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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the b\est 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.

#### 3.19 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.

#### 3.20 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.

#### 3.21 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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

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:

# GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

Description	Useful life
Property, Plant and Equipment- Wind energy generators	22 – 27 years
Buildings	30 years
Roads and civil structures	3-4 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Intangible assets - Software	3 years
Intangible assets – Technical know how	10 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-inuse 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.

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### 4.3 Provision against investments / Loans and Advances to Subsidiaries and Associate

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 Associate 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.

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

#### 5. Property, plant and equipment

			Tangible	e Assets		
Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment
Gross Carrying Amount						
As at April 1, 2023	1,938	44	13,175	1	6	15,164
Additions	34	-	-	22	1	57
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2023	1,972	44	13,175	23	7	15,221
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals	4	-	-	-	-	4
Gross Carrying Amount as at 31 March, 2024	1,968	44	13,175	23	7	15,217
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization						
Balance at April 1, 2022	-	12	7,512	1	6	7,531
Depreciation/ Amortisation charge during the year	-	2	719	2	1	724
Less: Assets classified as held for sale	_	_	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March , 2023	-	14	8,231	3	7	8,255
Depreciation/ Amortisation charge during the year	-	2	719	2	-	723
Less: Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March,2024	-	16	8,950	5	7	8,978
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March , 2023	1,972	30	4,944	20	-	6,966
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March, 2024	1,968	28	4,225	18	-	6,239

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### Note 6: Loans (Non current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Loans Receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,253	272
Total	1,253	272

#### Note 7: Other Financial Assets (Non Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Security Deposits	3	3
Total	3	3

#### Note 8: Non-Current tax assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Capital Advances (a) Advance Income Tax (Net of Provisions)	7	7
Total	7	7

#### Note 9: Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Stores & Spares (b) Consumables	47 3	45 3
Total	50	48

^{9.1.}The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year is Rs.98 Lakhs (For the year ended 31st March, 2023: Rs.184 Lakhs Refer Note: 26).

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

### Note 10: Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured (b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	- 864	- 713
(c) Trade Receivables - credit impaired -Less: Allowances for credit losses	50 (50)	51
(d) Unbilled Revenue	14	7
Total	878	720

#### Note

- 10.1. Major customers, being government undertakings and private companies having highest credit ratings, carry negligible credit risk. Concentration of credit risk to any private counterparty is periodically reviewed by the management. Also refer note- 37 (a)(vii).
- 10.2. The average credit period on Trade Receivables is 30  $\,$  days.
- 10.3. There are no amount 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  Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024  (All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)	11 March, 2024							
10.4 Ageing of receivables Ageing as at March 31, 2024								
		Outst	anding for follow	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	due date of payr	ment		
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Trade Receivables- Billed								
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	720	147		1		(3)	~	864
Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit u Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired								
Diracted transfer and reconstruction								
Disputed trade receivables- considered good Disputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk								
Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	- 062	- 147	1	1 1		50		20
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables-Billed		1				F	,	(20)
Trade Receivables- Billed								864
Unbilled Revenue								14
Total	720	147				47		878
Ageing as at March 31, 2023		Outst	anding for follow	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	due date of payn	nent		
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6	6 months -	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3	Total	
		MONTHS	ı year			years		
Trade Receivables- Billed Undisputed trade receivables- considered good Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit in the contrade receivables which have significant increase in credit in the contrade receivables which have significant increase in credit in the contrade receivables which have significant increase in credit in the contrade of the contr	715	1 1			1 1	(2)	'	713
Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	•	1	ı	1	•			
Disputed trade receivables- considered good	,	1	ı	1	•	1		,
Disputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired			1 1	1 1		51		51
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables-Billed	715	•	•	•		49		(51)
Trade Receivables Billed								713
Unbilled Revenue								7
Total	715					49		720
10.5. Movement of Impairment for doubtful receivables								
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023						
Balance at beginning of the year	(51)	(68)						
Add: Provision made during the year Less: Provision reversed during the year	(2)	- 38						
Balance at end of the year	(20)	(51)						
								٦

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### Note 11: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Cash on hand (b) Balances with banks - in current accounts	330	- 31
Total	330	31

#### Note 12: Other Financial Asset (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Security Deposits - Unsecured and considered good	40	40
(b) REC Receivable- considered good REC Receivable - considered Impaired Less: Allowance for credit losses	53 19 (19)	85 15 (15)
Total	93	125

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/ REC aggregating to Rs. 64 lakhs in respect of the receivables as on 31st March 2017. Nevertheless, for the delay in recovering the said amounts, the company made provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for expected credit losses till March 31, 2023.

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. Considering the same, the company conservatively accrued the RECs at Rs 1/certificate during the year FY 20-21. However, the said CERC order was set aside by Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) during the previous year. Consequently the trading of RECs resumed with a floor price of Rs.1,000/REC. Accordingly, the company realized revenue of Rs.99 lakhs during the previous year.

#### Note 13: Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Prepaid Expenses (b) Advance for Expenses	19	16 196
Total	19	212

#### Note 14: Assets classified as held for sale

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Assets classified as held for sale -Land (Refer note below 14.1)	163	163
Total	163	163

Note: 14.1 The title deeds of above lands classified as held for sale representing 67.44 acres (amounting to Rs. 163 lakhs) are not in the name of the company. The same is measured at lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sale. The Company is in negotiation with some potential buyers and expects that the carrying value would be fully recovered. These lands are expected to be disposed in the financial year 2024-25.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024 (All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 15 : Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 Ma	rch, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023	
	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

(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, 2024  - Number of shares  - Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	2,79,22,761 2,792	- -	2,79,22,761 2,792
Year ended 31 March, 2023 - Number of shares - Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	2,79,22,761 2,792	<del>-</del> -	2,79,22,761 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 referential 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, 2024 Orient Green Power Company Limited	2,02,45,053
As at 31 March, 2023 Orient Green Power Company Limited	2,02,45,053

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

	As at 31 March, 2024 As at 31 March		March, 2023	
Class of shares / Name of shareholder	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 contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment, including the terms and amounts -Nil

# (vii) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2024

		% change during the			
Promoter Name	As at Marc	h 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023		" "
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	year
Orient Green Power Company Ltd	2,02,45,053	72.50%	2,02,45,053	72.50%	-
Total	2,02,45,053	72.50%	2,02,45,053	72.50%	

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023

		% change during the			
Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2023 As at March 31, 2022		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	year
Orient Green Power Company Ltd	2,02,45,053	72.50%	2,02,45,053	72.50%	-
Total	2,02,45,053	72.50%	2,02,45,053	72.50%	-
	•		•		

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

# Note 16: Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Reserves and Surplus		
(a) Capital Reserve	69	76
(b) Securities premium account	1,373	1,373
(C) Retained earnings	(14,960)	(15,100)
Other Comprehensive Income		
(d) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(9)	(6)
Total	(13,527)	(13,657)

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	76.00	76
Less : Utilised during the year	7.00	_
Closing balance	69.00	76
(b) Securities premium account		
Opening balance	1,373	1,373
Less : Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	1,373	1,373
(c) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(15,100	) (16,716)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	140	1,616
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-
Closing balance	(14,960	(15,100)
(d) Other Comprehensive Income Defined benefit plans		
Opening balance	(6	5
Add : Additions during the year	-	-
Less : Reductions during the year	(3	) (11)
Closing balance	(9	(6)
Total	(13,527	) (13,657)

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

**Securities Premium account:** The amounts 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 after taxes.

#### Note 17: Non Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Term loans		
From Banks - Secured	1,053	-
From Financial Institutions - Secured (Refer.no.17 (iv))	=	571
Less: Unamortized processing fee on above borrowings	(13)	-
(b) Loans taken from related parties, unsecured (Refer no.17 (v))	17,773	18,414
Total	18,813	18,985

⁽i) There were no delays in the repayments of principal and interest amounts in respect of borrowings from Banks/Financial Institutions by the company.

⁽ii) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

⁽iii) The company and its subsidiaries registered charges/ satisfaction of charges, wherever applicable within stipulated time with the Registrar of Companies.

18,414 571 Rs.in Lakhs 571 10,351 2,417 5,646 Amount disclosed as Non Current 31 March, 2023 Amount disclosed as Non Current 31 March, 2024 31 March, 2023 (Refer Note 17) (Refer Note 17) 31 March, 2024 432 620 1,052 17,773 9,960 2,401 5,413 329 329 329 Amount repayable within one year classified as Other current borrowings (Refer Note 20) current borrowings (Refer Note 20) 31 March, 2023 31 March, 2023 one year classified as Other Amount repayable within 31 March, 2024 | 31 March, 2023 | 31 March, 2024 364 413 777 31 March, 2024 31 March, 2023 31 March, 2024 111 As at 18,414 900 8 10,351 2,417 5,646 **Total Amount Outstanding Total Amount Outstanding** As at As at 1,829 17,773 96/ 1,033 5,413 9,960 2,401 As at d) The Ioan is secured by mortgage of the immovable assets and by way of hypothecation of all d) The loan is secured by mortgage of the immovable assets and by way of hypothecation of all The Ioan is repayable quarterly in the following proportion, 1st year - 11.50%, 2nd year-13.75%, 3rd To be repaid along with interest in one or more instalments on or before 31 March 2027. Interest charged at SBI MCLR -for current year -8.85% (As at 31 March, 2022- 8.70%) p.a. simple interest. a) City Union Bank has sanctioned Term Ioan faciltiy amounting to Rs. 1000 lakhs vide sanction letter novable assets situated at variours places at Tamilnadu and Gujarat, Escrow of receivables from the a) City Union Bank has sanctioned Term Ioan faciltiy amounting to Rs. 1240.00 lakhs vide sanctior novable assets situated at variours places at Tamilnadu and Gujarat, Escrow of receivables from the Ferm loan from SREI Infrastructure Ltd was taken during the year 2017-2018 and was transfered to SREI Equipment finance limited under a Business agreement. This carries interest of 15.75% (Previous year-11.85%, 4th year-13.90%, 5th year-11.70%, 6th year-13.65%, 7th year-11% and 8th year 12.65%. The Ioan 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, Ioans and advances & TRA and DSRA accounts of Projects.The Ioan is ecured by Corporate Gurantee of Orient Green power company Ltd,Bharath wind farm Ltd and sale of power generated by the project. Corporate Gurantee of Orient Green power company Ltd sale of power generated by the project. Corporate Gurantee of Orient Green power company Ltd To be repaid along with interest in one or more instalments on or before 31 March 2027. Interest charged at SBI MCLR -for current year -8.85% (As at 31 March, 2022- 8.70%) p.a. simple interest. Interest @  $9.40\,\%$  (Pre.year 11.52%) Principal and Interest repayble at the  $31\,\mathrm{March}$  2027 Details of terms of repayment, interest rates and security provided in respect of the secured long-term borrowings: c) The Ioan is repayable 11 quaterly installments from Nov 2023 to May 2026 c) The Ioan is repayable 12 quaterly installments from Oct 2023 to Jul 2026 letter dated. 31.7.2023 and Disbursed Rs. 1240.00 lakhs on. 31st Jul 2023 Terms of Repayment and Security Terms of Repayment and Security year 14.75% to 15.75%) and ending february 2026.(Ref. Note: 17.2). dated. 31.7.2023 and Disbursed Rs. 978.06 lakhs on. 28th Aug 2023 Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024 b) Interest rate as at 31st Mar 2024 @ 11.60% b) Interest rate as at 31st Mar 2024 @ 11.60% 17 (v) Details of the unsecured long-term borrowings from related parties (All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated) Total -unsecured long-term borrowings from releated parties Total -Borrowings Clarion Wind Farm Pvt ltd. from 15.12.2017. GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED Total Loan from other parties (Secured) Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd Srei Equipments finance Beta wind Farm Pvt Ltd Note 17 (iv) Cont'd Lender Lender City Union Bank City Union Bank SVL Limited

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### Note 18: Provisions-Non current

Particulars	As at 31 March,	As at 31 March,
Particulars	2024	2023
(a) Provision for employee benefits:		
(i) Provision for compensated absences	7	5
(ii) Provision for gratuity	11	6
Total	18	11

#### Note 19: Deferred Tax Liability

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities	1,482	1,595
Less:Deferred Tax Assets (Refer 19.1)	(1,482)	(1,595)
Net deferred tax liability / (asset)	-	-

#### Note: 19.1

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 20: Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Current maturities of Non current borrowings	777	329
Total	777	329

Note: The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

#### Note 21: Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	3	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	- 153	- 45
Total	156	45

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### Note 21.1: Trade payables Ageing Schedule

#### As at March 31, 2024

	Outstanding for followind periods from due date of payment					yment
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro and small enterprises	3	-	-	-	-	3
(ii) Others	87	48	1	-	17	153
(iii) Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	=	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	90	48	1	-	17	156

#### As at March 31, 2023

	Outstanding for followind periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	16	12	-	17	=	45
(iii) Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	16	12	-	17	-	45

Note:
The dues to MSME are paid within due date and accordingly no interest expense is required to be accrued on these dues.

#### Note 22: Provisions (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Provision for employee benefits:  (i) Provision for compensated absences  (ii) Provision for gratuity	1 3	1 4
Total	4	5

# Note 23: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Statutory remittances (b) Advance from Customers	2 -	2 35
Total	2	37

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

#### Note 24 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
(a) Sale of power (b) Other operating revenues (Refer Note below)	2,175 8	2,012 50
Total	2,183	2,062

24 (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	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
Revenue from sale of Power	,	
- India	2,175	2,012
- Others	-	-
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,175	2,012
Revenue recognized from sale of power/services to		
- External Customers	2,175	2,012
- Related Parties	-	-
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,175	2,012
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
- At a point in Time	2,175	2,012
- Over period of Time	-	-
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,175	2,012

# Other OperatingRevenues comprises:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
(i) Renewable Energy Certificates Income (Ref.Note.12.1)	8	50
Total	8	50

#### Note 25: Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
(a) Interest income	12	_
(b) Interest waiver received during the year (refer note below)	-	437
(c) Writeback of liabilities	11	202
(d) Other non-operating income	42	59
Total	65	698

Note: During the previous year, the company received interest waiver on certain loans for previous and preceding previous years. Accordingly, the company did not provide for interest expense for the previous year and wrote back the provisions made during the preceding previous year.

#### Note 26 :Cost of Maintenance

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
(a) Windmill maintenance Contract (b) Consumption of stores and spares	524 98	514 184
Total	622	698

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.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

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

Note 27 : Employee be	nefits expense
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Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
(a) Salaries and wages (b) Contributions to provident and other fund (c) Gratuity expense (d) Staff welfare expenses	110 7 4 5	90 6 2 3
Total	126	101

#### Note 28 : Finance Costs

	T T	
Particulars	Year ended 31	Year ended 31
	March, 2024	March, 2023
(a) Interest expense on:		
(i) Term Loans	20	9 179
(ii) Group Companies	7	2 297
(b) Other borrowing costs	1	7   1
Total	29	8 477

#### Note 29 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
(a) Fuel Expenses	5	3
(b) Repairs and Maintenance-others	3	1
(c) Insurance	30	29
(d) Rates and taxes	8	21
(e) Communication	2	2
(f) Travelling and conveyance	4	2
(g) Freight and forwarding	-	2
(h) Hire Charges	6	10
(i) Sitting Fees	1	1
(j) Legal and professional	129	93
(k) Payments to auditors (Ref note below)	2	2
(I) Electricity Charges	1	1
(m) Watch and Ward	12	13
(n) Shared Service Cost	6	6
(o) Expected Credit Loss/Provision for doubtful receivables	6	4
(p) FV on Corp Guar- Exp	1	-
(q) Miscellaneous expenses	15	4
Total	231	194

# Note 29.1:Payments to the Auditors Comprises:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
As Statutory Auditors	2	2
Total	2	2

# Note 30 . Expectional items.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
(a) Profit / (Loss) on sale of assets classified as held for sale (b) Expenses incurred on preclosure of loan	(2) (106)	1,050 -
Total	(108)	1,050

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

#### Note 31: 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 32: Information about major Customer

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

#### Note 33 : Contingent liability and Commitments

Note	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(i)	Contingent Liabilities and Commitments Contingent liabilities (net of provisions)		111
	- Claims against company not acknowledged as debt  Commitments	- NIL	NIL

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

#### Note 34 : Employee Benefits Expenses

#### (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, 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Provident Fund & other fund	7	6
ESI	-	-
EDLI Fund	-	-

#### (II) Defined Benefit Plans:

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The Company makes annual contribution to the group gratuity scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India through its Gratuity Trust Fund.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

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 2024 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, 2024	March 2023
Amounts recognised in statement of Profit & Loss in respect of these defined		
benefit plans are as follows:		
Service Cost		
- Current Service Cost	3	2
Interest Expenses on DBO	2	1
Interest (Income on Plan Assets)	(1)	(1)
Net interest		(0)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss (A)	4	2
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	0	1
Actuarial loss arising from demographic assumption changes	5	-
Actuarial loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	0	9
Actuarial (gains) arising form experience adjustments	(2)	1
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	4	11
Total	8	13

- (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, 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
I. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	31	22
Fair value of plan assets	16	12
Surplus/(Deficit)	(14)	(10)
Current portion of the above	3	4
Non current portion of the above	(11)	(6)

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(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, 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Change in the obligation during the year	·	
Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation (Opening)	22	9
Interest Cost		2 1
Current Service Cost		3
Settlements	-	-
Benefits Pay-outs from plan	-	(1)
Benefit payments from employer	-	-
Acquisitions/Divestures/Transfer	-	1
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	3	10
Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation (Closing)	31	22

(d) Reconciliation of Opening & Closing of Plan Assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
rai ticulais	March, 2024	March 2023
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of prior year	12	7
Difference in opening Value	-	-
Employer Contribution	3	5
Expected Interest income of assets	1	1
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	0	(1)
Fair Value of assets at the End	16	11

The Plan assets managed by an independent insurer.

(e) 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, 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Information Required Under Ind AS 19		
1. Projected benefit Obligation	31	22
2.Accumulated Benefits Obligation	13	12
3. Five Year Payouts		
2025	:	L
2026		Į.
2027		L
2028		L
2029		5
Next 5 Years Payouts (6-10 Yrs)		3
Payout above Ten years	5	9
Vested benefit Obligation as on 31-Mar-2024	2	7

#### (f) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation were as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
raiticulais	March, 2024	March 2023
Discount rate	7.19%	7.56%
Expected rate of salary increase	11.00%	11.50%
Withdrawal Rate	5.00%	17.10%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14(Ult)	IALM 2012-14(Ult)

(g) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase rate and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant:

Constitution Amphysic	Discou	nt rate	Salary Growth/	Increment rate	Attrition/ Withdra	wal rate
Sensitivity Analysis	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Difference due to increase in rate by 1%						
	(3)	(2)	3	2	(1)	-
Difference due to decrease in rate by 1%	3	2	(3)	(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, 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Defined Benefit Obligation	31	22
Surplus/(Deficit)	(14)	(10)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(Gain)/Loss]	-	-

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated) GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Note 35: Related Party Transactions

Details of Related Parties:		
Description of Bolationship	Names of Related Parties	Names of Related Parties
	2023-24	2022-23
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
Subsidiaries to Ultimate Holding Company	Bharath Wind Farm Limited Beta Wind Farm Private Limited Amrit Environmental Technologies Private Limited Orient Green Power (Europe), BV 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
Step down Subsidiaries to Ultimate Holding Company	VjetroElectrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia Orient Green Power d.o.o, Republic of Macedonia	VjetroElectrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia Orient Green Power d.o.o, Republic of Macedonia
Key Management Personnel(KMP) of Holding company	Mr. T. Shivaraman, Managing Director Ms. J. Kotteswari, Chief Financial Officer Ms. M Kirithika, Company Secretary	Mr. T. Shivaraman, Managing Director Ms. J. Kotteswari, Chief Financial Officer Ms. M Kirithika, Company Secretary
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	Clarion Wind farm Private Limited VjetroElectrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia Orient Green Power d.o.o, Republic of Macedonia
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Ms. J. Kotteswari, Director Mr. P.O.A.Senthil, Chief Financial Officer Mr. R Naresh Kumar, Company Secretary	Ms. J. Kotteswari, Director Mr. P.O.A.Senthil, Chief Financial Officer Mr. R Naresh Kumar, Company Secretary
Post Employment Benefit plans	Gamma Green Power Private Limited Employees Gratuity Trust	Gamma Green Power Private Limited Employees Gratuity Trust

GAMMA GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED  Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the ye	Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024		
Note 35 : Related Party Transactions			
during	the year ended 31 March, 2024 and balances outstanding As at 31 March, 2024:	2024:	
Nature of Transaction	Name of the party	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023
Income			
Write back of Provision on account of interest waiver	SVL Limited	-	437
Evnoncoc			
Interest expenses	Beta Wind Farm Pvt Ltd	72	297
O&M Expenses	Bharath Wind Farm Limited	441	422
Spares Sales	Bharath Windfarm Limited Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd		1 4
Material Purchase	Bharath Windfarm Limited	2	'
מיניומן מיניומן	Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	3	43
Other Transactions			
Purchase of Land	Beta Wind Farm Pvt Ltd	1	30
Loans and advances Recovered/Received /(Made/Repaid) -	SVL Limited	(233)	
(Net)	Beta Wind Farm Pvt Ltd (Reter note below)	(16)	
	Clarion Windfarm Pvt Ltd	(391)	(1,602)
Loans Given	Orient Green Power Company Ltd (Refer Note Below)	1,253	272
Payables	Bharath Windfarm Limited	101	
Contribution to Post employment benefit plans	Gamma Wind Power Pvt Ltd Employee gratuity trust	3	13
Assets as at the year end			
Loan receivables	Orient Green Power Company Ltd (Refer Note Below)	1,253	272
Liabilities as at Year End			
Long-Term Borrowings	Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited	096′6	П
	Beta Wind Farm Pvt Ltd (Refer note below)	2,401	
	SVL Limited	5,413	5,646
Others	Oriont Groon Bourge Community Limited	01/10	000 1
Colpolate Gualalitees takell	Offerit dieeri rower Company Enimed	2,240	

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

#### 36 (a). 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, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Debt (Refer Notes 17,20)	19,590	19,314
Cash and Bank Balance (Refer Note 11)	(330)	(31)
Net Debt	19,260	19,283
Total Equity	(10,735)	(10,865)
Net Debt to equity ratio	-179%	-177%

#### (II) Categories of Financial Instruments

#### (a) Financial Assets

Particulars	As at	As at
raiticulais	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Other Financial Assets	3	3
Measured at amortised cost		
- Trade receivables	878	720
- Cash and Bank balance	330	31
- Other financial assets (Current)	93	125
, , ,		

#### (b) Financial Liabilities :

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Measured at amortised cost		
- Borrowings	19,590	19,314
- Trade payables	156	45
- Other financial liabilities	-	-

#### (III) Details of financial assets pledged as collateral

Carrying amount of financial assets as at 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 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, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Trade receivable	878	720

#### (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.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(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.

#### (VII) Management of Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

#### Trade receivables:

Credit risk arising from trade receivables is managed in accordance with the company established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default at each reporting period. The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on trade receivables for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, was Rs 50 lakhs and Rs 51 lakhs respectively. Refer note 3.15 for accounting treatment on Trade receivable and note 10.4 for ageing and of Trade receivables and note 10.5 for reconciliation for allowance of credit loss on Trade receivables.

#### Loans and other financial Assets:

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits. Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes security deposits, advances recoverable, investment in Mutual Fund and other receivables and other credit risk related to other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits. The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on advances and other receivables for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, was Rs.50 lakhs and Rs.51 lakhs respectively.

The Company maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

#### (VIII) 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, 2023							
Non-interest bearing	NA	104	62	128	15,698	-	15,992
Fixed Interest Rate Borrowings							
-From Banks & Financial Institutions	11.68%	103	91	583	1,040	-	1,817
-From Related Parties	7.56%	-	-	-	2,400	-	2,400
Total		207	153	711	19,138	-	20,209
31 March, 2023							
Non-interest bearing							
Non-interest bearing	NA	27	35	89	6,572	17	6,741
Fixed Interest Rate Borrowings		_					
-From Banks & Financial Institutions	15.75%	-	37	292	571	-	900
-From Related Parties	7.56%	-	-	-	18,414	-	18,414
Total		27	72	381	25,557	17	26,055

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets that will be earned on those assets. However, the interest/return on these financial assets were not considered on a conservative basis. 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 2024						
Non-interest bearing	1,064	147	-	1,346	-	2,557
Interest bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,064	147	-	1,346	-	2,557
31 March 2023						
Non-interest bearing	789	-	-	362	-	1,151
Interest bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	789	-	-	362	-	1,151

#### Note 36 (b) - Fair Value Measurement

(i) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value :

The Company considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

<b>0                                    </b>	And agreen Power PRIVATE LIMITED  Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024  [All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated]  37. Ratios  Particulars  Particulars  (a) Current Ratio (in times)  (b) Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)  Debt including lease liabilities  Debt including lease liabilities  Debt service Coverage Ratio (in times)  Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	ents for the year ended 31 March 2024  Intervise stated)  Numerator  Total Current Assets  Debt including lease liabilities  Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Denominator Total Current Liabilities  Total equity  Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	1.46 (1.82)	2022-23 2.73 (1.78)	Percentage	8ge Reasons -47%3%3%83% Previous year witnessed higher repayment of loans to related parties resulting in lower DSCR.
<u>p</u>	(d) Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	0.01	0.14	-91%	-91% The increase is on account of profit on disposal of property plant and equipment during the year.

131% Due to increased fund flows the payables were made settled on

-5%

3.68

2.73

Average trade receivables

Average trade payables

cost of maintenance+ other expenses

Revenue from operations

(g) Net capital turnover ratio (in times)

Revenue from operations

(e) Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times) (f) Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)

80% Due to decrease of Trade payables and advance for expenses.

18.92

3.79

Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)

-50% the reduction is on account of reduction in profits and interest expense during the year.

0.12

90.0

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities

Revenue from operations

0.78

90.0

92% Due to profit on disposal of assets during the year

1. Inventory turnover ratio is not presented since the Company is holding inventory for the purpose of repairs and maintenance. 2. Return on investment is not claculated as there is no investments by company in subsidiaries or mutual funds.

Profit before tax and finance costs

(i) Return on Capital employed (in %)

(h) Net profit ratio (in %)

Profit for the year

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

#### 38 Utilisation of Borrowed funds for FY 2023-24

Details of transaction where the Company/subsidiary has received fund from entities (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company/subsidiary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other entities.

		Amount of		Date of	
Name of Funding Party	Date of funds	fund	Name of other intermediaries 'or ultimate	funds	Amount of
	received	received	beneficiaries	loaned	fund loaned
SVL Limited	27-07-2023	228	Orient Green Power Company Limited	27-07-2023	228
Address:123,Angapppa Naicken Street,	28-07-2023	564	Address:No.10/1,Venkatanarayana Road,	28-07-2023	564
Chennai-600001,Tamilnadu.			T.Nagar,Chennai-600017,Tamilnadu.		
PAN:AAACS7696D			PAN:AAACO9310N		
CIN: U74900TN1986PLC013431			CIN:L40108TN2006PLC061665		

There are no reportable transactions for fy 2022-23.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

39 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023
Earnings per share		
Profit / (Loss) for the year - Rs.in lakhs	140	1,616
Weighted average number of equity shares - Numbers	2,79,22,761	2,79,22,761
Par value per share - Rupees	10	10
Earnings per share - Basic - Rupees	0.50	5.79
Earnings per share - Diluted - Rupees	0.50	5.79

#### 40 Other Statutory information:

- (a) The Company has not entered into transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year under consideration.
- (b) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (c) The Company have neither received nor given any fund from or to any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) (Otherthan transactions referred to under note 38) or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (d) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).
- 41 Events after the Reporting period Nil
- 42 | The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified whenever necessary, to make them comparable.
- The Code on Social Security 2020 ('Code') has been notified in the Official Gazette on September 29, 2020. The Code is not yet effective and related rules are yet to be notified. Impact if any of the change will be assessed and recognized in the period in which said Code becomes effective and the rules framed thereunder are notified.
- 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 23,2024.

In terms of our report attached For G.D.Apte & Co Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number 100 515W For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Umesh S. AbhyankarJ KotteswariR GanapathiPartnerDirectorDirectorMembership Number :113 053DIN:02155868DIN:00103623

P O A Senthil R Naresh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary

Place : Pune Place : Chennai
Date: May 23 ,2024 Date: May 23 ,2024