INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of **ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited (Formerly known as ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited)**

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited (Formerly known as ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its Cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of this other information, which we are required to report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements to give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and have obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Order"), and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2.
   A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
      a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

      b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

      c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

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

      f) Our report expresses a qualified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting, refers to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

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B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us:

a) The Company does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2023, which would impact its financial position.

b) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company in accordance with section 124(5) of The Companies Act, 2013 and Rules there under.

d)

i. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

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

ii. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

iii. Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under subclause (d) contain any material mis-statement.

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e) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year; hence compliance of Section 123 of Companies Act is not applicable.

For B D G & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 119739W/W100900

Sourabh Chittora
Partner
Membership Number: 131122
UDIN: 23131122BGSMNA5143
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06.09.2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in Paragraph 1 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of **ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited (Formerly known as ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited)** on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

I.

a) a-d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets hence the requirements of clause 3(i)(a), 3(i)(b), 3(i)(c), 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made there under.

II.

a) There is no inventory with the company during the year hence the requirements of clause 3(ii) of the order is not applicable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits on the basis of security of current assets; Accordingly, Clause 3(II)(b) is not applicable to the company.

III. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company has granted loans to one company during the year; details of the loan are stated in sub-clause (a) below.

a)

i. Based on the audit procedures carried on and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans to subsidiaries.

ii. Based on the audit procedures carried on and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loan to a party other than subsidiaries as below:

Particulars	Amount (In INR Mn)
Aggregate amount during the year - Others	102
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date - Others	0

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions of the loans given are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

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c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan given falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans given to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same party.

f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has given loan which is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(Amount in INR Mn)

	All Parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate amount of loans/ advances in nature of loans			
- Repayable on demand (A)	0	Nil	0
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (A+B)	0	Nil	0
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loans to the total loans	100%	NA	100%

IV. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

V. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

VI. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.

VII.

a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, income-tax, service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions of Service tax, Provident Fund and ESI are not applicable.

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b) There are no dues of goods and service tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

IX.

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted on any loans or borrowings from lender during the year.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that there is no term loan taken by company during the year.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

X.

a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of share/ fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

XI.

a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

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c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

XII. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence the provisions of Clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

XIII. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

XIV.

a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

XV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

XVI.

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

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

c) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(c) are not applicable.

XVII. The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year is INR 20 Mn and no cash losses incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

XIX. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any

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assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

XX. The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For B D G & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 119739W/W100900

B D G & CO LLP Chartered Accountants

Sourabh Chittora
Partner
Membership Number: 131122
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06.09.2023

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members **ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited (Formerly known as ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited)** on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023;

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited (Formerly known as ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited)** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, as issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

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a) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

b) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

c) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weaknesses have been identified as at March 31, 2023 relating to absence of adequate evidence over operation of review controls and on ensuring completeness and accuracy of data and reports used; and inadequate segregation of duties around recording and review of manual journal entries.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the standalone financial statements of ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited (Formerly known as ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the related Statement of Profit and Loss , including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2023 standalone financial statements of

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ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited (Formerly known as ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited) and this report does not affect our report dated September 06, 2023 which expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

For B D G & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 119739W/W100900

B D G & CO LLP Chartered Accountants

Sourabh Chittora
Partner
Membership Number: 131122
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06.09.2023

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
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
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Prepayments	6	140	0
Non Current tax assets		6	0
Total non-current assets		**146**	**0**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	6	67
Cash and cash equivalents	9	41	162
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	1	-
Loans	4	-	102
Others	4	31	5
Other current assets	7	11	1
Total current assets		**90**	**337**
Total assets		**236**	**337**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10A	102	102
Other equity			
Share application money pending allotment	11A	45	-
Retained earnings	11B	(15)	5
Total equity		**132**	**107**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	12	34	-
Other non-current liabilities	13	4	-
Total non-current liabilities		**38**	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	14	-	7
Trade payables			
Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	57	221
Other current financial liabilities	16	4	0
Other current liabilities	17	5	0
Current tax liabilities		-	2
Total current liabilities		**66**	**230**
Total liabilities		**104**	**230**
Total equity and liabilities		**236**	**337**

Summary of significant accounting policies 3.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For B D G & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 119739W/W100900
Chartered Accountants

Sourabh Chittora
Partner
Membership No.: 131122
UDIN:
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

For and on behalf of the
ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited

Nitin Sabikhi
Director
DIN- 09286351
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

Deepak Gupta
Director
DIN- 01812112
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

Astha Bhardwaj
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49063
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended from 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
Income:			
Revenue from operation	18	5,917	2,031
Other income	19	0	5
Total income		**5,917**	**2,036**
Expenses:			
Purchase of Power	20	5,896	2,025
Other expenses	21	41	4
Total expenses		**5,937**	**2,029**
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		**(20)**	**7**
Finance costs	22	2	0
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(22)**	**7**
Tax expense / (income)			
Current tax	5	-	2
Deferred tax	5	-	-
Tax for earlier years		(2)	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	**(a)**	**(20)**	**5**
Total comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the year	**(a)**	**(20)**	**5**
Earnings per share:			
(face value per share: INR 10)			
(1) Basic	23	(1.92)	0.75
(2) Diluted	23	(1.92)	0.75
Summary of significant accounting policies	3.1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date

For B D G & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 119739W/W100900
Chartered Accountants

B D G & CO LLP Chartered Accountants

Sourabh Chittora
Partner
Membership No.: 131122
UDIN:
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

For and on behalf of
ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited

Nitin Sabikhi
Director
DIN- 09286351
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

Deepak Gupta
Director
DIN- 01812112
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited New Delhi

Astha Bhardwaj
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49063
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended from 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(22)	7
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(0)	(5)
Misc expenses	0	-
Interest expense	2	0
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**(20)**	**2**
Movement in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	62	(67)
(Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets	(27)	
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(10)	(1)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(140)	(0)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	9	0
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(164)	222
Cash generated from operations	**(290)**	**156**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(5)	(1)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**(295)**	**155**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment including capital work in progress, capital creditors and capital advances	2	-
Net (Investments)/Redemption of bank deposits having residual maturity more than 3 months	(1)	-
Loan given to related parties	102	(102)
Interest received	1	0
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	**104**	**(102)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (including premium) (net of share issue expenses)	-	102
Share application money received	45	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	34	-
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(7)	7
Interest paid	(0)	(0)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**72**	**109**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(120)**	**162**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**162**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**42**	**162**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	41	162
- On deposit account for more than 3 months and less than 12 months	1	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	**42**	**162**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	Cash flows (net)	Other changes*	Closing balance as at 31 March 2023
Long-term borrowings (including current maturities and net of ancilliary borrowings cost incurred)	-	34		34
Short-term borrowings	7	(7)	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	7	27		34

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	Cash flows (net)	Other changes*	Closing balance as at 31 March 2022
Long-term borrowings (including current maturities and net of ancilliary borrowings cost incurred)	-	-		-
Short-term borrowings	-	7	-	7
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	7		7

* other changes includes reinstatement of foreign currency borrowing and ancillary borrowing cost.
Summary of significant accounting policies 3.1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date

For B D G & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 119739W/W100900
Chartered Accountants

Sourabh Chittora
Partner
Membership No.: 131122
UDIN:
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

For and on behalf of the
ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited

Nitin Sabikhi
Director
DIN- 09286351
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

Deepak Gupta
Director
DIN- 01812112
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

Astha Bhardwaj
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49063
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended from 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of the Company			Total equity
	Equity share capital	Share application money pending allotment	Reserves and Surplus: Retained earnings	
	(refer note 10A)	(refer note 11A)	(refer note 11B)	
At 01 April 2021	**0**	-	**(0)**	**(0)**
Profit for the year	-	-	5	5
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	**5**	**5**
Share application money received		102	-	102
Equity shares issued during the year	102	(102)	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**102**	-	**5**	**107**
Profit for the year	-	-	(20)	(20)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	**(20)**	**(20)**
Share application money received		45	-	45
At 31 March 2023	**102**	**45**	**(15)**	**132**

Summary of significant accounting policies 3.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For B D G & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 119739W/W100900
Chartered Accountants

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Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49063
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

1 General information

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India.
The registered office of the Company is located at 138, Ansal Chamber - II Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066. The Company is carrying out business activities relating to trading of power.

The Financial Statements of the Company were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 06 September 2023.

2 Basis of preparation

The Company prepared its Financial Statements as per Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
The Financial Statements have been prepared using presentation and disclosure requirements of the Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

3.1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalents 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 treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each reporting 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. The 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

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For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value 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 management of the Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is determined annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

The management of the company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale.

At each reporting date, the management of the company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies of the company. The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

This note summarises the accounting policy for determination of fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes as following:

· Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Refer Note 29)
· Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Refer Note 27)
· Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Refer Note 26)

c) Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

a) Sale of power

Income from supply of power is recognised over time on the supply of units generated from plant to the grid as per terms of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into with the customers.

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 power, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration and existence of a significant financing component. There is only one performance obligation in the arrangement and therefore, allocation of transaction price is not required.

b) Income from services (management consultancy)

The Company recognises revenue from projects management / technical consultancy over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided to them, as per the terms of the agreement entered with the customer.

c) Sale of equipment

Revenue from sale of equipment 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. There is only one performance obligation in the arrangement and therefore, allocation of transaction price is not required.

d) Income from operation and maintenance services

Revenue from operation and maintenance services are recognised over time as per the terms of agreement.

e) Revenue from Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contracts

Revenue from provision of service is recognised over a period of time on the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is determined as a proportion of cost incurred to date to the total estimated contract cost. Profit on contracts is recognised on percentage of completion method and losses are accounted as soon as these are anticipated. In case the total cost of a contract based on technical and other estimates is expected to exceed the corresponding contract value such expected loss is provided for. The revenue on account of extra claims on construction contracts are accounted for at the time of acceptance in principle by the customers due to uncertainties attached.

Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been reflected under other current assets and billing in excess of contract revenue has been reflected under current liabilities in the balance sheet.

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Variable consideration
If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or service to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. To estimate the variable consideration, the Company applies the most likely method.

- Rebates
In some PPAs, the Company provide rebates in invoice if payment is made before the due date. These are adjusted against revenue and are offset against amounts payable by the customers.

- Significant financing component
Significant financing component for customer contracts is considererd for the length of time between the customers' payment and the transfer of the performance obligation, as well as the prevailing interest rate in the market. The transaction price for these contracts is discounted, using the interest rate implicit in the contract. This rate is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Company and the customer at contract inception.

(ii) Contract balances

a) Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies in section (i) Impairment of non-financial assets.

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

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

(iii) Others
a) Income from compensation for loss of revenue
Income from compensation for loss of revenue is recognised after certainty of receipt of the same is established.

b) Dividend
The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company.

d) Foreign currencies
The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the functional currency in which the Company operate.

Foreign currency translation
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at 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. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognised in OCI.

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).

e) 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 establishes provisions where appropriate. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off these.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences 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 or 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.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, plant and equipment except freehold land 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 the statement of profit or loss as incurred. Freehold land is stated at cost net of accumulated impairment losses and is not depreciated.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in statement of profit or loss as and when incurred.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) 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 statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of fixed assets 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.

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g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured in initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets and intangible assets under development acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses and intangible assets under development are carried at cost less any 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 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 finite life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Customer related intangibles are capitalised if they meet the definitions of an intangible asset and the recognition criteria are satisfied. Customer-related intangibles acquired as part of a business combination are valued at fair value and those acquired separately are measured at cost. Such intangibles are amortised over the remaining useful life of the customer relationships or the period of the contractual arrangements.
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.

Development costs

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.

h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest, discount on issue, premium payable on redemption and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds (this cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs). The borrowing costs are amortised basis the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method over the term of the loan. The EIR amortisation is recognised under finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. The amount amortised for the period from disbursement of borrowed funds upto the date of capitalisation of the qualifying assets is added to cost of the qualifying assets.

i) 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 company 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 or 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 amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, reversal is treated as an increase in revaluation.

j) 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 or loss net of any reimbursement.

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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.

Decommissioning liability

The Company considers constructive obligations and records a provision for decommissioning costs of the wind and solar power plants. Decommissioning costs are provided for at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the relevant asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs, or in the discount rate applied, are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

k) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. 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 on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the 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 other income in the statement of 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

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the fair value through other comprehensive income (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 FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in OCI. However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit or 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

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised 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 FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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.

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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 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 fair value through profit or loss. 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 recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company 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 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 has transferred it's rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has 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 recognises 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) during the period is recognised as income / expense in the statement of profit or loss.

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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 or loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Compulsorily convertible preference shares

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

On issuance of the CCPS, 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 and liability on pro-rata basis, 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 CCPS based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

Compound instruments - Compulsorily Convertible Debentures

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

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 the statement of 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.

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.

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 or 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.

The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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.

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l) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Cash flow hedges

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

The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised as other expense and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other operating income or expenses.

The Company designates only the spot element of forward contracts as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognised in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity under cost of hedging reserve.

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

m) Cash and bank balances

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 of bank overdrafts as they are 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 is classified into current and non-current portions based on the remaining term of the deposit.

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n) Measurement of EBITDA
The Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company measure EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In their measurement, the companies include interest income but do not include depreciation and amortisation expense, finance costs and tax expense.

o) Events occurring after the reporting period
Impact of events occurring after the reporting date that provide additional information materially effecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the reporting date are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities.

The Company does not adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect non-adjusting events after the reporting period.

The Company makes disclosures in the financial statements in cases of significant events.

p) 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.

q) Earnings per equity share (EPS)
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.

3.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments

3.2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the company
The company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning 1 April 2022 (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.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 dated 12 March 2022, to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from 1 April 2022.

(a) Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to Ind AS 37
The amendments specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.
These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the company as there were no onerous contracts.

(b) Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to Ind AS 103
The amendments replaced the reference to the ICAI's "Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards" with the reference to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standard" without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of Ind AS 103 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, if incurred
separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in Ind AS 37 or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to Ind AS 16
The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.
These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the company as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

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(d) Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities
The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for Ind AS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the company as there were no modifications of the company's financial instruments during the year.

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 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective from 1 April 2023*)
- Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies (effective from 1 April 2023*)
- Amendments to Ind AS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective from 1 April 2023*)
- Amendments to Ind AS 116 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (effective from 1 April 2023*)

*Effective for annual periods beginning on or after this date.

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Considered good - Unsecured		
Loans to related parties (refer note 24)*	-	102
Total	**-**	**102**

*Unsecured loan to related party is recoverable on demand and carries interest at 8.00% per annum.

Others		
Recoverable from related parties (refer note 24)	5	-
Security deposits	22	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0	-
Interest accrued on loans to related parties (refer note 24)	4	5
Total	**31**	**5**

No loans are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Loans or advances to specified persons

Type of Borrower	Current period		Previous period	
	Amount outstanding*	% of Total	Amount outstanding*	% of Total
Directors	-	-	-	-
KMPs	-	-	-	-
Related Parties	-	100%	102	100%

5 Deferred tax

5A Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Accounting profit before income tax	(22)	7
Tax at the India's tax rate of 26% (March 2022 : 26%)	(6)	2
Others	0	0
Absense of reasonable certainity for recovery of lossess	6	-
At the effective income tax rate	**0**	**2**
Current tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	2
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-
	-	2

6 Prepayments

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	140	0
Total	**140**	**0**

7 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	2	1
Balances with Government authorities	9	0
Total	**11**	**1**

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

8 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good (Refer note 28)	6	67
	6	**67**
Less: Impairment allowances for bad and doubtfull debts	-	-
Total	**6**	**67**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Trade receivables of INR Nil (31 March 2022: INR Nil) is due from private companies in which directors of the Company are director.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	41	162
	41	**162**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Deposits with		
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months #	1	-
Total	**1**	**-**

The bank deposits have an original maturity period of 169 days and carry an interest rate of 5.75% which is receivable on maturity.

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

10 Share capital

Authorised share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each		
As at 01 April 2021	10,000	0
Increase during the year	10,990,000	110
As at 31 March 2022	11,000,000	110
Increase during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	11,000,000	110

Issued share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
10A Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up		
As at 01 April 2021	10,000	0
Shares issued during the year	10,200,000	102
As at 31 March 2022	10,210,000	102
Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	10,210,000	102

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company have 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 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.

10B Shares held by the holding Company

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
ReNew Private Limited , the holding company (Including its nominees)				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	10,210,000	102	10,210,000	102

10C Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
ReNew Private Limited (Including its nominees)				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	10,210,000	100%	10,210,000	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

10D No shares have been allotted without payment of cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

11 Other equity

11A Share application money pending allotment

As at 01 April 2021	
Share application money received	102
Equity shares issued during the year	(102)
As at 31 March 2022	-
Share application money received	45
At 31 March 2023	45

11B Retained earnings

As at 01 April 2021	(0)
Profit/(loss) for the year	5
As at 31 March 2022	5
Profit/(loss) for the year	(20)
At 31 March 2023	(15)

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 Company and eligible for distribution to shareholders, in case where it is having positive balance representing net earnings till date.

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ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended from 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

12 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	Notes	Nominal interest rate %	Maturity	Non-current		Current	
				31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Loan from related party (unsecured) (refer note 24)	(i)			33,500	-	-	-
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings - Total				**33,500**	-	-	-
Amount disclosed under the head 'Short term borrowings' (Refer note 14)				-	-	-	-
				33,500	-	-	-

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

13 Other non-current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposit received	4	-
Total	**4**	**-**

14 Short term borrowings

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan from related party (unsecured) (refer note 24)	-	7
Total	**-**	**7**

Loan from related party (unsecured)
Unsecured loan from related party is repayable on demand and carries interest at 8.00% per annum.

15 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 32)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	57	221
Total	**57**	**221**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing in nature. For explanations on the Company's liquidity risk management processes, refer to Note 28

Trade Payables aging schedule

As at 31 March 2023

500000

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	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	57	-	-	-	57
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

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	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	221	-	-	-	221
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

16 Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Others		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2	0
Capital creditors	2	-
Total	**4**	**0**

17 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Other payables		
TDS payable	5	0
GST payable	-	0
Total	**5**	**0**

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

18 Revenue	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
Sale of power	5,917	2,031
Total	**5,917**	**2,031**

a) The location for all of the revenue from contracts with customers is India.
b) The timing for all of the revenue from contracts with customers is over time.
c) There are no other material differences between the contracted price and revenue from contracts with customers.

19 Other income	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
Interest income		
- on loan to related parties (refer note 24)	0	5
Total	**0**	**5**

20 Purchase of Power	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
Purchase of Power	5,896	2,025
Total	**5,896**	**2,025**

21 Other expenses	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
Legal and professional fees	1	3
Management shared services	39	-
Rates and taxes	1	1
Payment to auditors *	0	0
Total	**41**	**4**

***Payment to Auditors**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
As auditor:		
Audit fee	0	0
In other capacity:		
Reimbursement of expenses	0	0
	0	**0**

22 Finance costs	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
Interest expense on		
- loan from related party (refer note 24)	2	0
Bank charges	0	0
Total	**2**	**0**

23 Earnings per share (EPS)	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
The following reflects the profit and share data used for the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
Net loss for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	(20)	5
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic and diluted EPS	10,210,000	6,157,945
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in INR)	(1.92)	0.75

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited * New Delhi

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended from 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

24 Related party disclosure

a) 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 period and description of relationship as identified by the management are:-

I. Holding Company
ReNew Private Limited (formerly known as ReNew Power Private Limited)

II. Ultimate Holding Company
Renew Energy Global Plc

III. Key management personnel (KMPs) :
Mr. Sumant Sinha, Chairman and Managing Director of ReNew Private Limited.

IV. Fellow Subsidiaries with whom transactions incurred during the year
ReNew Solar Urja Private Limited
ReNew Surya Ravi Private Limited
ReNew Solar Energy (Jharkand Three) Private Limited
Ostro Energy Private Limited
ReNew Jal Urja Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Rajkot) Private Limited
Ostro Kannada Power Private Limited

b) Details of transactions with holding Company:

Particulars	Renew Private Limited	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Equity issued during the year	-	102
Unsecured loan received	34	7
Unsecured loan given	102	102
Interest income on unsecured loan	-	5
Capital Creditor Payments	42	-
Unsecured loan repaid	7	-
Management shared services	39	-
Interest expense on unsecured loan	2	0

c) Details of outstanding balances with holding Company:

Particulars	Renew Private Limited	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Unsecured loan recoverable	-	102
Unsecured loan payable	34	7
Interest income accrued on unsecured loan	4	4
Interest expense accrued on unsecured loan	2	0

d) Details of transactions with direct and fellow subsidiaries during the year:

Particulars	ReNew Solar Urja Private Limited		Ostro Energy Private Limited	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	0	-	0	-
Purchase of Power	414	458	1,068	106

Particulars	ReNew Surya Ravi Private Limited		ReNew Jal Urja Private Limited	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Purchase of Power	1,626	223	2,009	344
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	0	-	0	-

Particulars	ReNew Solar Energy (Jharkand 3) Private Limited		Ostro Kannada Private Limited	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	0	-	-	-
Purchase of Power	678	834	99	-

e) Details of outstanding balances with fellow subsidiaries:

Particulars	ReNew Solar Urja Private Limited		Ostro Energy Private Limited	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Trade payables	-	44	0	-
Trade Receivables	0	-	0	-
Recoverable	3	-	-	16

Particulars	ReNew Surya Ravi Private Limited		ReNew Jal Urja Private Limited	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Trade payables	17	34	35	52
Trade Receivables	0	-	1	-

Particulars	ReNew Solar Energy (Jharkand Three) Private Limited		ReNew Wind Energy (Rajkot) Private Limited	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Trade payables	0	75	-	-
Trade Receivables	0	-	-	-
Recoverable	-	-	2	-

Particulars	Ostro Kannada Private Limited	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Trade Receivables	0	-
Trade payables	5	-

f) Compensation of Key management personnel
Remuneration to the key managerial personnel is paid by the holding Company of the company and is allocated between the subsidiary companies as management shared services and is not separately identifiable.

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
New Delhi

25 Segment Information

The Chairman and Managing Director of ReNew Private Limited (Holding Company) takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the reports/ information provided by functional heads and is thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker.

The Company is in the business of sale of solar power generation goods; engineering, procurement and construction services; development and operation of solar power plant (refer note 1). Considering the nature of company's business and operations, 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.

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ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
New Delhi

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

26 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments of the Company, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Loans current	-	-	102	102
Trade receivables	6	6	67	67
Cash and cash equivalents	41	41	162	162
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1	1	-	-
Other current financial assets	31	31	5	5
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Long term borrowings	34	34	-	-
Short-term borrowings	-	-	7	7
Trade payables	57	57	221	221
Other current financial liabilities	4	4	0	0

The management of the Company assessed that Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short term borrowings, other current financials liabilities and other current financial assets 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

27 Fair value hierarchy

There are no financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as at 31 March 2023 and 2022.

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ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited * New Delhi

28 Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a various sub committees that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. These committees provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the Company's assets and liabilities will be exposed to due to a change in market prices that determine the valuation of these financial instruments. Market risk comprises 3 types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits..

Foreign Currency Risk:

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures as on 31 March 2023. In case of foreign currency exposures, the Company monitors that the hedges do not exceed the underlying foreign currency exposure. The Company does not undertake any speculative transactions.

Foreign currency sensitivity

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures as on 31 March 2023. In case of foreign currency exposures, the Company monitors that the hedges do not exceed the underlying foreign currency exposure. The Company does not undertake any speculative transactions.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the power procurer will not meet their obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from their operating activities (primarily trade receivables) but this credit risk exposure is insignificant given the fact that substantially whole of the revenues are from state utilities/government entities.

Further the Company sought to reduce counterparty credit risk under long-term contracts in part by entering into power sales contracts with utilities or other customers of strong credit quality and we monitor their credit quality on an on going basis.

The maximum credit exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2023 is the carrying amount of all the financial assets.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed basis established policies of Company, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

The Company has state utilities/government entities as it's customers with high credit worthiness, therefore, the Company does not see any risk related to credit. The credit quality of the customers other than state utilities/government entities is evaluated based on their credit ratings and other publicly available data.

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.

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	6	-	-	-	-	6
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	6	-	-	-	-	6
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited New Delhi

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended from 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months -1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	67	-	-	-	-	67
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	67	-	1	-	-	67
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial instruments and credit risk

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by company's treasury department. Investments, in the form of fixed deposits, loans and other investments, of surplus funds are made only with banks & group companies and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed on an annual basis by the Company, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of company's finance committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Other financial assets

Credit risk from other financial assets including loans is managed basis established policies of Company, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored. The Company does not hold collateral as security."

ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
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ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended from 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

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.
The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The Company rely mainly on long-term debt obligations to fund their construction activities. To the extent available at acceptable terms, utilized non-recourse debt to fund a significant portion of the capital expenditures and investments required to construct and acquire our wind and solar power plants and related assets. The Company's non-recourse financing is designed to limit default risk and is a combination of fixed and variable interest rate instruments. In addition, the debt is typically denominated in the currency that matches the currency of the revenue expected to be generated from the benefiting project, thereby reducing currency risk. The majority of non-recourse debt is funded by banks and financial institutions, with debt capacity supplemented by unsecured loan from related party.

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	Total
Short term borrowings						
Loans from related party	34	(34)	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities						
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2	-	-	-	-	2
Capital Creditors	-	2	-	-	-	2
Trade payables						
Trade payables	52	6	-	-	-	58

* Including future interest payments.

The Company expect liabilities with current maturities to be repaid from net cash provided by operating activities of the entity to which the debt relates or through opportunistic refinancing

Year ended 31 March 2022	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings						
Loans from related party	34	-	-	-	-	34
Other financial liabilities						
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2	-	-	-	-	2
Capital Creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables						
Trade payables	2	219	-	-	-	221

* Including future interest payments.

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ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
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29 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.

Related party transactions

Management Shared Services

Employee benefit costs and other common expenses are incurred by the Holding Company & fellow subsidiary. These expenses are allocated to all the entities of the Group in the form of 'Management Shared Services'. Allocation of cost to the entities involves various estimates, reasonability of which is assessed through an external expert.

Inter-group unsecured loan

The Group uses unsecured loans to fund requirements of various entities. These loans carry interest rate of 8% (approximates 3-year government bond yield).

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ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
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ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended from 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

30 Capital management

For the purpose of the capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitor capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits. The Company systematically evaluates opportunities for managing its assets including that of buying new assets, partially or entirely sell existing assets and potential new joint ventures. Crystallisation of any such opportunity shall help the Company in improving the overall portfolio of assets, cash flow management and shareholder returns.

The policy of the Company is to keep the gearing ratio of the power project to 3:1 during the construction phase and aim to enhance it to 4:1 post the construction phase. This is in line with the industry standard ratio. The current gearing ratios of the various projects in the Company is between 3:1 to 4:1.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the capital management of the Company, amongst other things, aims to ensure that they meet financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

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

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

(i) Contingent liabilities
At 31 March 2023, the Company has contingent liabilities of INR Nil.

(ii) Commitments:
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for
At 31 March 2023, the Company has capital commitment (net of advances) of INR Nil.

32 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED 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/period	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 beyond the appointed day during each accounting year/period	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/period; and	Nil	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 Enterprise Development Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

33 There are no employees on the rolls of the company and therefore no employee benefit expense accrued in the financial statements.

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

35 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% change	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.36	1.46	-7%	No major changes
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.25	0.06	316%	Increase in borrowing
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for debt Service=Net Profit after taxes +non cash operating expenses+interest	Debt Service=Interest & lease payment +Principle repayments	(9.00)	27.35	-133%	Loss incurred during the year
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after taxes -preference dividend	Average shareholder equity	(0.16)	0.09	-290%	Loss incurred during the year
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Recievables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales=Gross Credit sales- sales return	Average Trade Recievables	162.65	60.76	168%	Increase in revenue
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases=Gross Credit purchases-purchase return	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales= Total Sales-sales return	Working Capital=Current assets - Current liabilties	249.16	19.03	1209%	Increase in revenue & decrease in working capital
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales= Total Sales -Sales Return	(0.00)	0.00	-246%	Loss incurred during the year
Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed=Tangible net worth+Total Debt+deferred tax liability	(0.11)	0.05	-330%	Loss incurred during the year
Return on Investment	Interest (finance Income)	Investment	NA	NA	NA	NA

As per our report of even date
For B D G & CO LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 119739W/W100900
Chartered Accountants

Sourabh Chittora
Partner
Membership No.: 131122
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

For and on behalf of the
ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited

Nitin Sabikhi
Director
DIN- 09286351
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

Deepak Gupta
Director
DIN- 01812112
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

Astha Bhardwaj
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49063
Place: Gurugram
Date: 06 September 2023

ReNew

BOARD'S REPORT

To
The Members,
Renew Energy Markets Private Limited

The Board hereby presents the Third (3rd) Board's Report along with Company's Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023:

1. **FINANCIAL SUMMARY/HIGHLIGHTS**

a. Financial Summary

The performance of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 is summarized below:

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	**For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2022**
Income		
Revenue from operations	5,917	2,031
Other Income	0	5
Total Revenue (I)	**5,917**	**2,036**
Expenses	5,896	2,025
Other expenses	41	4
Total (II)	**5,937**	**2,029**
Earnings /(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) (I) - (II)	**(20)**	**7**
Depreciation and amortization expense	-	-
Finance cost	2	0
Profit (Loss) before tax	**(22)**	**7**
Current tax	-	2
Deferred tax	-	-
Profit (Loss) for the year	**(20)**	**5**
Net Worth	**132**	**107**

b. Performance Review

During the year under review your Company has incurred a loss of INR 20,000,000.

c. Transfer to Reserves

As there was loss, no amount been transferred to reserves.

2. **DIVIDEND**

No dividend is being recommended by the Board of your Company.

3. **HOLDING/SUBSIDIARY RELATIONSHIP**

The Company was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of ReNew Private Limited (Formerly known as ReNew Power Private Limited)as on November 12, 2020. Further, the Company does not have any subsidiary.

4. **OPERATIONS**

The Company is involved in the power trading activity.

5. **PUBLIC DEPOSITS**

The Company has not accepted any deposit during the year under review which fall under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 read the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

6. **NAME CHANGE**

The name of the Company has changed from ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited to ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited w.e.f 13th August, 2021.

7. **SHARE CAPITAL**

Authorized Share Capital

The Authorized Share Capital of your Company as on March 31, 2023 stood at INR 11,00,00,000/- (Rupees Eleven crores only) comprising of 1,10,00,000 (One Crore Ten Lakh only) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each.

Paid up Share Capital

The paid-up Share Capital of the Company as on March 31, 2023 stood at Rs. 10,21,00,000 (Rupees Ten Crore Twenty One Lakh only) divided into 1,02,10,000 (One Crore Two Lakh Ten Thousand) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each.

ReNew

8. **AUDITORS**

(a) Statutory Auditor

M/s BDG & Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 119739W) were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of 5 (five) years starting from the conclusion of the 1st Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 6th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Auditors' Report is self- explanatory and do not call for any explanation and comments.

(b) Reporting of Fraud by the Auditor

No fraud has been reported by auditor's pursuant to Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

9. AUDITORS REPORT

Audit Report Qualification

The report of statutory auditors has identified the following material weaknesses as at March 31, 2023 relating to absence of adequate evidence over operation of review controls and on ensuring completeness and accuracy of data and reports used; and inadequate segregation of duties around recording and review of manual journal entries.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management response

As opined by the Auditors, the management is also of the view that except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls. Our internal controls over financial reporting were ineffective due to: delayed performance of review controls and absence of adequate evidence with respect to operation of review controls, including those related to significant estimates and financial statement close process, such as control attributes, the precision levels applied, and completeness and accuracy of data and reports used; and inadequate segregation of duties for recording and review of manual journal entries.

The Company is in process of implementing adequate processes and plans in order to overcome the gaps in the internal control mechanism and to ensure adequacy and accuracy of data and informations. Your Company has also taken in cognizance inadequate segregation of duties around recording and review of manual journal entries and is in process of undertaking appropriate steps to overcome the same.

Our remediation process principally includes:

- The application control for the review and approval of manual journal entries has been implemented subsequent to March 31, 2023 and the Management will continue to monitor the operating effectiveness of this control;

- Evaluating the adoption of relevant policies and procedures to strengthen discipline with respective process owners, evaluating further automation, and monitoring the results by increasing the periodicity of meetings, reporting and other governance mechanisms;

- Providing additional training to the process owners for the timely performance of the control activities and retaining the evidence including evidence of completeness and accuracy of data and reports used to ensure performance of control activities; and

- Validation of the above remediation process by Management. Management may decide to take the assistance of external professional firm(s) for the same and to provide feedback on any control enhancements required.

Further, there have been no frauds reported by the Auditors of the Company to the Board of Directors under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the Financial Year**.**

10. SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with all applicable Secretarial Standards.

11. **EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN**

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, since the Company does not have a functional website, the Annual Return for FY 2022-23 shall be available for inspection at the Corporate Office of the Company and a copies of the same shall be provided to the Members on request.

12. **CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:**

As required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, details of conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo are as follows:

a. Conservation of energy:

Energy conservation is an area of priority and the Company has made all efforts to ensure continuous monitoring and improvement in energy consumption in all its offices.

b. Technology absorption:

Being in the business of providing clean energy, the Company is constantly looking at innovation and technology absorption to increase production efficiency in its business.

c. **Foreign exchange earnings and outgo**

During the year under review, there was no Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgoings.

13. **DETAILS OF DIRECTORS OR KEY MANAGERIAL PERSON (KMP)**

a. Directors

The composition of Board of Directors as on March 31, 2023 was as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Director	Designation
1.	Mr. Deepak Gupta	Director
2.	Mr. Nitin Sabikhi	Director

KMP

Ms. Astha Bhardwaj was appointed as Company Secretary of the Company w.e.f Feb 21, 2022

b. Number of meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company duly met 7 (seven) times during the period under review in respect of which proper notices were given and the proceedings were properly recorded. The details of meetings and attendance are mentioned below:

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Attended By	
		Deepak Gupta	**Nitin Sabikhi**
1.	April 27, 2022	Yes	Yes
2.	June 16, 2022	Yes	Yes
3.	August 18, 2022	Yes	Yes
4.	August 25, 2022	Yes	Yes
5.	September 3, 2022	Yes	Yes
6.	November 3, 2022	Yes	Yes
7.	January 31, 2023	Yes	Yes
	TOTAL	**7**	**7**

c. Directors' Responsibility Statement

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your directors make the following statements in terms of section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013:

(a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;

(c) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

(e) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

14. **PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEE OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186**

Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees given and securities provided are provided in the Financial Statement.

Further, the Company avails an exemption under Section 186(11)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 engaged in the business of carrying Infrastructure activities.

15. **SIGNIFICANT AND THE MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS**

There are no significant material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts which would impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

16. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

All Related Party Transactions entered during the year were in Ordinary Course of business and at Arm's Length basis. No Material Related Party Transactions, i.e. transactions exceeding 10% of the annual consolidated turnover as per the last audited financial statements, were entered during the year by your Company. Accordingly, the disclosure of Related Party Transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2 is not applicable.

17. **RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY**

Risks are events, situations or circumstances which may lead to negative consequences on the Company's businesses. Risk management is a structured approach to manage uncertainty. A formal enterprise wide approach to Risk Management is being proposed to be adopted by the Company and key risks will now be managed within a unitary framework.

18. **MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE COMPANY TO WHICH THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT**

There has been no material change or commitment, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between March 31, 2023 and the date of this Report.

19. **INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY**

The Company has adequate system of internal control to safeguard and protect from loss, unauthorized use or disposition of its assets. All the transactions are properly authorized, recorded and reported to the Management. The Company is following all the applicable Accounting Standards for properly maintaining the books of accounts and reporting financial statements.

20. **COPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility as contained in Section 135(1) are not applicable to the Company.

21. **PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES**

The Statement showing particulars of employees pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is not furnished, as the Company did not employ any such employee during the period under review.

22. **DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013**

ReNew Power Private Limited (Holding Company) has in place a prevention of sexual harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the sexual harassment of women at the workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder for prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassments at workplace. All women associates (permanent, temporary, contractual and trainees) as well as any woman visiting the Company's office premises or women service providers are covered under this Policy. Further, a Complaints Committee has been set up to redress complaints received.

The said Policy is applicable on every subsidiary Company.

During the year under review, no complaint was received by the Company related to sexual harassment.

23. **OTHERS**

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following matters as there were no transactions on these matters during the year under review:

- Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
- Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.
- No fraud has been reported by the Auditors to the Board.
- There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company.
- There is no proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- There was no instance of onetime settlement with any Bank or Financial Institution.

24. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors wish to take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to all the investors, shareholders and stakeholders for the faith and confidence they have reposed in the Company. The directors also wish to place on record their deep appreciation for the employees for the hard work, commitment and dedication shown throughout the period.

For and on behalf of the Board
ReNew Energy Markets Private Limited
(Formerly known as ReNew Vayu Power Private Limited)

DEEPAK GUPTA	**NITIN SABIKHI**
DIN: 01812112	**DIN: 09286351**
Director	**Director**

Date: 06.09.2023
Place: Gurugram