

Regen Powertech Private Limited  
 Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023  
 (Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,305	1,385
Capital work in progress	4	-	-
Investment property	5	89	88
Intangible assets	6	-	-
Intangible assets under development	6	-	-
Right of use assets	6A	-	-
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investment	7	-	-
Loans	8	-	-
Others	8	3	3
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	-	-
Non current tax assets (net)		8	-
Other non-current assets	13	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,476</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	10	375	431
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade receivables	11	40	0
Cash and cash equivalent	12	84	454
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	12	818	257
Others	8	2	2
Other current assets	13	78	98
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,242</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,803</b>	<b>2,718</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	14	2,488	2,488
<b>Other equity</b>			
Securities premium	15A	701	701
Retained earnings	15B	(19,034)	(19,196)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(15,845)</b>	<b>(15,916)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Long-term provisions	16	16	14
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Short-term borrowings	17	11,845	11,845
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	1	1
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	4,075	4,024
<b>Other current financial liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	19	806	812
Other current liabilities	20	1,854	1,886
Short-term provisions	21	52	53
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>18,633</b>	<b>18,621</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>18,648</b>	<b>18,635</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2,803</b>	<b>2,718</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date  
 For M/S CNGSN & Associates LLP  
 ICAI Firm Registration No.: 004915S/S200036  
 Chartered Accountants

*C. Parthasarathy*  
 per K Parthasarathy  
 Partner

Membership No.: 018394  
 Place: Chennai  
 Date: 27/09/2023



UDIN :  
 23018394861WVIQ1404

For and on behalf of Regen Powertech Private Limited

*Ebenezar Inbaraj*

Ebenezar Inbaraj  
 Monitoring Professional  
 Registration No.: IBBI/PA-001-IP-P00754/2017-18/1286  
 Place: Chennai  
 Date: 27/09/2023


Regen Powertech Private Limited  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Income:</b>			
Revenue from operations	22	966	1,525
Other income	23	29	13
<b>Total income</b>		<b>995</b>	<b>1,538</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Cost of raw material consumed	24	585	850
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	25	5	173
Employee benefits expense	26	124	142
Finance Cost	27	0	0
Depreciation and Amortization	28	86	202
Other expenses	29	121	131
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>922</b>	<b>1,499</b>
<b>Profit before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>39</b>
Exceptional items	42	3	11,184
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>(11,145)</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Deferred tax	9	-	127
Excess provision of tax relating to earlier years	9	-	(704)
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>(10,568)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		2	(3)
Income tax effect		-	-
<b>Net other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>(10,572)</b>
<b>Earnings per share:(face value per share: INR 10)</b>			
(1) Basic	30	0.28	(42.48)
(2) Diluted	30	0.28	(42.48)
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

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Chartered Accountants

  
per K Parthasarathy  
Partner  
Membership No.: 018394  
Place: Chennai  
Date: 27/09/2023



UDIN:  
23018394B61WV107404

For and on behalf of Regen Powertech Private Limited

  
Ebenezar Inbaraj  
Monitoring Professional  
Registration No.: IBBI/IPA-001-IP-P00754/2017-18/1286  
Place: Chennai  
Date: 27/09/2023

Regen Powertech Private Limited  
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit/(loss) before tax	71	-11,144
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	86	202
Interest income	-29	-13
Interest expense		0
Exceptional items		11,133
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Movement in working capital</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	-40	38
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	56	49
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	19	930
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets	29	-17
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	-38	-146
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	51	-740
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-0	18
(Increase)/decrease in Non current tax assets	-8	
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>309</b>
Income tax refund/(paid) (net)		1
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including Investment Property and capital work in progress	-7	-2
		-5
Investment in bank deposits having remaining maturity of more than 3 months	-561	39
Interest received		
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>-568</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Consideration received on ongoing CIRP	-	716
Repayment of short-term borrowings	-	-650
Interest paid	-	0
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<b>66</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>-370</b>	<b>408</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	454	46
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cheques on hand		-
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	84	194
- On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	260
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents (note 12)</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>454</b>

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	Cash flows (net)	Other changes*	Closing balance as at 31 March 2023
Short-term borrowings	11,845	-	-	11,845
Consideration received on ongoing CIRP	716		5	711
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>12,561</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12,556</b>

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	Cash flows (net)	Other changes*	Closing balance as at 31 March 2022
Short-term borrowings	12,616	-650	-121	11,845
Consideration received on ongoing CIRP	-	716	-	716
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>12,616</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-121</b>	<b>12,561</b>

\* Liability written back on account of non admission by resolution professional during ongoing CIRP.

Summary of significant accounting policies

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Notes:

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

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Chartered Accountants

per K Parthasarathy  
Partner  
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Place: Chennai  
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For and on behalf of Regen Powertech Private Limited

Ebenazar Inbaraj  
Monitoring Professional  
Registration No.: IBBU/PA-001-IP-P00754/2017-18/1286  
Place: Chennai  
Date: 27/09/2023

Regen Powertech Private Limited  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of the Company			Total equity
	Equity share capital	Reserves and Surplus		
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	
	(refer note 14A)	(refer note 15A)	(refer note 15B)	
At 1 April 2021	2,488	701	-8,535	-5,346
Profit for the year	-	-	-10,567	-10,567
Other comprehensive loss (net of taxes)	-	-	-3	-3
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10,570</b>	<b>-10,570</b>
At 31 March 2022	2,488	701	-19,105	-15,916
Profit for the year	-	-	70	70
Other comprehensive loss (net of taxes)	-	-	2	2
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>
At 31 March 2023	2488	701	-19034	-15845

Summary of significant accounting policies

3

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As per our report of even date  
For M/S CNGSN & Associates LLP  
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Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Regen Powertech Private Limited



per K Parthasarathy  
Partner  
Membership No.: 018394  
Place: Chennai  
Date: 27/09/2023





Ebenezar Inbaraj  
Monitoring Professional  
Registration No.: IBBI/PA-001-IP-P00754/2017-18/1286  
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Date: 27/09/2023

**1 Corporate Information**

Regen Powertech Private Limited ('Regen' or 'the Company') was incorporated on December 27, 2006 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, India. The Company is engaged in the manufacture, supply of Wind Energy Converters ('WECs') and related accessories and equipment. The Company's manufacturing facilities are located in Tada, Andhra Pradesh and Udaipur, Rajasthan. The Company is currently undergoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and is under moratorium under Section 14 of the Code since 9 December 2019.

**2 Summary Of Statement Of Compliance And Basis Of Preparation And Presentation**

**2.1 Statement of compliance**

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the 2013 Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

**2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation**

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

**2.3 Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- (i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
  - (ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
  - (iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
  - (iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

**3 Significant Accounting Policies**

**3.1 Use of Estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent assets and contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

**3.2 Foreign currency transactions and translations**

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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



**3.2 Property, plant and equipment**

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised at the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred directly to retained earnings.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in which case the life of the assets have been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturer's warranties and maintenance support, etc.

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Years</b>
Plant and Machinery	10 - 20
Computers	3
Furniture and fixtures	6
Office equipment	6
Vehicles	5
Vehicles -- employee car scheme	4

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the estimated useful lives of 3 years or the remaining primary lease period, whichever is less. Assets individually costing Rs. 5,000 /- or less are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

**3.3 Intangible assets and amortization**

**Intangible assets acquired separately**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets are amortized using straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the asset. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of amortization policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

<b>Intangible Asset</b>	<b>Estimated useful life</b>
Computer Software	3 Years
License Fee	5 Years



#### **Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure**

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure, reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

#### **3.4 Fair value measurement**

The company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company has designated the respective team leads to determine the policies and procedures for both recurring and non - recurring fair value measurement. External valuers are involved, wherever necessary with the approval of Company's audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risk of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. The component wise fair value measurement is disclosed in the relevant notes.

#### **3.5 Investment properties**

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.



### 3.6 Leases

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

#### As a lessee

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

#### i) Right-of-use assets

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

- Leasehold land: 13 to 30 years
- Building: 3-5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (m) Impairment of non-financial assets.

#### ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

#### iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

#### As a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

#### Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.



### 3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assess, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimate the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a remaining life of the power purchase agreements of the project considering the long term fixed rate firm agreements available.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as an increase in revaluation.

Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually on 31 March, or more frequently when there is an indication that these assets may be impaired, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

### 3.8 Inventories

#### Raw materials

Inventories of raw materials are valued at lower of the cost and estimated net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

#### Work-in-progress and finished goods

Work in progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and includes, where appropriate, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

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

#### Loose tools and Frames

Tools are valued at cost and amortized over the estimated useful life of 2 years.

### 3.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.



### 3.10 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenues are stated net of taxes.

#### Sale of WEC Component

Revenue from sale of WEC Component is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer.

#### Income from services

During the previous period revenues from operation and maintenance contracts were recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services were rendered. The Company collects service tax on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

#### Interest

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

### 3.11 Grants and incentives

Government grants and incentives / subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that

- i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and
- ii) the grant / incentive will be received.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expended. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

### 3.12 Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognize contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gain and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amount recognised in the net interest on the defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company operates a defined benefit plan in India, viz., gratuity. The cost of providing benefit under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end carried out using the projected unit cost method.

Past service costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as an additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at reporting date.

The Company treats the accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end carried out using the projected unit cost method. Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gain and losses are recognized in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to profit or loss in the period in which they occur. The Company presents the leave as current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.



### 3.13 Taxes

#### *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off these and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### *Deferred Tax*

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

In situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period. Deferred taxes in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period are recognised in the period in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restrict the recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

#### *Minimum Alternate Tax*

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

### 3.14 Cash and Cash-Equivalents

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

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net off bank overdrafts as they considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

#### **Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents consists of deposits with an original maturity of more than three months. These balances are classified into current and non-current portions based on the remaining term of the deposit.



### 3.15 Contingent liabilities

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

### 3.16 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares and instruments mandatorily convertible into equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

### 3.17 Financial instruments

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

#### Financial assets

##### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section (c) Revenue from contracts with customers.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

##### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

##### Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

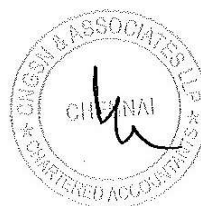
After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

##### Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.



#### **Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **Embedded derivatives**

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

#### **Equity investments**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present the subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **Other equity investments**

All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

#### **Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The respective company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed the obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; And
- Either the companies under the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

When the Company have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a pass-through arrangement, they evaluate if and to what extent they have retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When they have neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the continuing involvement of company. In that case, the company also recognise an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.



#### *Impairment of financial assets*

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. The Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the company becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the company considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract. As the company is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the company expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

#### **Financial liabilities**

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The financial liabilities of the company include trade and other payables, derivative financial instruments, loans and borrowings including bank overdraft.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as discussed below:-

##### *Loans and borrowings*

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

The Company recognise debt modifications agreed with lenders to restructure their existing debt obligations. Such modifications are done to take advantage of falling interest rates by cancelling the exposure to high interest fixed rate debt, pay a fee or penalty on cancellation and replace it with debt at a lower interest rate (exchange of old debt with new debt). The qualitative factors considered to be relevant for modified financial liabilities include, but are not limited to, the currency that the debt instrument is denominated in, the interest rate (that is fixed versus floating rate), conversion features attached to the instrument and changes in covenants. The accounting treatment is determined depending on whether modifications or exchange of debt instruments represent a settlement of the original debt or merely a renegotiation of that debt. The exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



#### *Compound Instruments- Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)*

Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract

Basis the terms of these compound financial instruments the distributions to holders of an equity instrument are being recognised by the entity directly in equity. Transaction costs of an equity transaction are being accounted for as a reduction from equity.

The company recognises interest, dividends, losses and gains relating to such financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability as income or expense in profit or loss.

The present value of the liability part of the compulsorily convertible debentures classified under financial liabilities and the equity component is calculated by subtracting the liability from the total proceeds of CCDs.

Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of a compound financial instrument are allocated to the liability and equity components of the instrument in proportion to the allocation of proceeds. Transaction costs that relate jointly to more than one transaction (for example, cost of issue of debentures, listing fees) are allocated to those transactions using a basis of allocation that is rational and consistent with similar transactions.

#### **Convertible Preference Shares**

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification.

Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

#### **Financial guarantees**

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

#### *Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged/ cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### *Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities*

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent.

#### *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



### 3.18 Investment in subsidiaries and associates

The Company has elected to recognize its investments in subsidiaries and associate companies at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements', less accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investments.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investments in subsidiaries and associate companies as recognised in the financial statements on transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss. The details of such investment are given in Note 7. Refer to the accounting policies in section 3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets.

### 3.19 Cashflow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

### 3.20 New standards, interpretations and amendments

#### 3.2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the company

The entity applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning April 1, 2021 (unless otherwise stated) but do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company. The company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

#### i) COVID-19 related rent concessions beyond June 30, 2021

The amendment, included in (i) above, was intended to apply until June 30, 2021, but as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is continuing, on March 31, 2021, the IASB extended the period of application of the practical expedient to June 30, 2022. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. The company has not received COVID-19-related rent concessions but plans to apply the practical expedient if it becomes applicable within allowed period of application.

#### 3.2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

The following new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements which are not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the company are disclosed below:

- Amendments to Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (effective from 1 April 2022\*)
- Amendments to Ind AS 37 - Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract (effective from 1 April 2022\*)
- Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective from January 1, 2023\*#)
- Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective from January 1, 2023\*)
- Amendments to Ind AS 109 - Financial instruments - Fees in the '10 percent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities (effective from 1 April 2022\*)
  
- Amendments to Ind AS 103 - reference to the conceptual framework (effective from 1 April 2022\*)



Regen Powertech Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4. Freehold, plant and equipment

Cost	Freehold Land	Building	Plant and equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Office equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress
At 1 April 2021	416	1,169	971	24	15	18	4	143	2,760	371
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(11)	(33)	(46)	(24)	-	-	-	-	(114)	-
At 31 March 2022	405	1,136	925	-	15	18	4	143	2,646	371
Additions during the year	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(371)
At 31 March 2023	405	1,136	931	-	15	18	4	143	2,652	-

Accumulated depreciation and impairment allowance

At 1 April 2021	231	18	3	143	1,090	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year (refer note 28)	44	63	-	1	108	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	(17)	80	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	258	823	15	143	1,261	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year (refer note 28)	37	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment during the year (refer note 28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	296	872	15	143	1,317	-	-	-	-	-

Net book value

At 31 March 2022	405	578	103	-	6	18	4	143	1,384	371
At 31 March 2023	405	840	916	-	6	18	4	143	1,365	-

(a) Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

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

As at 31 March 2022

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

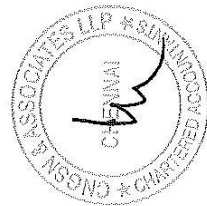
(b) Completion Schedule of Capital work in progress (CWIP) whose completion is overdue.

Particulars	To be completed in		
	Less: 1-2 years	More than 3	Total
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2022

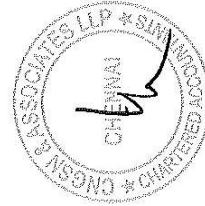
Particulars	To be completed in		
	Less: 1-2 years	More than 3	Total
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

(c) Cash credit from banks and short term loans from banks are secured by a second charge on fixed assets both present and future on pari passu basis.



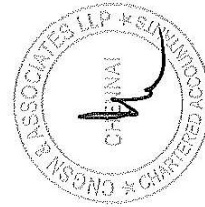
**Regen Powertech Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

5 Investment Property	Land	Building	Total Investment Property	Computer software	Customer Contracts	Total Intangibles
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 April 2021	57	39	96	57	39	96
At 31 March 2022	57	39	96	57	39	96
Additions during the year	2	-	2	2	-	2
At 31 March 2023	59	39	98	59	39	98
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
At 1 April 2021	-	6	6	-	8	-
Depreciation for the year (refer note 28)	-	2	2	-	1	-
At 31 March 2022	-	8	8	-	9	-
Depreciation for the year (refer note 28)	-	1	1	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	-	9	9	-	9	-
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 March 2022	57	31	88	57	30	96
At 31 March 2023	59	30	89	59	30	98



**Regen Powertech Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

6 Intangible assets	License Fees	Computer software	Total Intangibles
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	593	14	607
At 31 March 2022	<u>593</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>607</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>593</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>607</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 April 2021	501	14	515
Amortisation for the year (refer note 28)	92	-	92
At 31 March 2022	<u>593</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>607</u>
Amortisation for the year (refer note 28)	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	<u>593</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>607</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2022	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	-	-	-



6A Right of use assets

	Vehicles	Total
<b>Cost</b>		
As at 1 April 2021	9	9
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletions during the year	(9)	(9)
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletion during the year	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	-	-
<b>Depreciation</b>		
As at 1 April 2021	9	9
Charge for the year	0	0
Depreciation capitalised during the year	(9)	(9)
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Deletion during the year	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	-	-
<b>Net book value</b>		
As at 31 March 2023	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	-



Regen Powertech Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>7 Non-current investments (non trade)</b>		
Investment in subsidiaries at cost		
<i>Unquoted equity shares</i>		
Investment in subsidiaries		
7,32,91,496 (Previous year - 7,32,91,496) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Regen Infrastructure and Services Private Limited ("RISPL")*	3,516	3,516
1,377,750 (Previous year - 1,377,750) equity shares of Euro 1 each fully paid up Regen Renewable Energy Generation Global Limited ("RREGGL")	374	374
49,500 (Previous year - 49,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Regen O&M Services Limited ("ROMSL")	0	0
999 (Previous year - 999) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Regen Windfarm Vakarai Private Limited ("RWVPL")	0	0
1,000 (Previous year - 1,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Regen Blade Manufacturing Private Limited ("RBMPL")	0	0
999 (Previous year - 999) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Vaikunda Perumal Renewable Energy Private Limited ("VPREPL")	0	0
999 (Previous year - 999) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Soundararaja Perumal Renewable Energy Private Limited ("SPREPL")	0	0
999 (Previous year - 999) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Srimoola Perumal Renewable Private Limited ("SRPREPL")	0	0
Total	<u>3,890</u>	<u>3,890</u>
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments	<u>(3,890)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>3,890</u>
* RISPL is under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process.		
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	3,890	3,890
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	3,890	-
<b>8 Financial assets</b>		
<b>Non-current</b>		
Others		
Security Deposits		
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<b>Current</b>		
Others		
Recoverable from related parties (refer note 33)	1,607	1,607
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Less: impairment allowance	<u>1,609</u>	<u>1,609</u>
Total	<u>(1,607)</u>	<u>(1,607)</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>



9 Deferred tax

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>9A Deferred tax assets (net)</b>		
Deferred tax assets (gross)		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	95	98
Unused tax credit (MAT)	-	-
	<b>(a) 95</b>	<b>98</b>
Deferred tax liabilities (gross)		
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	95	98
	<b>(b) 95</b>	<b>98</b>
Deferred tax asset (net)	<b>(a)-(b) -</b>	<b>-</b>

9B Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

Accounting profit before income tax	70	-11,144
Tax at the India's tax rate of 26% (31 March 2021: 26%)	18	-2,898
Tax losses and other temporary differences on which deferred tax not recognised	(18)	2,898
Change in estimates for recoverability of unused tax credits (MAT)	-	127
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	-704
At the effective income tax rate	<b>-</b>	<b>-577</b>
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	127
Excess provision of tax relating to earlier years reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-704
	<b>-</b>	<b>-577</b>

9C Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

a) For the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 1 April 2021	Income/(expense) recognised in profit and loss	Income/(expense) recognised in OCI	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 31 March 2022
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	-98.00	2.73	0.00	-95.27
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	98.00	-2.73	0.00	95.27
Unused tax credit (MAT)	-	-	-	-
	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

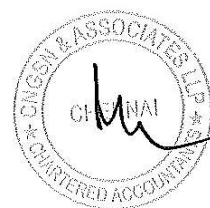
b) For the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 1 April 2020	Income/(expense) recognised in profit and loss	Income/(expense) recognised in OCI	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 31 March 2021
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	-43	-55	-	-98
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	43	55	-	98
Unused tax credit (MAT)	127	-127	-	-
	<b>127</b>	<b>-127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

9D Unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation, temporary differences and unused tax credit on which no deferred tax asset is recognised in balance sheet

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	12914	13,358
Unabsorbed depreciation available for offsetting against future taxable income	569	598
Expenses allowable in future periods	54	3,891
	<b>(a) 13537</b>	<b>17,846</b>
Applicable income tax rate	<b>(b) 26.00%</b>	<b>26.00%</b>
Deferred tax asset not recognised on the above all items at the prevailing tax rates	<b>(c) = (a)*(b) 3520</b>	<b>4,640</b>
Unused tax credit (MAT)	<b>(d) -</b>	<b>127</b>
	<b>(e) = (c) + (d) 3520</b>	<b>4,767</b>

The Company has not recognised above deferred tax assets in absence of reasonable certainty regarding future taxable profit against which the unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation, temporary differences and unused tax credit can be utilised.



Regen Powertech Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>10 Inventories</b>		
Raw materials and components	246	296
Work-in-progress	81	81
Finished Wind Energy Converter parts	45	51
Loose tools	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>431</b>
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>11 Trade receivables</b>		
Unsecured, considered good	40	0
Secured, considered good	-	-
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	316	316
	<b>356</b>	<b>316</b>
Less: Impairment allowance (bad and doubtful debts)	(316)	(316)
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>
No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. No trade or other Trade receivables are non-interest bearing		
Ref Note No. 36(b) for Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended as on 31 March 2022		
		Impairment
As at 1 April 2021		316
Provision for expected credit losses for the year		-
As at 31 March 2022		316
Provision for expected credit losses for the year		-
As at 31 March 2023		316
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>12 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	84	194
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months #	-	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>454</b>
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts*	5	5
- Deposits with remaining maturity for less than twelve months #	813	252
<b>Total</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>257</b>
*Restricted bank balance towards payment of CIRP creditors		
# The bank deposits have an original maturity period of 90 days to 180 days and carry an interest rate of 2.90% to 3.90% which is receivable on maturity.		
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>13 Other current assets</b>		
<b>Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</b>		
Others		
Advances recoverable	-	-
Security deposits	-	-
Deferred rent	-	-
Deferred government grant	-	-
VAT recoverable	-	-
Balances with Government authorities	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Advance income tax (net of income tax provisions)	8	-
<b>Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</b>		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	32	64
Balances with Government authorities	98	86
Incentive receivable from government (refer note below)	131	131
	<b>261</b>	<b>281</b>
Less : Provision on Other Current assets	(183)	(183)
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98</b>



14 Share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised share capital		
Equity shares of INR 10 each		
At 1 April 2021	25,03,00,000	2,503
At 31 March 2022	25,03,00,000	2,503
At 31 March 2023	<u>25,03,00,000</u>	<u>2,503</u>
0 % compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each		
At 1 April 2021	50,00,000	50
At 31 March 2022	50,00,000	50
At 31 March 2023	<u>50,00,000</u>	<u>50</u>
Issued share capital	Number of shares	Amount
14A Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up		
At 1 April 2021	24,87,59,460	2,488
At 31 March 2022	24,87,59,460	2,488
At 31 March 2023	<u>24,87,59,460</u>	<u>2,488</u>

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. If declared, the company will declare and pay dividends in Indian rupees.

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

14B Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	At 31 March 2023		At 31 March 2022	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
<b>Promoters</b>				
Mr. R Sundaresh	1,51,50,851	6.09%	1,51,50,851	6.09%
Mr. Anirudh Khemka	1,51,50,736	6.09%	1,51,50,736	6.09%
Mr. Archit Khemka	1,51,50,736	6.09%	1,51,50,736	6.09%
<b>Investors</b>				
Mandava Holdings Private Limited	8,63,05,139	34.69%	8,63,05,139	34.69%
Indivision India Partners, Mauritius(IIP)	8,02,10,480	32.24%	8,02,10,480	32.24%
Mr.Prabakar Rao	1,58,92,678	6.39%	1,58,92,678	6.39%

According to the Company's records, including its register of shareholders/members, the shareholders listed above represent legal ownership. The NCLT approved the resolution plan via order dated 1st February 2022 (Approval date), and according to the approved resolution plan, the first board meeting was held on 3 March 2022, and process of extinguishment of the existing share capital of the Company and allotment of new shares to ReNew Power Service Private Limited and the financial creditors was initiated, but before the relevant procedure including updation of shareholder register and filing of form with registrar of Company was completed, NCLTA deferred the implementation of its resolution plan, accordingly the impact of extinguishment of share capital and issuance of new shares is not reflected in this financial statement.

14C No shares have been allotted without payment of cash or by way of bonus shares during the year of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

15 Other equity

15A Securities premium

At 1 April 2021	701
At 31 March 2022	701
At 31 March 2023	<u>701</u>

Nature and purpose

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The amount can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares, etc. in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

15B Retained earnings

At 1 April 2021	(8,535)
Loss for the year	(10,568)
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(3)
At 31 March 2022	(19,106)
Profit for the year	70
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	2
At 31 March 2023	<u>(19,034)</u>

Nature and purpose

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. It is a free reserve available to the Group and eligible for distribution to shareholders, in case where it is having positive balance representing net earnings till date.



16 Long-Term Provisions

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	13	12
Provision for Leave encashment	2	2
Other Provisions		
Provision for performance guarantee	-	-
Provision for operation, maintenance and warranty	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>

17 Short term borrowings

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured		
Cash credit from banks	11,845	11,845
Unsecured		
Inter corporate deposits	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,845</b>	<b>11,845</b>

Working capital term loan (secured)

Cash credit from banks and short term loans from banks are secured against first charge on fixed deposits, inventories and book debts present and future on pari passu basis and by a second charge on fixed assets both present and future on pari passu basis. The cash credit is repayable on demand and carry varying rates of interest, depending on the nature of the loans, with the rate of interest ranging from 12% p.a and a maximum of upto 16% p.a.

The Company is currently undergoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and is under moratorium under Section 14 of the Code since 9 December 2019. Accordingly, all its liabilities towards banks/financial institutions are crystallised as at as on 9 December 2019 and will be dealt in accordance with the provisions of the Code.

18 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	1	1
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,075	4,024
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>4,025</b>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing in nature. For explanations on the Company's liquidity risk management processes refer note 36.

Trade Payables aging schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1	-	-	-	1
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	11	0	-	-	11
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Total outstanding dues under CIRP	-	-	-	4,064	4,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>4,076</b>

19 Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Consideration received on ongoing CIRP	711	716
Employee related payables	95	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>812</b>

20 Other current liabilities

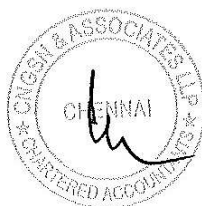
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance from customers	47	79
Billing in excess of revenue	-	-
Statutory liabilities		
TDS and TCS	1	1
Employee related - ESI, PF and PT	0	1
Admitted under CIRP	1,805	1,805
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,887</b>

21 Short-term provisions

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	3	3
Provision for Leave encashment	0	0
Other Provisions		
Provision for performance guarantee	-	-
Provision for Legal expenses for ongoing CIRP	49	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>



	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>22 Revenue from operation</b>		
Sale of WEC components	717	1,093
Civil foundation, erection and commissioning charges	61	130
<b>Other operating revenue</b>		
Scrap sales	188	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1,525</b>
<b>23 Other income</b>		
Interest income accounted at amortised cost		
- on fixed deposit with banks	29	13
- on security deposit	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>24 Cost of raw material and components consumed</b>		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	296	991
Add: Purchases	535	155
	<b>831</b>	<b>1,146</b>
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	246	296
<b>Total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>850</b>
<b>29</b>		
<b>25 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress</b>		
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished WEC parts	45	51
Work-in-progress	81	81
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished WEC parts	51	143
Work-in-progress	81	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>26 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	108	123
Contribution to provident and other funds	6	10
Gratuity expense (refer note 31)	4	2
Staff Welfare Expenses	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>27 Finance costs</b>		
Interest on others	0	0
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>##</b>		
<b>28 Depreciation and amortization expense</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment (refer note 4)	86	108
Depreciation on Investment property	-	2
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6)	-	92
Depreciation of right of use assets	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>202</b>



29 Other expenses

	For the year ended	For the year ended
Crane hire and equipment hire charges	9	44
Freight, Clearing and forwarding expenses	7	26
Testing & Calibration Charges	1	2
Power and fuel	15	19
Rent	2	0
Rates and taxes	2	1
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and Machinery	6	5
- Building	0	3
- Others	3	2
Legal and professional fees	46	7
Travelling and conveyance	1	1
Communication Costs	0	1
Bank charges	0	0
Printing and stationery	0	0
Payment to auditors *	1	2
Insurance	8	5
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	-
Advertising and sales promotion	-	-
Security charges	15	10
Miscellaneous expenses	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>131</b>

\*Payment to auditors

As auditor:

	For the year ended	For the year ended
Audit fee	0	1
Tax audit fee	1	1
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

## 30 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used for the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	70	(10,567)
Profit/(Loss) for calculation of basic EPS	70	(10,567)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic EPS	24,87,59,460	24,87,59,460
Basic earnings per share (in INR)	0.28	(42.48)
Profit/(Loss) for calculation of diluted EPS	70	(10,567)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS	24,87,59,460	24,87,59,460
Diluted earnings per share (in INR)	0.28	(42.48)

Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS  
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS

No. of shares	No. of shares
24,87,59,460	24,87,59,460
<b>24,87,59,460</b>	<b>24,87,59,460</b>



### 31 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Gratuity is computed as 15 days salary, for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months and is payable on retirement/termination/resignation. The benefit vests on the employees after completion of 5 years of service. The Company maintains Gratuity Fund account with State Bank of India. Company makes provision of such gratuity liability in the books of accounts on the basis of actuarial valuation as per the projected unit credit method.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the unfunded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the Gratuity.

#### Statement of profit and loss

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
<b>Net employees benefit expense recognised in employee cost</b>		
Current service cost	1	1
Interest cost / (Income) on benefit obligation	1	1
<b>Net expense recognised in profit &amp; loss</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>Net expense/(income) recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-3</b>
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#### Balance Sheet

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Present value of funded obligation	19	18
Fair value of assets	2	-2
<b>Net liability</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>16</b>

#### Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Opening defined benefit obligation	18	14
Current service cost	1	1
Interest cost	1	1
Benefits paid	-	-1
<b>Remeasurements during the year due to:</b>		
- Experience adjustments	-	(
- Change in financial assumptions	(2)	)
- Change in demographic assumptions	-	(
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>

#### Reconciliation of Opening and Closing balance of Plan Assets

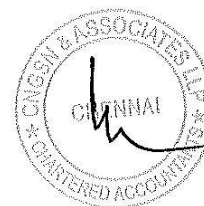
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	2	)
Employer Contribution	-	)
Expected Interest Income	0	(
Direct benefit payment by employer	-	(
Total Benefits paid	-	-1
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	(0)	(
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>)</b>

#### The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations

Discount rate	7.51%	7.38%
Salary escalation	5.00%	5.00%

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

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards. The impact of sensitivity due to changes in the significant actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit obligations is given in the table below:



Particulars	Change in	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Discount rate	+ 1%	(2)	-2
	- 1%	2	2
Salary escalation	+ 1%	2	2
	- 1%	(2)	-2

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year.

**Projected plan cash flow:**

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date

Maturity Profile	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Within next 12 months	1	1
From 2 to 5 years	5	5
From 6 to 10 years	4	4
10 years and beyond	8	8

**Risk analysis**

The Company is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefits plans and management estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

- **Inflation risk:** Currently the Company has not funded the defined benefit plans. Therefore, the Company will have to bear the entire increase in liability on account of inflation.
- **Longevity risk/life expectancy:** 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 at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.
- **Salary growth risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

**Defined contribution plan:**

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Contribution to provident fund & other fund charged to statement of profit & loss	5	8

**32 Leases**

The Company has taken cars on lease. These leases involve an upfront lease payment and have a purchase option in the hands of the respective employee at the end of the lease term. There are no escalation clauses. Future minimum lease payments (MLP) under finance leases together with the present value of the net MLP are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Opening balance at beginning of the year	0	0
Accretion of interest	-	0
Lease modification during the year	(0)	-
<b>Balance as at end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-



33 Related party disclosure

Names of related parties and related party relationship:

The names of related parties where control exists and / or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationship as identified by the management are:-

I. Subsidiaries

Regen Infrastructure and Services Private Limited (RISPL)  
Regen Renewable Energy Generation Global Limited, Cyprus (RREGGL)  
Regen O&M Services Limited  
Regen Windfarm Vagarai Private Limited  
Vaikundanatha Perumal Renewable Energy Private Limited  
Srimoorthi Perumal Renewable Energy Private Limited  
Soundararaja Perumal Renewable Energy Private Limited

II. Step-down Subsidiaries

Renewable Harness Energy Private Limited  
Puto Energy Infrastructure Private Limited  
Saastha Energy Infrastructure Private Limited  
Renewable Energy (Vagarai) Private Limited  
Mandsaur Wind Energy Private Limited  
Marthanda Wind Power AP Private Limited

III. Fellow Subsidiaries

NSL Power Private Limited (NSL Power)  
Kalsubai Power Private Limited.  
NSL Wind Power (Sayamalai) Private Limited.  
NSL Wind Power (Kayathar) Private Limited.

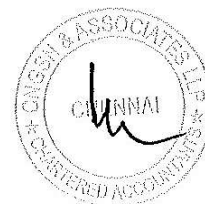
IV. Transactions with related parties:

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
<b>Sales</b>		
Regen Infrastructure and Services Private Limited (RISPL)	-	310
<b>Purchases</b>		
Regen O&M Services Limited	-	374

Balance with related parties

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Balance receivables</b>		
<b>Subsidiary</b>		
Regen Infrastructure and Services Private Limited (RISPL)	1,607	1,607
Regen Windfarm Vagarai Private Limited	-	21
Vaikundanatha Perumal Renewable Energy Private Limited	-	0
Srimoorthi Perumal Renewable Energy Private Limited	-	0
Soundararaja Perumal Renewable Energy Private Limited	-	0
<b>Step-down Subsidiaries</b>		
Renewable Harness Energy Private Limited	-	0
Puto Energy Infrastructure Private Limited	-	0
Saastha Energy Infrastructure Private Limited	-	1
Renewable Energy (Vagarai) Private Limited	-	0
Mandsaur Wind Energy Private Limited	-	0
Marthanda Wind Power AP Private Limited	-	2
<b>Fellow Subsidiaries</b>		
NSL Power Private Limited (NSL Power)	-	0
Kalsubai Power Private Limited.	-	65
NSL Wind Power (Sayamalai) Private Limited.	-	0
NSL Wind Power (Kayathar) Private Limited.	-	27
<b>Balance payables</b>		
<b>Subsidiary</b>		
Regen Renewable Energy Generation Global Limited, Cyprus (RREGGL)	145	145
Regen O&M Services Limited	176	176

V. The Company has given corporate guarantee against loan taken by Regen Infrastructure and Services Private Limited (RISPL).



34 Segment Information

The Monitoring Professional of Regen Powertech Private Limited takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the report / information provided by functional heads and are thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker.

The Company is in the business of refurbishment of WEC components. Considering the nature of Company's business and operation, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 "Operating segment" and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements.

35 Fair value measurement

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments of the Company

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Measured at amortised cost				
Security deposits	3	3	3	3
Trade receivables	40	40	0	0
Cash and cash equivalent	84	84	454	454
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	818	818	257	257
Other current financial assets	2	2	2	2
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Measured at amortised cost				
Short-term borrowings	11,845	11,845	11,845	11,845
Trade payables	4,075	4,075	4,024	4,024
Other current financial liabilities	806	806	812	812
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-

The management of the Company assessed that cash and cash equivalent, bank balance other than cash and cash equivalent, loans-current, other current financial assets, trade receivables, trade payables, financial guarantee contracts, short term borrowings and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

The financial assets above do not include investments in subsidiaries which are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 101, Ind AS 27 and Ind AS 28.

36 Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

The Company's present business activities are exposed to a credit risk and liquidity risk. In view of the ongoing CIRP, Risk Management is being overseen by the monitoring professional. The major risks are summarised below:

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the customers will not meet their obligations under a customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from their operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and other financial instruments. The Company sought to reduce counterparty credit risk under customer contracts in part by receiving advance from customer before the completion of performance obligation from customer contract.

The maximum credit exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022 and 2021 is the carrying amount of all the financial assets

The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment and impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	40	-	72	111
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	244	244
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	-	-	-	40	-	316	356
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	316	316

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Company to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that these will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

Currently the Company is under CIRP, according to the resolution plan the Company is required to pay the settlement amount to the Financial creditors and Operations Creditors which will be infused by the purchaser.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities of Company based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Year ended 31 March 2023

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Amounts payable	Total
<b>Short term borrowings</b>							
Working capital demand loans	-	-	-	-	-	11,845	11,845
Trade payables	-	-	-	63	-	4,013	4,076
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	711	711
Consideration received on ongoing CIRP	-	-	-	2	-	94	95
Employee related payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



### 37 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

#### A) Accounting judgements:

##### Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company makes various assumptions and estimates while computing deferred taxes which include production related data (PLFs), projected operations and maintenance costs, projected finance costs and the period over which such deduction shall be availed, accelerated depreciation, other applicable allowances, usage of brought forward losses etc. While these assumptions are based on best available facts in the knowledge of management as on the balance sheet date however, they are subject to change year on year depending on the actual tax laws and other variables in the respective year. Given that the actual assumptions which would be used to file the return of income shall depend upon the tax laws prevailing in respective year, management shall continue to reassess these assumptions while calculating the deferred taxes on each balance sheet date and the impact due to such change, if any, is considered in the respective year.

##### Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Considering the applicability of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, the management has re-estimated useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

##### Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset.

#### B) Estimates and assumptions:

##### Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

The inputs used to calculate fair value of derivatives are based on prices observable on not quoted markets, through the application of valuation models (Level 2). The valuation techniques used to calculate fair value of derivatives include discounting estimated future cash flows, using assumptions based on market conditions at the date of valuation or using market prices of similar comparable instruments, amongst others. These determinations were based on available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

Assumptions include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 35 and 36 for further disclosures.

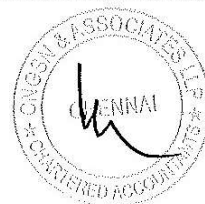
##### Useful life of depreciable assets

The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time asset is acquired and are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The useful lives and residual values are based on technical assessments, historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life. These judgements best represents the period over which management expects to use its assets and its residual value.

##### Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating etc.).

The provision matrix is initially based on the company's historical observed default rates. The company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.



38 Commitments Liabilities and Contingencies  
(to the extent not provided for)

Contingent liabilities

Name of the Statute	Period to which the amount relates	Demand under	Amount Deposited	Forum where dispute is pending
<b>APPEALS FILED</b>				
Maharashtra Value Added Tax 2002	2008-09 & 2009-10	21	3	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra
Central Sales Tax Act 1956 -	2010-11	10	3	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra
TN Value Added Tax Act, 2006	2007-08 to 2013-14	27	27	Deputy Commissioner - CT, Tamil Nadu
Central Sales Tax Act 1956 -	2012-13	8	8	Deputy Commissioner - CT, Tamil Nadu
Maharashtra Value Added Tax 2002	2012-13	22	22	Joint Commissioner Appeals
Income Tax Act, 1961	2010-11	0	-	ITAT, Chennai
Income Tax Act, 1961	2015-16	48	-	ITAT, Chennai
Income Tax Act, 1961	2016-17	226	-	ITAT, Chennai
<b>OTHERS</b>				
Income Tax Act, 1961	2012-13	261	-	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	2013-14	266	-	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	2014-15	210	-	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	2015-16	179	-	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	2016-17	1076	-	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	2017-18	12633	-	-

UNDISPUTED STATUTORY DUES

S. No.	Assessment year	Order under	Demand payable	Date of Order/Date of demand raised
1	2012-13	Section 254	260.5	31-09-2021
2	2015-16	Penalty order u/s 271(1)(c)	171.7	17-03-2022
3	2016-17	Penalty order u/s 270A	397.2	19-03-2022
4	2016-17	Penalty order u/s 271AAC(1)	12.9	17-02-2022
5	2017-18	Penalty order u/s 270A	776.8	21-03-2022
6	2014-15	Section 271(1)(b)	0.0	22-09-2022
7	2015-16	Section 154	7.4	12-02-2020
8	2014-15	Section 147	171.8	26-08-2022
9	2014-15	Section 147	38.7	30-09-2022
10	2016-17	Penalty order u/s 271(1)(c)	0.0	14-11-2022
11	2016-17	Penalty order u/s 272A(1)(d)	7.5	05-12-2022
12	2016-17	Section 147	668.4	16-05-2023
13	2017-18	Section 147	11826.7	17-02-2023
14	2017-18	Section 147	29.5	17-02-2023
15	2017-18	Section 147	0.0	10-08-2023
16	2013-14	Section 271(1)(b)	0.0	15-09-2023
17	2013-14	Penalty order u/s 271(1)(c)	9.0	25-09-2023
18	2013-14	Section 147	257.0	23-03-2023

DISPUTED STATUTORY DUES

Name of the Statute	Period to which the amount relates	Demand under dispute	Amount Deposited	Forum where dispute is pending
Maharashtra Value Added Tax 2002	2008-09 & 2009-10	21	3	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra
Central Sales Tax Act 1956 - Maharashtra	2010-11	10	3	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra
TN Value Added Tax Act, 2006	2007-08 to 2013-14	27	27	Deputy Commissioner - CT, Tamil Nadu
Central Sales Tax Act 1956 - Tamilnadu	2012-13	8	8	Deputy Commissioner - CT, Tamil Nadu
Central Sales Tax Act - Karnataka	2012-13	22	22	Joint Commissioner Appeals
Income Tax Act, 1961	2015-16	48	-	ITAT, Chennai
Income Tax Act, 1961	2016-17	226	-	ITAT, Chennai
Income Tax Act, 1961	2010-11	0	-	ITAT, Chennai



39 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSME Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006, certain disclosure are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises development Act, 2006.

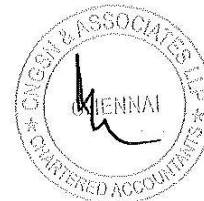
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year/period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	Nil
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium	Nil	Nil

40 Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules / interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on a preliminary assessment, the Company believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

41 Ratio Analysis and its elements

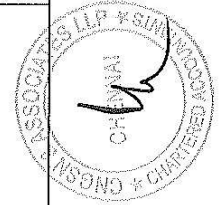
Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% change	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.08	0.07	12%	During the year current liability of the Company has increased due to accounting for amount admitted by Resolution Professional. This has resulted in lower current ratio for the year.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	Since the shareholder's equity is negative, the ratio is not calculated.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for debt Service=Net Profit after taxes +non cash	Debt Service=Interest & lease payment + Principle repayments	NA	NA	NA	Since Company under CIRP, the ratio is not calculated.
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after taxes - preference dividend	Average shareholder's equity	NA	NA	NA	Since the average shareholder's equity is negative, the ratio is not calculated.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	0.61	0.56	9%	During the year cost of raw material consumed has increased, this has resulted in to higher cost of goods sold during the year.
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales=Gross Credit sales- sales return	Average Trade Receivables	48.61	3.75	1198%	During the year trade receivables of the Company has reduced substantially, this has resulted in higher trade receivable turnover ratio.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases=Gross Credit purchases- purchase return	Average Trade Payables	0.13	0.05	160%	During the year purchases of the Company has reduced substantially, this has resulted in to lower trade payable turnover ratio.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales- Total Sales sales return	Working Capital-Current assets Current liabilities	(0.06)	(0.09)	-36%	There is no significant variance in the ratio.
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales= Total Sales -Sales Return	0.07	(6.93)	-101%	During the year the losses of the Company has increased significantly on account of exceptional items, this has resulted in to negative net profit ratio.
Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed=Tangible net worth+Total Debt+deferred tax liability	NA	NA	NA	Since the Capital employed is negative, the ratio is not calculated.
Return on Investment	Interest (finance Income)	Investment	0.04	0.03	NA	There is no significant variance in the ratio.



Regen Powertech Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023  
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

42. Exceptional items

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	Remarks
Sundry balances written off	3	-	The Advances from given to foreign creditors for material has been set off and the foreign exchange income is realised
Provision for diminution in value of Investments	-	3,890	The net worth of the subsidiaries has been totally eroded, no sum is expected to be recovered from the investment made in subsidiaries; thus, provision for diminution in the value of investments has been fully provided.
Impairment allowance for financial assets	-	1,607	As the claim was not admitted by the resolution professional of the subsidiary Company, an impairment allowance is recognised for receivables from the subsidiary Company (under CRIP).
Bad debts including Impairment allowance for trade receivables	-	869	Trade receivables for customers who have agreed to settlements or for whom the resolution professional has admitted a claim from the customer has been written off (INR 216).
Impairment allowance for Non-financial assets	-	754	For other trade receivable, where balance confirmation from customers is not available, the impairment allowance recognised (INR 653). (a) Impairment allowance on sales tax refund, government incentives, and income tax fund is recognised due to uncertainty of recoverability due to litigation or other reasons (INR 286). (b) Capital work in progress and plant and equipment where no future economic benefits are impaired (INR 468).
Loss on discardment of property plant & equipment and capital work in progress (net)	-	133	Assets that a resolution professional cannot reclaim or that cannot be physically located are discarded.
Inventory written off	-	654	Inventories that a resolution professional cannot reclaim or that cannot be physically located are written off.
Legal and professional fees relating to ongoing CIRP	-	79	Legal fees for the resolution professional and other legal counsel for the ongoing CIRP.
Claims admitted in excess of carrying value (net)	-	3,198	The carrying value of operational and financial creditors is brought up to par with the claim admitted by the resolution professional.
	3	11,184	



43 Ongoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process

Application under Section 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code) was filed by Operational Creditor viz. Sarang Heavy Lift India Private Limited, subsequently, Company was admitted to Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) by Order of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Chennai dated 9th December 2019. Upon commencement of CIRP, the powers of the Company's Board of Directors are suspended, and administration of the Company was transferred to the Resolution Professional. Furthermore, based on the claims received from various creditors, the Committee of Creditors (CoC) was constituted.

As per requirements of the 'Code' and 'CIRP Regulations' Resolution Professional has invited expression of Interest (Eoi) from prospective Resolution Applicants (PRAs) to submit the Resolution Plan for the Company. After various deliberation and extension approved by NCLT and CoC to submit the resolution plan, the sole final resolution plan received from M/s ReNew Power Service Private Limited (RPSPL) was placed and put to vote in the 13th CoC meeting held on 3rd April 2021 and was approved by CoC. The plan approval application was filed with the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

NCLT has approved the resolution plan via order dated 1st February 2022 (Approval date). According to the approved resolution plan, RPSPL was required to transfer the first tranche of purchase consideration within 30 days (Transfer date), after which the business will be transferred to RPSPL. The Board of Directors of the company will be reconstituted with RPSPL nominees, and the existing share capital of the Company will be extinguished with new shares being issued to RPSPL. From the Approval date to the Transfer date, the resolution professional will be appointed as a Monitoring Professional, and a Monitoring Committee (MC) will be formed, consisting of 2 (two) representatives of the Financial Creditors, 2 (two) representatives of the RPSPL, and the Monitoring Professional. During the period beginning with the Approval Date and ending with the Transfer Date, the erstwhile board of the Company stands suspended and all powers and duties of the board will be transferred to the Monitoring Committee, which will manage the Company's day-to-day business and operations and supervise the Resolution Plan's implementation.

As a result, following the approval of the resolution plan, a resolution professional was appointed as a Monitoring Professional and a Monitoring Committee (MC) was formed; additionally, on 2nd March 2022, the RPSPL paid the first tranche amounting to INR 716 out of the total consideration of INR 1,675. And, on the same day, the Company Board is reconstituted and two RPSPL nominees are appointed as Board of Directors. However, before the existing share capital of the Company is extinguished with new shares being issued to RPSPL and discharging the monitoring professional and monitoring committee from their duties to run the day to day operation and implementation of the resolution plan, Several aggrieved parties appealed the NCLT order approving RPSPL's resolution plan to the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT), which directed deferment of the resolution plan's implementation until 14th October 2022 in orders dated 9th March 2022, 21st March 2022, 27th April 2022 and 13th September 2022. The order of NCLT has been set aside by the order of NCLAT vide -Company Appeal (AT) (CH) (Ins) No. 323/2021 (IA Nos. 667, 668 & 669/2021) (Under Section 61 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016) on 31/08/2023. The Company / Resolution Applicant are exploring the options of appealing against the order of the NCLAT and are confident of reversing the said Order.

As a result, the following actions are taken for the current financial year ending on 31st March 2023 :

- (a) The carrying value of operational and financial creditors is brought up to par with the claim admitted by the resolution professional (with one exception for which reason is mentioned in below summary table)
- (b) The assets over which the resolution professional cannot regain possession or which cannot be physically located are written off.
- (c) Old receivables that have yet to be recovered are either written off or an equivalent impairment allowance is recognised.
- (d) The impact of various transactions which are sought by resolution professional under the provision of the code to set aside including under sections 43,45,49 and 66 thereof or even under other statutes is not given on account of pending outcome.
- (e) Due to NCLAT Order, the impact of the extinguishment of the Company's existing share capital with new shares issuance is not provided, and the first tranche consideration received from the RPSPL is presented under other current financial liability because it should be refundable in the event of an unfavourable order.
- (f) The difference between the claim admitted and the payment as per the settlement plan is likewise not recognised in the books.

Reconciliation of Claim admitted and Carrying value of liabilities as per the financial statement

Description	Claim Admitted	Carrying value of liabilities as per financial statement (before impact of payment of first tranche)	Excess/(Short)
Financial Creditor			
State Bank of India*	8,025	7,534	(491)
Canara Bank	2,882	2,882	-
Axis Bank	1,257	1,257	-
Indian Overseas Bank#	773	695	(78)
Standard Chartered	127	127	-
Operational Employees Creditors	120	120	-
Operational Workmen Creditors	19	19	-
Operational Statutory Creditors	1,805	1,805	-
Operational Trade Creditors	4,030	4,030	-
Total	19,037	18,469	(569)

\* The difference represent, (a) Non fund based PBG limits of INR 163 are admitted by resolution professionals but are not encashed by the customers (b) INR 321 is admitted by resolution professional for Subsidiary company borrowing for which the Company has provided the Corporate guarantee (c) INR 7 is admitted by professional resolution for CRIP Charges incurred by financial creditor.

# Non fund based PBG limits of INR 78 are admitted by resolution professionals but are not encashed by the customers

Summary of claim admitted

Description	Claim Admitted (A)	Carrying value as (B)	Amount provided (C)	Share Issuance as (D)	Amount Paid (E)	Amount pending (F)-(C)-(D)	Balance as on 31st (G)=(B)-(E)	Liabilities to be (H)=(B)-(C)-(D)
Financial Creditor								
State Bank of India	8,025	7,534	1,077	5	399	677	7,135	6,453
Canara Bank	2,882	2,882	328	2	143	185	2,739	2,553
Axis Bank	1,257	1,257	143	1	63	81	1,194	1,113
Indian Overseas Bank	773	695	88	-	38	49	657	607
Standard Chartered	127	127	14	0	6	8	120	112
Total - A	13,064	12,495	1,650	8	650	1,000	11,845	10,838
Operational Employees Creditors	120	120	27	-	26	1	94	93
Operational Workmen Creditors	19	19	19	-	19	0	0	-
Operational Statutory Creditors	1,805	1,805	3	-	-	3	1,805	1,803
Operational Trade Creditors	4,030	4,030	18	-	16	1	4,013	4,012
Total - B	5,973	5,973	66	-	61	5	5,912	5,907
Total (A+B)	19,037	18,469	1,716	8	711	1,005	17,758	16,745

44 Absolute amounts less than INR 500,000 are appearing in the financial statements as "0" due to presentation in millions.

As per our report of even date  
 For M/S CNGSN & Associates LLP  
 ICAI Firm Registration No., 0049155/S/200836  
 Chartered Accountants

*Cepaly*  
 per K Parthasarathy  
 Partner  
 Membership No.: 018394  
 Place: Chennai  
 Date: 27/09/2023

For and on behalf of Rezen Powertech Private Limited

*Deebay*  
 Ebenezer Inbaraj  
 Monitoring Professional  
 Registration No.: IBBI/PA-001-IP-P00754/2017-18/1286  
 Place: Chennai  
 Date: 27/09/2023

