

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of ReNew Power Private Limited ("RPPL")

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements of Restricted Group**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements of Restricted Group (consisting of certain specific subsidiaries of RPPL as listed in note 1 of these financial statements, collectively known as the "Restricted Group"), which comprise the combined Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the combined Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the combined Cash Flow Statement and the combined Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively known as the "Combined Financial Statements"). These Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements have been prepared solely for submission by RPPL to the trustees of the USD denominated notes of the Restricted Group as per term sheet.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in note 3 of the accompanying Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Restricted Group 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 Special Purpose Combined 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 on the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 2 and 3 to the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements, which describes that the Restricted Group has not formed a separate legal group of entities during the year ended 31 March 2022, which also describes the basis of preparation, including the approach to and the purpose for preparing them. Consequently, the Restricted Group's Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements may not necessarily be indicative of the financial performances and financial position of the Restricted Group that would have occurred if it had operated as a separate standalone group of entities during the periods presented. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matter.



Responsibilities of Management for the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements

RPPL's Board of Directors (referred to as the "Management") is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements in accordance with basis of preparation set out in note 3 of the accompanying notes to these Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements. This responsibility also includes the 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 Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the entities forming part of the Restricted Group'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 any entity forming part of the Restricted Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management is also responsible for overseeing the entities forming part of the Restricted Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Restricted Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entities forming part of Restricted Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entities forming part of Restricted Group to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Restricted Group of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Other matters

1. The accompanying Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements include total assets of Rs. 25,872 million as at 31 March 2022, total revenues of Rs. 2,243 million and net cash outflows of Rs. 38 million for the year ended on that date, in respect of 1 entity forming part of the Restricted Group, which has been audited by other auditors, for which financial statements, other financial information and auditors report have been furnished to us by the management.
Our opinion on the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these entities, and our report as aforesaid in so far as it relates to the aforesaid entity, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.
2. This special purpose combined financial statements have been prepared by the management of RPPL solely for the purpose of submission to the trustees of the USD denominated notes of the Restricted Group as per term sheet. Our report on these Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements is issued solely for use by the management of RPPL for aforesaid purpose, and accordingly, should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Naman Agarwal**

Partner

Membership Number: 502405

UDIN: 22502405ANUTDJ6938

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: 28 July 2022



Restricted Group
Special Purpose Combined Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	46,794	48,962
Capital work in progress	4	6	2
Goodwill	5	5,144	5,144
Other intangible assets	5	10,323	10,860
Right of use assets	6	151	161
Financial assets			
Investment	7	730	616
Trade receivables	12	153	-
Others	7	4	1
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	393	404
Prepayments	9	80	18
Other non-current assets	10	4	18
Non current tax assets (net)		222	136
Total non-current assets		64,004	66,322
Current assets			
Inventories	11	18	12
Financial assets			
Loans	7	12,252	10,598
Trade receivables	12	5,836	4,525
Cash and cash equivalent	13	1,268	828
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	13	1,346	632
Others	7	2,862	1,850
Prepayments	9	78	79
Other current assets	10	63	661
Total current assets		23,723	19,185
Total assets		87,727	85,507
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14A	5,737	5,737
Instruments entirely equity in nature	14B	3,729	3,729
Other equity			
Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures	15A	336	336
Securities premium	15B	4,302	4,302
Debenture redemption reserve	15C	-	58
Hedge reserve	15D	(716)	-
Retained earnings	15E	1,397	120
Parent's contribution	15F	11,981	11,981
Total equity		26,766	26,263
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	16	46,751	36,402
Lease liabilities	17	2	2
Others	23	352	-
Long-term provisions	18	2,389	2,759
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8	2,494	2,420
Other non-current liabilities	19	-	379
Total non-current liabilities		51,988	41,962
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	20	4,368	10,219
Trade payables			
Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	10	-
Others	21	1,135	1,162
Lease Liabilities	17	1	0
Derivative instruments	22	1,126	-
Other current financial liabilities	23	2,214	5,765
Other current liabilities	24	99	135
Current tax liabilities (net)		20	1
Total current liabilities		8,973	17,282
Total liabilities		60,961	59,244
Total equity and liabilities		87,727	85,507

Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Combined Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022



For and on behalf of the Restricted Group

Sumanit Sinha
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN- 00972012
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022

Kedar Upadhye
(Chief Financial Officer)
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022



Ashish Jain
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: F6508
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022

Restricted Group
Special Purpose Combined Statement of Profit and Loss for the the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Income:			
Revenue from operations	25	7,490	5,134
Other income	26	2,464	1,110
Total income		9,954	6,244
Expenses:			
Other expenses	27	1,409	851
Total expenses		1,409	851
Earning before Interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		8,545	5,393
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	2,198	1,857
Finance costs	29	4,746	4,198
Profit/(loss) before share of jointly controlled entities and tax		1,601	(662)
Share in loss of jointly controlled entities		(114)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,715	(662)
Tax expense			
Current tax	8	165	74
Deferred tax	8	328	(233)
Adjustment of tax related to earlier years		3	1
Profit/(loss) for the year	(a)	1,219	(504)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods			
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedge reserve		(58)	-
Net gain/(loss) on cost of hedge		(901)	-
Income tax effect		243	-
Net other comprehensive (loss) / income that will be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods	(b)	(716)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(a) + (b)	503	(504)

Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Combined Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022



For and on behalf of the Restricted Group

Sumant Sinha
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN- 00972012
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022

Kedar Upadhye
(Chief Financial Officer)
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022



Ashish Jain
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: F6508
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022

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Restricted Group
Special Purpose Combined Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,601	(662)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,198	1,857
Operation and maintenance reserve	(58)	(119)
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts	47	57
Interest income	(1,090)	(666)
Interest expense	2,969	4,177
Unamortised ancillary borrowing cost written off	307	-
Option Premium Amortised (P&L)	686	-
Foreign exchange loss	595	-
Unwinding of discount of provisions	150	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	7,405	4,644
Movement in working capital		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(1,510)	(1,502)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(6)	9
(Increase) in other current financial assets	(89)	(10)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	612	(620)
(Increase) in prepayments	(60)	(60)
Increase in other current liabilities	33	14
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	(16)	557
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities	-	(1)
Cash generated from operations	6,369	3,031
Direct taxes (paid)	(234)	(74)
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,135	2,957
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress, intangibles, capital creditors and capital advances	(3,037)	(5,002)
Redemption/(Investments) of bank deposits having residual maturity more than 3 months	(714)	491
Loan given to related parties	(3,017)	-
Loan repaid by related parties	811	(1,372)
Advance received for sale of redeemable non-cumulative preference shares	-	552
Investment in fellow subsidiaries	-	(246)
Interest received	162	115
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,795)	(5,462)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (including premium) (net of share issue expenses)	-	200
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	46,504	8,997
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(41,362)	(5,925)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	9,110	6,017
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(10,349)	(3,940)
Payment related to leases (including payment of interest expense on lease liabilities)	(0)	(0)
Interest paid	(3,266)	(3,340)
Option premium paid	(537)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	100	2,009
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	440	(496)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	828	1,324
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,268	828
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	1,268	828
- On deposit account for more than 3 months and less than 12 months	1,346	632
	2,614	1,460
Less: Fixed deposits with original maturity of between 3 months and 12 months	(1,346)	(632)
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,268	828



Restricted Group
Special Purpose Combined Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

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)	41,013	5,142	596	46,751
Short-term borrowings	5,608	(1,240)	-	4,368
Total liabilities from financing activities	46,621	3,902	596	51,119

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1 April 2020	Cash flows (net)	Other changes*	Closing balance as at 31 March 2021
Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	37,939	3,072	2	41,013
Short-term borrowings	3,530	2,079	(1)	5,608
Total liabilities from financing activities	41,469	5,151	1	46,621

* other changes includes adjustment of ancillary borrowing cost
Refer note 31 for movement in lease liabilities.

Summary of significant accounting policies

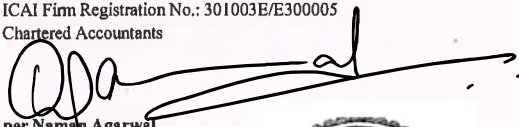
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Notes:

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Combined Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants



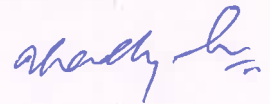
per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022



For and on behalf of the Restricted Group



Sumant Sinha
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN- 00972012
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022



Kedar Upadhye
(Chief Financial Officer)
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022



Ashish Jain
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: F6508
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022




Restricted Group
Special Purpose Combined Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of entities forming part of the Restricted Group					
	Equity share capital*	Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures	Instruments entirely equity in nature#	Reserves and surplus#		
				Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings
	(refer note 14A)	(refer note 15A)	(refer note 14B)	(refer note 15B)	(refer note 15C)	(refer note 15E)
At 1 April 2020	5,721	336	3,729	4,118	72	610
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(504)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(504)
Equity shares issued during the year	16	-	-	184	-	-
Amount transferred from debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	(14)	14
At 31 March 2021	5,737	336	3,729	4,302	58	120
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,219
Other comprehensive loss (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,219
Amount transferred from debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	(58)	58
At 31 March 2022	5,737	336	3,729	4,302	-	1,397

*The Combined Financial Statement do not represent a legal entity structure. The share capital of Restricted Group is the summation of the share capital of the respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group.

Instruments entirely equity in nature and reserves and surplus represents the aggregate amount of Restricted Group entities as at the year ends

Summary of significant accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Combined Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No : 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Namam Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. : 502405
Place: Gurugram

Date: 28 July 2022



Sumant Sinha
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN- 00972012
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022

Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

ReNew Power Private Limited is a private limited company (Formerly known as 'ReNew Power Limited') (referred to as the "Parent" or "RPPL") having its registered office of the Company is located at 138, Ansal Chamber - II Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066.

Certain subsidiary companies of the Parent, Ostro Energy Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Renew Power Services Private Limited) and Renew Power Services Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of RPPL), which are collectively referred to as the 'Restricted Group' intend to issue US Dollar denominated notes and their listing on Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST). The details of entities forming part of Restricted Group are explained in table below

Sr No.	Name of entity	Holding Company	% of Holding as at 31st March 2022	% of Holding as at 31st March 2021
1	Renew Wind Energy (Delhi) Private Limited	ReNew Power Private Limited	100.0%	100.0%
2	Renew Wind Energy (AP 2) Private Limited	ReNew Power Private Limited	100.0%	100.0%
3	Ostro Jaisalmer Private Limited#	Ostro Energy Private Limited*	100.0%	100.0%
4	Ostro Urja Wind Private Limited#	Ostro Energy Private Limited*	100.0%	100.0%
5	Ostro Madhya Wind Private Limited#	Ostro Energy Private Limited*	100.0%	100.0%
6	Badoni Power Private Limited#	Ostro Energy Private Limited*	100.0%	100.0%
7	AVP Powerinfra Private Limited#	Ostro Energy Private Limited*	100.0%	100.0%
8	Ostro Anantapur Private Limited#@	Ostro Energy Private Limited*	78.6%	78.6%
9	Ostro Mahawind Private Limited#	Ostro Energy Private Limited*	100.0%	100.0%
10	Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited^	Ostro Energy Private Limited*	100.0%	100.0%

*Ostro Energy Private Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Renew Power Services Private Limited and Renew Power Services Private Limited is a 100% subsidiary of ReNew Power Private Limited.

@ Remaining equity interest of 21.40% in Ostro Anantapur Private Limited is held by Ostro Renewables Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Ostro Energy Private Limited)

#CGU 1 (wind Power Segment) - These 7 entities were acquired by Parent as on 28 March 2018 via business combination.

^CGU 2 (Solar Power Segment) - Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited was acquired by Parent via business combination on 30 January 2019.

The entities forming part of Restricted Group are carrying out business activities relating to generation of power through non-conventional and renewable energy sources.

The Combined Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 July 2022.

2 Purpose of Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements

The Combined Financial Statements are Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements which have been prepared for the purpose of the proposed issue of USD denominated notes by each member of Restricted Group. These Combined Financial Statements presented herein reflect the Restricted Group's results of operations, assets and liabilities and cash flows For the year presented. The basis of preparation and significant accounting policies used in preparation of these Combined Financial Statements are set out in Note 3 below.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation

The Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the principles of Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) (except "Ind AS 33 Earnings Per Share") issued there under, presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable and the Guidance Note on Combined and Carve-out Financial Statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Management of the Parent company has prepared the Combined Financial Statements which comprise the Combined Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Combined Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Combined Statement of Cash Flows and Combined Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022, a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management has prepared these Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements to depict the historical cost of the Restricted Group except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

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

The Special Purpose Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements are not necessarily indicative of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the Restricted Group that would have occurred if it had operated as a separate stand-alone Group of entities during the year presented nor of the Restricted Group's future performance. The items in the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements have been classified considering the principles under Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements and Schedule III of Companies Act 2013.



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

3.2 Basis of combination

The financial statements of all entities forming part of Restricted Group used for the purpose of combination are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March 2022.

The Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements have been prepared by combining like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the entities forming part of Restricted Group. All the intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to entities forming part of Restricted Group have been eliminated and profits or losses arising from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets have been eliminated in full. The resulting financial position may not be that which might have existed if the combining businesses had been a stand-alone business.

The carrying values pertaining to an entity, as reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Parent, are used for the purpose of preparing Unaudited Special Purpose Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements including fair value adjustment to assets and liabilities on acquisition along with corresponding impact on deferred taxes.

All intercompany transactions and balances within the Restricted Group have been eliminated in full. Transactions that have taken place with other related parties of entities forming part of the Restricted Group but not forming part of the Restricted Group have been disclosed in accordance with Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Share capital and reserves disclosed in the Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements is not the legal capital and reserves of the Restricted Group and is the aggregation of the share capital and reserves of the individual combining entities.

Income taxes are arrived at by aggregation of the tax expenses actually incurred by the combining businesses, after considering the tax effects of any adjustments which is in accordance with the Guidance Note.

The Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

The accounting policies adopted for preparation and presentation of Special Purpose Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements have been consistently applied except for the changes in accounting policy effective for annual period beginning from on or after 1 April 2019. Refer note 3.4 for change in accounting policy.

Business Combination and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group/Restricted Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group/Restricted Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12

When the Group/Restricted Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred by the Parent over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Parent re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised as Parent's contribution in Other Equity.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Restricted Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

There are no business combinations made by any of the entities forming part of Restricted Group. For accounting policy on business combination for Restricted Group, refer Note 3.2 Basis of Combination.

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group have identified twelve months as their operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

b) Fair value measurement

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group measure financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the entities forming part of the Restricted Group.

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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group use 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 in the Special Purpose Combined 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



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group have determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

At each reporting date, the management of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group analyse 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 Restricted Group.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group determine 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.

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 41)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Refer Note 37)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Refer Note 36 and 37)

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 entities forming part of Restricted Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The entities forming part of Restricted Group 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.

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 entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of Restricted Group 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.

Transaction price - remaining performance obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the entities forming part of Restricted Group expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the entities forming part of Restricted Group has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of Restricted Group applies the method that it expects best predicts the amount of consideration to which the entities forming part of Restricted Group will be entitled based on the terms of the contract.

- Rebates

In some PPAs, the entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 considered 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 entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 (o) Impairment of non-financial assets.



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

b) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entities forming part of Restricted Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of Restricted Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

c) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of Restricted Group recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the entities forming part of Restricted Group.

c) Income from liquidated damages and interest on advances

Income from liquidated damages and interest on advance is recognised after certainty of receipt of the same is established.

d) Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group estimate the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Unaudited Special Purpose Interim Combined Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Income from government grants

Refer note (f) for accounting policy.

d) Foreign currencies

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective 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. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation. 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) Income 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 OCI or equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off these and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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

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

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



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

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.

In situations where entity 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 Group 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 recognises MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit or 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) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant is related to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant is related to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the entities forming part of the Restricted Group receive grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to Statement of Profit and Loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group presents grants related to an expense item as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Thus, Generation based incentive and Sale of emission renewable certificates have been recognised as other income.

Sale of emission reduction certificates

Government grants in the form of carbon emission rights (CERs), which are received on projects registered under the United Nations Framework on Climate Change, are recorded as non-financial assets and initially measured at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that such CERs will be received, with credit being recognised as Income from carbon credits under other income in the statement of profit or loss. Such CERs are subsequently tested for impairment. The Restricted Group derecognises the CERs when the certificate is sold, which occurs when units are transferred to the customer. The difference between the carrying value and sale price is recognised as income from carbon credits.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress and freehold land are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/ under development net off impairment loss, if any, as at the balance sheet date. Directly attributable expenditure incurred on project under implementation are shown under CWIP. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Note 39) and provisions (Note 18) for further information about the recognised decommissioning provision.



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Derecognition

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

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

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured in initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with finite life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

i) Depreciation / amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangibles

Depreciation and amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Useful life (in years)
Plant and equipment (wind and solar power projects till 30 September 2020)*	18-25
Plant and equipment (wind and solar power projects) (from 01 October 2020) (Refer Note 39)#	30-35
Furniture & fixture	10
Office equipment	5
Computers	3-6
Computers Software	3
Customer contracts	25

* Based on an external technical assessment, the management believes that the useful lives as given above and residual value of 0%-5%, best represents the period over which management expects to use its assets and its residual value. The useful life of plant and equipment is different from the useful life as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

Based on an external technical assessment, the management believes that the useful lives as given above and residual value of 5%, best represents the period over which management expects to use its assets and its residual value. The useful life of plant and equipment is different from the useful life as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

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

j) Leases

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

As a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

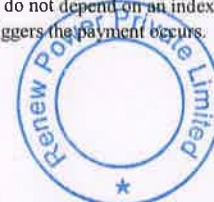
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.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

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

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

ii) Lease liabilities

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



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

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

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

As a lessor

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

k) Inventories

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

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

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

l) 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 and Loss. The amount amortized For the year from disbursement of borrowed funds upto the date of capitalization of the qualifying assets is added to cost of the qualifying assets.

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group estimate the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Restricted Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group extrapolate cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group estimate 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 value of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as an increase in revaluation.



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entities forming part of the Restricted Group have 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group expect some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Decommissioning liability

The entities forming part of Restricted Group consider constructive obligations and record 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.

o) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Restricted Group 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:

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

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

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

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

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

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



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

Embedded derivative

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

Equity investments

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The entities forming part of the respective Restricted Group have 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group have 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a pass-through arrangement, they evaluate if and to what extent they have retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When they have neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group continue to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the continuing involvement of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group. In that case, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group also recognise an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the entities forming part of the Restricted Group have 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group apply 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables. The entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group'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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group revert to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. The entities forming part of the Restricted Group consider that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group consider a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the entities forming part of the Restricted Group are unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the entities forming part of the Restricted Group. 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 year is recognised as expense / income in the statement of profit or loss.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

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

Derecognition

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

Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares (OCRPS)

Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares are accounted for as Instruments entirely equity in nature since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification and the dividend distribution is discretionary in nature.

Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs)

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group determine classification of compound financial instruments at initial recognition.

Basis the terms of these compound financial instruments, the distributions to holders of an equity instrument are being recognised by the entity directly in equity.

Transaction costs of an equity transaction are being accounted for as a reduction from equity.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group recognise interest, dividends, losses and gains relating to such financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability as income or expense in statement of profit or loss.

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

p) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

q) Measurement of EBITDA

The Restricted Group has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Restricted Group 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 amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense.

r) Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

Impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date upto the date of the approval for issue of these Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements by the Board of Directors of the Restricted Group are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group do not adjust the amounts recognised in its Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements to reflect non-adjusting events after the reporting period.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group make disclosures in the financial statement in cases of significant events.

s) 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

3 New standards, interpretations and amendments

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

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

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

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

3.2.2. Standards issued but not yet effective

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

- Amendments to Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (effective from 1 April 2022)
- Amendments to Ind AS 37 - Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract (effective from 1 April 2022)
- Amendments to Ind AS 109 - Financial instruments - Fees in the '10 percent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities (effective from 1 April 2022)
- Amendments to Ind AS 103 - reference to the conceptual framework (effective from 1 April 2022)

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4 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Land#	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Total property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress***
Cost							
At 1 April 2020	713	28,966	1	1	2	29,683	14,194
Additions during the year	186	23,107	-	0	1	23,294	6,216
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,408)
At 31 March 2021	899	52,073	1	1	3	52,977	2
Additions during the year	-	2	-	1	0	3	6
Adjustment*	39	(39)	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment**	-	(520)	-	-	-	(520)	(2)
At 31 March 2022	938	51,516	1	2	3	52,460	6
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 April 2020	-	2,702	1	0	1	2,704	-
Charge For the year (refer note 28)	-	1,311	-	-	0	1,311	-
At 31 March 2021	-	4,013	1	0	1	4,015	-
Charge For the year (refer note 28)	-	1,650	-	1	0	1,651	-
At 31 March 2022	-	5,663	1	1	1	5,666	-
Net book value							
At 1 April 2020	713	26,264	0	1	1	26,979	14,194
At 31 March 2021	899	48,060	0	1	2	48,962	2
At 31 March 2022	938	45,853	0	1	2	46,794	6

Title deeds amounting to INR 104 (31 March 2021: INR 61) is not yet in the name of entities forming part of Restricted Group. However, the entities forming part of Restricted Group is in the process of getting these title deeds registered in its favour.

Mortgage and hypothecation on Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of INR 46,800 (31 March 2021: INR 48,964) are subject to a pari passu first charge to respective lenders for term loans financial institutions and senior secured notes as disclosed in Note 16.

***Adjustment pertain to following**

Certain cost capitalised on provisional basis upto last year has been actualised during the year results in reclass of assets from plant & machinery to freehold land. There is no impact on the Statement of Profit & Loss on account of such settlement.

****Adjustment pertain to following**

Adjustment during the year pertains to reassessment of asset retirement obligation adjusted in plant and equipment

*****Capital work in progress**

Capital work in progress comprises of expenditure with respect to construction of wind power plants.

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	6	-	-	-	6
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	-	-	6

As at 31 March 2021

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

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Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

5 Other intangible assets	Computer software	Customer contracts	Total intangibles	Goodwill
Cost				
At 1 April 2020	1	12,471	12,472	5,144
At 31 March 2021	1	12,471	12,472	5,144
At 31 March 2022	1	12,471	12,472	5,144
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 April 2020	0	1,075	1,075	-
Amortisation For the year (refer note 28)	1	536	537	-
At 31 March 2021	1	1,611	1,612	-
Amortisation For the year (refer note 28)	0	537	537	-
At 31 March 2022	1	2,148	2,149	-
Net book value				
At 1 April 2020	1	11,396	11,397	5,144
At 31 March 2021	0	10,860	10,860	5,144
At 31 March 2022	0	10,323	10,323	5,144

Mortgage and hypothecation on Customer contracts

Customer contracts with a carrying amount of INR 10,323 (31 March 2021: INR 10,860) are subject to a pari passu first charge to respective lenders for term loans financial institutions and senior secured notes as disclosed in Note 16.

Impairment of goodwill:

On 28th March 2018, the Parent has acquired 8 out of 10 entities forming part of restricted group, as part of a single acquisition of 24 group entities. The Parent has recognised Goodwill in its consolidated financial statements on the said acquisition by considering combined fair value of net assets of all 24 entities on acquisition date, and the subsequent annual impairment testing of the said goodwill is carried out by the Parent by considering all the 24 entities as single CGU. The goodwill attributable to the entities forming part of restricted group has been reflected in Combined financial statements of Restricted Group in accordance with requirement of the Guidance Note. During the year, the Parent performed impairment testing of the Combined Goodwill in its consolidated financial statements, the relevant data and information used by Parent for impairment testing of combined goodwill is disclosed below:

Below is the break-up of group of cash generating units and individual cash generating units wise goodwill:

Group of CGU / Individual CGU	As per consolidated financial statement		Attributable to the entities forming part of Restricted Group	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
CGU 1 (Wind Power Segment)				
Goodwill	9,900	9,900	4,716	4,716
CGU 2 (Solar Power Segment)				
Goodwill	428	428	428	428

During the year, the Parent performed impairment testing of Combined Goodwill using the value in use approach, i.e. using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering contracted power sale agreements with procurers (25 years) using a discount rate range of 9% - 11.8% (pre-tax) per annum for the impairment test as on 31 March 2022. The ReNew Group have used financial projections over the remaining life of the PPAs as the tariff rates are fixed as per PPA.

Based on the results of the Goodwill impairment test, the estimated value in use of each Group of CGU and individual CGU after adjusting the carrying values of property, plant and equipment's and intangible assets was more than carrying value of Goodwill by INR 4,073 (31 March 2021: INR 3,305) and accordingly no impairment loss provision has been recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which value in use is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of Goodwill to exceed the aggregate value in use of each Group of CGU and individual CGU.

The key assumptions used in the value in use calculations for each group of CGU and individual CGU unit are as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Discount rate: [Pre tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)] | 9%-11.8% per annum as on 31 March 2022 discount rate has been derived based on current cost of borrowing and equity rate of return based on the current market expectations. |
| (ii) Plant load factor (PLF) | Plant load factor for future periods are estimated for each group of CGU and individual CGU based on report from expert. |
| (iii) Collection of revenue as per PPA rate and GBI benefit in acquired projects located in Andhra Pradesh state will be realised as per the projections and would not be impacted by the ongoing legal proceedings because management believes that matter will be concluded in favour of entities forming part of the Restricted Group as mentioned in Note 42. | |

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Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

6 Right of use assets

	<u>Leasehold land</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost		
As at 1 April 2020 on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	108	108
Additions during the year	68	68
At 31 March 2021	<u>176</u>	<u>176</u>
Additions during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2022	<u>176</u>	<u>176</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2020	6	6
Depreciation charged to profit and loss during the year (refer note 28)	9	9
At 31 March 2021	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Depreciation charged to profit and loss during the year (refer note 28)	10	10
At 31 March 2022	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
Net book value		
At 1 April 2020	102	102
At 31 March 2021	<u>161</u>	<u>161</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>

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Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

7 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Financial assets at cost		
Investment in unquoted equity shares of Associate		
37,000,000 (31 March 2021 37,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 fully paid up in Ostro Dakshin Power Private Limited	484	370
Investment in unquoted equity shares of body corporate		
24,599,999 (31 March 2021 24,599,999) equity shares of INR 10 fully paid up in VG DTL Transmission Private Limited	246	246
	730	616
Aggregate book value of unquoted investment	730	616
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Others		
Bank deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months (refer note 13)	0	0
Security deposits	4	1
Total	4	1
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Loans		
Considered good - Secured		
Considered good - Unsecured		
Loan to fellow subsidiary - redeemable non cumulative preference shares (refer note 32)		552
Loans to related parties (refer note 32)**	12,252	10,046
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk		
Loans - credit impaired		
Total	12,252	10,598
Others		
Government grants*		
- Generation based incentive receivable	184	203
Recoverable from related parties (refer note 32)	242	143
Insurance claim receivable	6	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	2	3
Interest accrued on loans to related parties (refer note 32)	2,428	1,500
Total	2,862	1,850

*Government grant is receivable for generation of renewable energy. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets which generate a fixed interest income for the entities forming part of the Restricted Group. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.

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

Loans or advances to specified persons

Type of Borrower	Current period		Previous period	
	Amount outstanding	% of Total	Amount outstanding	% of Total
Promoters	-	-	-	-
Directors	-	-	-	-
Loan to Related Parties (refer note 32)	12,252	100%	10,598	100%

8 Deferred tax Assets/ liabilities (net)

8A Deferred tax Assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax assets (gross)		
Loss on mark to market of derivative instruments	131	-
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	3,090	1,733
Provision for decommissioning cost	346	423
Expected credit loss	17	12
Unused tax credit (MAT)	158	119
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	49	56
Lease liabilities	1	0
Deferred tax assets (gross)	(a) 3,792	2,343
Deferred tax liabilities (gross)		
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	3,343	1,915
Unamortized ancillary borrowing cost	41	23
Right of use asset	15	0
Others	0	1
Deferred tax liabilities (gross)	(b) 3,399	1,939
Deferred tax Assets (net)	(c)=(a)-(b) 393	404



Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)
8B Deferred tax Liabilities (Net)

Deferred tax liabilities (gross)		
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	3,933	3,790
Unamortised ancillary borrowing cost	22	13
Inventory	2	-
Others	2	2
	(d) 3,959	3,805
Deferred tax assets (gross)		
Unamortized ancillary borrowing cost	7	-
Loss on mark to market of derivative instruments	112	-
Provision for decommissioning cost	256	286
Expected credit loss	10	3
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	686	752
Unused tax credit (MAT)	357	300
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	36	44
Others	1	-
	(e) 1,465	1,385
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	(f)=(e)-(d) (2,494)	(2,420)

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

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Accounting profit before Income tax	1,601	(662)
Tax at the India's tax rate of 22% added applicable surcharge(10%) and cess(4%) (March 2021- 25.168%)	400	(167)
Disallowance u/s 94B of Income Tax Act	116	-
Tax rate differences	5	1
Effect of tax holidays and other tax exemptions	0	(51)
On account of adoption of new tax ordinance		
- Mat credit written off	-	46
- Recognition/reversal of deferred tax Asset/deferred tax liability	-	11
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(5)	3
Other deductible/non deductible expenses	(20)	(1)
At the effective income tax rate	495	(158)
Current tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	165	74
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	328	(233)
Earlier year tax reported in the statement of profit or loss	3	1
	496	(158)

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 1 April 2021	Income/(expense) recognised in profit and loss	Income/(expense) recognised in OCI	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 31 March 2022
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	(5,705)	(1,570)	-	(7,275)
Unamortized ancillary borrowing cost	(36)	(20)	-	(56)
Provision for decommissioning cost	709	(107)	-	602
Expected credit loss	15	12	-	27
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	2,485	1,291	-	3,776
Unused tax credit (MAT)	419	96	-	515
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	100	(15)	-	85
Right of use asset	(0)	(15)	-	(15)
Others	(3)	2	-	(1)
Inventory	-	(2)	-	(2)
Gain/(Loss) on mark to market of derivative instruments	-	-	243	243
	(2,016)	(328)	243	(2,101)
	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 1 April 2020	Income/(expense) recognised in profit and loss	Income/(expense) recognised in OCI	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 31 March 2021
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	(3,667)	(2,039)	-	(5,705)
Unamortized ancillary borrowing cost	(20)	(16)	-	(36)
Provision for decommissioning cost	-	709	-	709
Expected credit loss	-	15	-	15
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	938	1,547	-	2,485
Unused tax credit (MAT)	397	22	-	419
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	106	(5)	-	100
Lease liabilities	0	0	-	0
Right of use asset	(0)	(0)	-	(0)
Others	(1)	(0)	-	(3)
	(2,249)	233	-	(2,016)

The entities forming part of restricted group has unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses which arose in India of INR 15,004 (31 March 2021: INR 9,727). The unabsorbed depreciation will be available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the entities forming part of restricted group.

Out of this, the tax losses that are available for offsetting for eight years against future taxable profits of the entities forming part of restricted group in which the losses arose are INR 398 (31 March 2021: INR 411). The unabsorbed depreciation that will be available for offsetting for against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose are of INR 14,605 (31 March 2021: INR 9,316).

The entities forming part of restricted group has recognised deferred tax asset of INR 3,776 (31 March 2021: INR 2,485) utilisation of which is dependent on future taxable profits. The future taxable profits are based on projections made by the management considering the power purchase agreement with power procurer.

The expiry period of Minimum alternate tax recoverable as on 31 March 2022 is 7-15 years (31 March 2021: 8-15 years).



Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
9 Prepayments		
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	80	18
Total	80	18
Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	78	79
Total	78	79
10 Other assets		
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advance	4	3
Security deposits	-	3
Balances with Government authorities	0	12
Total	4	18
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advances recoverable	63	661
Balances with government authorities	0	0
Total	63	661
11 Inventories		
Consumables and spares	18	12
Total	18	12
12 Trade receivables		
Non current		
Unsecured, considered good	153	-
Total	153	-
Current		
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 38)	5,937	4,579
Secured, considered good	-	-
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	5,937	4,579
Less: Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts (refer note 38)	(101)	(54)
Total	5,836	4,525
Non Current	153	-
Current	5,836	4,525
No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, director or a member.		
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 7-60 days. Set out is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables:		
		Impairment allowance
As at 1st April 2020		-
Provision for expected credit losses for the year		54
As at 31st March 2021		54
Provision for expected credit losses for the year		47
As at 31st March 2022		101
13 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	1,268	828
Total	1,268	828
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Deposits with		
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months **	1,346	632
	1,346	632
Total	1,346	632

* Fixed deposits of INR Nil (31 March 2021: INR 04) are under lien with various banks for the purpose of Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) and as margin money for the purpose of letter of credit/bank guarantee.

The bank deposits have an original maturity period of 179 to 3652 days and carry an interest rate of 3.50% to 7.25% which is receivable on maturity.



Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

14 Share capital

The Combined Financial Statements do not represent a legal entity structure. The share capital of Restricted Group is the summation of the share capital of the respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group.

Authorised share capital	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each		
At 1 April 2020	577,815,500	5,778
At 31 March 2021	577,815,500	5,778
At 31 March 2022	577,815,500	5,778
0.0001% optionally convertible redeemable preference shares of INR 10 each		
At 1 April 2020	48,272,000	483
At 31 March 2021	48,272,000	483
At 31 March 2022	48,272,000	483

Issued share capital	Number of shares	Amount
----------------------	------------------	--------

14A Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up

At 1 April 2020	572,061,131	5,721
Shares issued during the year	1,600,000	16
At 31 March 2021	573,661,131	5,737
At 31 March 2022	573,661,131	5,737

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The entities forming part of Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of Restricted Group will pay dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of entities forming part of the Restricted Group, the holders of equity shares of entities forming part of Restricted Group will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the respective entity, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders of the respective entity.

14B Instruments entirely equity in nature

0.0001% optionally convertible redeemable preference shares of INR 10 each	Number of shares	Amount
At 1 April 2020	37,294,470	3,729
At 31 March 2021	37,294,470	3,729
At 31 March 2022	37,294,470	3,729
0.0001% optionally convertible redeemable preference shares of INR 10 each	37,294,470	3,729

Terms/rights attached to preference shares

0.0001% optionally convertible redeemable preference shares (INR 100 each, including premium of INR 90) (OCRPS)

Renew Wind Energy (AP 2) Private Limited issued 37,294,470 0.0001% OCRPS during the year INR 10 each fully paid-up at a premium of INR 90 per share. OCRPS carry non-cumulative dividend @ 0.0001%, the Renew Wind Energy (AP 2) Private Limited declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

OCRPS do not carry voting rights and OCRPS would be in the event of conversion converted into Equity Shares of Renew Wind Energy (AP 2) Private Limited in the ratio of 1 equity shares : 1 preference shares.

In the event of Liquidation of the Renew Wind Energy (AP 2) Private Limited., the holders of OCRPS shall be paid 1 times the face value of OCRPS and such dividend in arrear, if any, declared and remained unpaid.

14B Shares held by the Holding Company of entities forming part of Restricted Group

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
ReNew Power Private Limited*				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	19,396,490	194	19,396,490	194
0.0001% Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares of INR 10 each	37,294,470	373	37,294,470	373
Ostro Energy Private Limited*				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	521,091,564	5,211	521,091,564	5,211

*for details of relationship with the respective entities of the Restricted Group refer note 32.

14C Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Restricted Group

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each				
Ostro Energy Private Limited*	521,091,564	90.84%	521,091,564	90.84%
Ostro Renewables Private Limited (fellow subsidiary)	33,173,077	5.78%	33,173,077	5.78%
0.0001% Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares of INR 10 each				
ReNew Power Private Limited*	37,294,470	100.00%	37,294,470	100%

As per the records of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

*for details of relationship with the respective entities of the Restricted Group refer note 32.

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



Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

15 Other equity

15A Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures (CCD)

At 1 April 2020	336
At 31 March 2021	<u>336</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>336</u>

15B Securities premium

At 1 April 2020	4,118
Premium on issue of equity shares during the year	184
At 31 March 2021	<u>4,302</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>4,302</u>

Nature and purpose

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

15C Debenture redemption reserve

At 1 April 2020	72
Debenture redemption reserve transferred to retained earnings during the year	(14)
At 31 March 2021	<u>58</u>
Debenture redemption reserve transferred to retained earnings during the year	(58)
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>

Nature and purpose

Debenture redemption reserve represents amount transferred from retained earnings as per the requirements of Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (as amended).

15D Hedge reserve

At 1 April 2020	-
Movement in hedge reserve, net of taxes (refer note 35)	-
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>
Movement in hedge reserve, net of taxes (refer note 35)	(716)
At 31 March 2022	<u>(716)</u>

Nature and purpose

Entities forming part of Restricted Group uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the entities forming part of restricted group uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps, foreign currency option contracts and interest rate swaps. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects profit and loss (example: principal and interest payments).

15E Retained earnings

At 1 April 2020	610
Profit for the year	(504)
Appropriation for debenture redemption reserve	14
At 31 March 2021	<u>120</u>
Profit for the year	1,219
Appropriation for debenture redemption reserve	58
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,397</u>

Nature and purpose

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

15F Parent's contribution

At 1 April 2020	11,981
At 31 March 2021	<u>11,981</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>11,981</u>

Nature and purpose

The Parent has carried fair value adjustment to assets and liabilities (including deferred tax recognised) in its consolidated financial statements on acquisition of entities forming part of the restricted group. These fair value adjustment to assets and liabilities (including deferred tax recognised) has been reflected in the Combined financial statements of the Restricted Group in accordance with requirement of the Guidance Note with corresponding credit being recognised as Parent's contribution.

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Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

16 Long-term borrowings	Notes	Nominal interest rate %	Maturity	Non-current	
				31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Senior secured notes	(i)	4.50%	14 July 2028	44,001	
Non Convertible Debentures (secured)		9.41%	September 2030*	-	
Term loan from bank (secured)		10.20% - 10.95%	March 2034 - December 2038**	-	
Term loan from financial institutions (secured)	(ii)	10.25% - 10.70%	September 2032 - March 2039	2,750	
Total long-term borrowings				46,751	
Amount disclosed under the head 'Short term borrowings' (Refer note 20)				-	
				46,751	

Notes:

(i) Senior secured notes (secured)

Senior secured notes are secured by way of first pari passu charge on the respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group immovable properties, movable assets, current assets, book debts, cash and bank balances, loans and advances etc. present and future.

Senior secured notes shall be fully repaid through one bullet payment in July 2028

(ii) Term loan from financial institutions (secured)

Term loan in Indian rupees from financial institutions are secured by a first pari passu charge by way of mortgage on immovable properties, first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of intangible assets and accounts. Further secured by way of assignment of all the rights, title, interest, benefit, claims and demands under all the project agreements, letter of credit, insurance policies etc. of respective entity forming part of the Restricted Group.

Term loan from financial institutions are repayable in quarterly installments till March 2039

(iii) The facility is covered by corporate guarantee of ReNew Power Private Limited, the holding company. The guarantee shall remain valid and in force till all security is created and perfected.

(iv) Ostro Energy Private Limited has pledged as on 31 March 2022: 361,427,052 (31 March 2021: 258,577,456) equity shares of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group in favour of lenders.

(v) ReNew Power Private Limited has pledged as on 31 March 2022: 16,974,998 (31 March 2021: 16,974,998) equity shares and as on 31 March 2022: 31,125,000 (31 March 2021: 31,125,000) equity shares of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group in favour of security trustee on behalf of lenders.

***Non convertible debentures (secured)**

The debentures were secured by way of first pari passu charge on the Company's immovable properties, movable assets, current assets, cash accruals including but not limited to current assets, book debts, cash and bank balances, loans and advances etc. present and future. These have been repaid during current year.

****Term loan from bank (secured)**

Term loan from banks were secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, open account, all bank accounts and all intangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents and insurance contracts of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group in favour of lenders for the current year.

Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
17 Lease liabilities		
Non-current		
Lease liabilities (refer note 31)	2	2
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Current		
Lease liabilities (refer note 31)	1	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
18 Long-Term Provisions		
Provision for decommissioning costs	2,389	2,759
Total	<u>2,389</u>	<u>2,759</u>

	Provision for Decommissioning costs
As at 1st April 2020	-
Arised during the year (refer note 4)	2,698
Unwinding of discount and changes in discount rate (refer note 29)	61
As at 31st March 2021	<u>2,759</u>
Arised during the year (refer note 4)	(520)
Unwinding of discount and changes in discount rate (refer note 29)	150
As at 31st March 2022	<u>2,389</u>

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
19 Other non-current liabilities		
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation *	-	379
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>379</u>

*Provision for operation and maintenance has been classified under financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022 considering the nature of obligations. Since the change in presentation is not material to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021, the grouping has not been revised.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
20 Short term borrowings		
Loan from related party (unsecured) (refer note 32)	4,368	5,608
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 16)	-	4,611
Total	<u>4,368</u>	<u>10,219</u>

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

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
21 Trade payables		
Current		
Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 40)	10	-
Others	1,135	1,162
Total	<u>1,145</u>	<u>1,162</u>

Trade Payables aging schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022					
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,138	0	2	5	1,145
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2021					
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,154	2	5	0	1,162
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-



Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

22 Derivative instruments

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI		
Cash flow hedges		
Derivative instruments	1,126	-
Total	1,126	-

23 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-Current		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
O&M equalisation reserve	352	-
Total	352	-
Current		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	39	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,298	1,295
Interest accrued but not due on debentures	-	12
Capital creditors	877	3,906
Advance received for sale of redeemable non-cumulative preference shares	-	552
Total	2,214	5,765

24 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation *	-	70
Other payables		
TDS payable	99	65
Total	99	135

*Provision for operation and maintenance has been classified under financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022 considering the nature of obligations. Since the change in presentation is not material to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021, the grouping has not been revised.

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Restricted Group**Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
25 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of power	7,490	5,134
Total	7,490	5,134

The Company recognised impairment losses on receivables arising from contracts with customers amounting to INR 47 (31 March 2021: INR 57).

- 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.

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
26 Other income		
<u>Recurring other income:</u>		
Interest income accounted at amortised cost		
- on fixed deposit with banks	35	53
- on loan to related parties (refer note 32)	1,007	600
- others	46	9
Interest income on income tax refund	1	4
Government grant		
- generation based incentive	446	408
Sale of carbon credit	143	-
Damage claim for loss of revenue (refer note 44)	600	-
Insurance claim	12	25
Miscellaneous income	174	11
Total	2,464	1,110

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
27 Other expenses		
Legal and professional fees	51	13
Corporate social responsibility	19	19
Travelling and conveyance	6	4
Management shared services	273	148
Rates and taxes	4	8
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	5	7
Insurance	119	68
Operation and maintenance	874	513
Repair and maintenance		
- plant and machinery	0	8
- Others	2	-
Loss on sale of property plant and equipment	0	0
Guest house expenses	0	0
Security charges	1	0
Communication costs	2	1
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts	47	57
Impairment allowance for carbon credit	4	-
Miscellaneous expenses	6	4
	1,409	851

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Payment to auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	5	7
Reimbursement of expenses	0	-
	5	7



Restricted Group**Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

28 Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	1,651	1,311
Amortisation of other intangible assets (refer note 5)	537	537
Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 6)	10	9
Total	2,198	1,857

29 Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest expense on		
- Senior secured notes	2,193	-
- term loans	416	3,736
- loan from related party (refer note 32)	355	274
- acceptance	0	0
- debentures	4	104
- Interest on leases	0	0
- others	0	1
Bank charges	40	22
Unwinding of discount on provisions	150	61
Unamortised ancillary borrowing cost written off*	307	-
Option Premium Amortised (P&L)	686	-
Foreign exchange loss	595	-
Total	4,746	4,198

*Represents transaction cost on long term borrowings charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on account of derecognition due to repayment of loans.

30 Earnings per share (EPS)

The Combined Financial Statement do not represent legal entity structure and are aggregated for a specific purpose. Accordingly, Earnings Per Share (EPS) on aggregated number of shares has not been disclosed.

31 Leases

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group has entered leases for its leasehold lands. These leases have lease terms of 15 to 20 years.

The Company also has certain leases of regional offices and office equipment with lease terms of 12 months or less and lease of office equipments with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application is 10.08%.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	2	0
Additions	-	2
Accretion of interest	0	0
Balance as on 31 March 2022	3	2

a) There are no restrictions or covenants imposed by leases.

b) Refer note 27 for rental expense recorded for short-term leases and low value leases For the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

c) There are no amounts payable toward variable lease expense recognised for the year/year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

d) The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 38.

e) There are no leases which have not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed (if any).

f) The effective Interest rate for lease liabilities is 10.08% (March 31, 2021: 10.40%)

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Restricted Group

Notes to Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

32 Related party disclosures

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 year and description of relationship as identified by the

I. Holding Company :

Name of entity	Holding Company
Renew Wind Energy (Delhi) Private Limited	ReNew Power Private Limited
Renew Wind Energy (AP 2) Private Limited	ReNew Power Private Limited
Ostro Jaisalmer Private Limited	Ostro Energy Private Limited*
Ostro Urja Wind Private Limited	Ostro Energy Private Limited*
Ostro Madhya Wind Private Limited	Ostro Energy Private Limited*
Badoni Power Private Limited	Ostro Energy Private Limited*
AVP Powerinfra Private Limited	Ostro Energy Private Limited*
Ostro Anantapur Private Limited	Ostro Energy Private Limited*
Ostro Mahawind Private Limited	Ostro Energy Private Limited*
Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	Ostro Energy Private Limited*

*Ostro Energy Private Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Renew Power Services Private Limited and Renew Power Services Private Limited is a 100% subsidiary of ReNew Power Private Limited.

II. Ultimate Holding Company

Renew Energy Global PLC

III. Intermediate Holding Company

ReNew Power Services Private Limited

IV. Key management personnel (KMPs) :

Mr. Sumant Sinha, Chairman and Managing Director of ReNew Power Private Limited.

V. Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions occurred during the year:

ReNew Mega Solar Power Private Limited	Aalok Solarfarms Limited
ReNew Services Private Limited	Abha Solarfarms Limited
ReNew Sol Energy (Jharkhand Five) Private Limited	Abha Sunlight Private Limited
ReNew Sol Energy (Jharkhand One) Private Limited	Adyah Solar Energy Private Limited
ReNew Solar Energy (TN) Private Limited	Akhilgya Solar Energy Private Limited
ReNew Solar Services Private Limited	Auxo Solar Energy Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (AP 3) Private Limited	Heramba Renewables Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Budh 3) Private Limited	Izra Solar Energy Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Jamb) Private Limited	KCT Renewable Energy Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited	Molagavalli Renewable Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (MP Two) Private Limited	Narmada Wind Energy Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Orissa) Private Limited	Nokor Bhoomi Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Rajasthan 2) Private Limited	Nokor Solar Energy Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Rajasthan 3) Private Limited	Ostro Alpha Wind Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Rajasthan One) Private Limited	Ostro Bhesada Wind Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Rajasthan) Private Limited	Ostro Kutch Wind Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Rajkot) Private Limited	Ostro Rann Wind Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (TN 2) Private Limited	Ostro Renewables Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Varekarwadi) Private Limited	Regent Climate Connect Pvt. Ltd.
ReNew Wind Energy MP Private Limited	ReNew Solar Energy (Rajasthan) Private Limited
Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	ReNew Solar Energy (Telangana) Private Limited
Vivasvat Solar Energy Private Limited	ReNew Solar Power Private Limited

a) Details of transactions with Intermediate Holding Company:

Particulars	ReNew Power Private Limited	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Unsecured loan given	2,889	1,256
Unsecured loan received	6,356	2,157
Unsecured loan repaid	7,243	125
Unsecured loan received back	716	-
Expenses incurred behalf of companies	16	78
Expenses incurred on behalf of ultimate holding company	-	0
Expenses incurred on behalf of related party	15	-
Consumables Sales	-	2
Purchase of services# (Management shared services)*	-	444
Reimbursement of expenses	-	83
Issue of Equity Shares	-	200
Interest Income on unsecured loan	723	481
Interest expense on unsecured loan	338	319

* Purchase of services include provision during the year



Restricted Group

Notes to Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

b) Details of outstanding balances with Intermediate Holding Company:

Particulars	ReNew Power Private Limited	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Unsecured loan receivable	8,565	6,349
Unsecured loan payable	3,954	4,797
Trade payables*	144	300
Capital creditor	5	989
Interest income accrued on unsecured loan	1,601	953
Recoverable from related party	2	-
Interest expense Payable on unsecured loan	458	355

* Trade payables include provision during the year

c) Details of transactions with Intermediate Holding Company:

Particulars	Renew Power Services Private Limited	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Expenses incurred behalf of companies	0	0
Expenses incurred on behalf of Intermediate holding company	-	0
Consumable Purchases	-	0
Operation & Maintenance Services*	-	48

* Operation & Maintenance Services include provision during the year

d) Details of outstanding balances with Intermediate Holding Company:

Particulars	Renew Power Services Private Limited	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade payables	54	98
Capital creditor	0	21
Recoverable from related parties	-	0

e) Details of transactions with Holding Company:

Particulars	Ostro Energy private Limited	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Unsecured loan received	2,754	4,214
Unsecured loan repaid	3,150	3,815
Expenses incurred behalf of companies	-	0
Expenses incurred on behalf of holding company	-	0
Expenses incurred on behalf of related party	0	-
Purchase of management shared services#	3	127
Interest Income on unsecured loan	9	9
Interest expense on unsecured loan	39	150

* Purchase of services include provision during the year

f) Details of outstanding balances with Holding Company:

Particulars	Ostro Energy private Limited	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Unsecured loan receivable	118	118
Unsecured loan payable	390	786
Trade payables*	55	243
Interest expense Payable on unsecured loan	404	368
Interest income receivable on unsecured loan	28	19

* Trade payables include provision during the year

g) Details of transactions with fellow subsidiaries:

Particulars	Ostro Energy private Limited	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Unsecured loan given	84	552
Repayment of unsecured loan	95	88
Expenses incurred behalf of companies	11	4
Expenses incurred on behalf of fellow subsidiaries	-	70
Expenses incurred on behalf of related party	0	-
Consumables Sales	3	19
Consumable Purchases	1	7
Carbon Credit Sales	107	-
Operation & Maintenance Services	263	159
Operation & Maintenance Payment	248	-
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0
Purchase of management shared services#	-	1
Purchase of Services# (management shared service)	1	0
Interest Income on unsecured loan	-	284
Interest expense on unsecured loan	2	2



Restricted Group**Notes to Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

h) Details of outstanding balances with fellow subsidiaries:

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Unsecured loan receivable	3,569	3,574
Unsecured loan payable	25	25
Trade payables	154	199
Capital creditor	-	0
Interest income accrued on unsecured loan	-	542
Interest expense Payable on unsecured loan	5	4
Recoverable from related parties	237	117

i) Compensation of key management personnel

Remuneration to the key managerial personnel is paid by The Ultimate Holding Company of the companies in the group and is allocated between the subsidiary companies as management shared services and is not separately identifiable.

j) The facility is covered by corporate guarantee of ReNew Power Private Limited, the ultimate holding company. The guarantee shall remain valid and in force till all security is created and perfected to the satisfaction of lenders.

k) Ostro Energy Private Limited has pledged as on 31 March 2022: 361,427,052 (31 March 2021: 258,577,456) equity shares of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group in favour of security trustee on behalf of lenders.

l) ReNew Power Private Limited has pledged as on 31 March 2022: 16,974,998 (31 March 2021: 16,974,998) equity shares and as on 31 March 2022: 31,125,000 (31 March 2021: 31,125,000) preference shares of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group in favour of security trustee on behalf of lenders.

m) During the current year, the Companies forming part of Restricted Group has raised funds through issuance of senior secured notes (the "Issue"). These bonds have been issued based on the collective net worth of all the ten entities forming part of the Restricted Group and further all these entities have jointly and severally guaranteed the Issue. The Company and certain other fellow subsidiaries forming part of the Restricted Group had common directors at the time of the Issue. The management, based on legal opinion, considers that this guarantee on behalf of other fellow subsidiaries is in the 'ordinary course of business' and is in compliance with the requirements of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Following entities form part of the Restricted Group

Renew Wind Energy (Delhi) Private Limited

Ostro Madhya Wind Private Limited

Ostro Anantapur Private Limited

Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited

Ostro Urja Wind Private Limited

AVP Powerinfra Private Limited

Ostro Mahawind Private Limited

Badoni Power Private Limited

Ostro Jaisalmer Private Limited

Renew Wind Energy (AP 2) Private Limited

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Restricted Group**Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

33 Segment Information

The managing director of ReNew Power Private Limited takes decisions in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the reports/ information provided by functional heads and is thus considered to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The Restricted Group discloses segment information in a manner consistent with internal reporting to group's Managing Director. The entities forming part of the Restricted Group have segments based on type of business operations. The reportable segments of Restricted Group under Ind AS are Wind Power and Solar Power which predominantly relate to generation and sale of electricity and construction activities. The entities forming part of the Restricted Group does not operate in more than one geographical segment. The Restricted Group discloses in the segment information operating profit, comparable operating profit and comparable EBITDA.

No operating segment has been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. Further, total assets and liabilities balances for each reportable segment are not reviewed by or provided to CODM.

	For the year ended 31 March 2022			For the year ended 31 March 2021		
	Wind Power	Solar Power	Total	Wind Power	Solar Power	Total
Sale of power						
Revenues from operations	6,921	569	7,490	4,555	579	5,134
Less: Inter-segment						
Revenues from external customers	6,921	569	7,490	4,555	579	5,134
Interest income	1,029	61	1,090	619	49	667
Other income (other than interest income)	1,271	103	1,374	443	-	443
Total income	9,221	733	9,954	5,615	628	6,244
Less: Other expenses	1,334	75	1,409	789	61	851
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	7,887	658	8,545	4,826	567	5,393
Less: Depreciation and amortisation expense			2,198			1,857
Less: Finance costs			4,746			4,198
Profit/(loss) before tax			1,601			(662)

The Revenues from four major customers amounts to INR 4,028 (31 March 2021: four major customers : INR 4,629) each of which contributes more than 10% of the total revenue of the restricted Group.

34 Commitments, liabilities and contingencies (to the extent not provided for)**(i) Contingent liabilities**

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group have no contingent liability as on 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: INR Nil).

(ii) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for

At 31 March 2022, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group have no capital commitment (net of advances). (31 March 2021: INR Nil).

Guarantees

The entities forming part of Restricted Group have obtained guarantees from financial institutions as a part of the bidding process for establishing renewable projects. Further, the entities forming part of Restricted Group issues irrevocable performance bank guarantees in relation to its obligation towards construction and transmission infrastructure of renewable power projects plants as required by the PPA and such outstanding guarantees are INR 957 as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021 : INR 957).

The terms of the PPAs provide for the delivery of a minimum quantum of electricity at fixed price.

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35 Hedging activities and derivatives

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

The Restricted Group uses certain types of derivative financial instruments (viz. forwards contracts, swaps, call options and call spreads) to manage / mitigate its exposure to foreign exchange and interest risk. Further, the Restricted Group designates such derivative financial instruments (or its components) as hedging instruments for hedging the exchange rate fluctuation and interest risk attributable to either a recognised item or a highly probable forecast transaction ('Cash flow hedge').

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments (or its components) that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, are recognised in the other comprehensive income and held in hedge reserve - a component of equity. Any gains / (losses) relating to the ineffective portion, are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss within other income / other expenses. The amounts accumulated in equity for highly probable forecast transaction are added to carrying value of non financial asset or non financial liability as basis adjustment, other amounts accumulated in equity are re-classified to the statement of profit or loss in the years when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

At any point of time, when a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gains / (losses) that were reported in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

Hedge has been taken against exposure to foreign currency risk and variable interest outflow on Senior secured notes. Terms of the swaps and their respective impact on OCI and Statement of Profit and Loss is as below:-

Pay fixed INR and receive USD and pay fixed interest at 4.91% to 4.93% p.a. and receive a fixed interest at 4.50 p.a. on the notional amount.

The cash flow hedges through COS of USD 585,000,000 (31 March 2021 : Nil) and call option of USD 585,000,000 (31 March 2021 : Nil) outstanding at the year ended 31 March 2022 were assessed to be highly effective and cumulative impact of mark to market gain is INR 58 (31 March 2021: Nil) with a deferred tax liability of 242 (31 March 2021: Nil) is included in OCI.

Foreign currency and Interest rate risk

Cross currency interest rate swaps and call options measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of interest and principal payments in USD.

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cross currency interest rate swaps and call options designated as hedging instruments		1,126		

Hedging reserve movement (A)

	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Gain/(loss) recognised on cash flow hedges	(192)	-
Gain/(loss) reclassified to profit and loss	134	-
Income tax relating to gain/loss recognized on cash flow hedges	15	-
Balance at the end	(43)	-

Cost of Hedging (B)

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Effective portion of changes in fair value	(1,587)	-
Amount reclassified to profit or loss	686	-
Tax effect	228	-
Balance at the end	(673)	-

Total Hedge reserve movement (a+b)

Balance at the beginning	-	-
OCI for the year	(716)	-
Closing balance	(716)	-

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Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

36 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group:

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Security deposits	4	4	1	1
Bank deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months	0	-	0	-
Trade receivables	5,989	5,989	4,525	4,525
Cash and cash equivalent	1,268	1,268	828	828
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	1,346	1,346	632	632
Loans-current	12,252	12,252	10,598	10,598
Other current financial assets	2,862	2,862	1,850	1,850
Measured at FVTPL				
Investments-non current, unquoted equity shares of fellow subsidiary	730	730	616	616
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Lease Liabilities	2	2	2	2
Non Convertible Debentures	-	-	1,020	1,034
Senior secured notes	44,001	44,001	-	-
Term loan in Indian rupees from bank	-	-	9,713	10,406
Term loan in Indian rupees from financial institutions	2,750	2,750	30,281	30,281
O&M equalisation reserve	352	352	-	-
Short-term borrowings	4,368	4,368	5,608	5,608
Trade payables	1,135	1,135	1,162	1,162
Other current financial liabilities (excluding current maturities of borrowings)	2,214	2,214	5,765	5,765
Financial liabilities designated as a hedge instrument at fair value				
Derivative instruments - hedge instruments	1,126	1,126	-	-

The management of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group assessed that cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent, loans-current, trade receivables, short-term borrowings, trade payables, other current financial liabilities and other current financial assets approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- The fair values of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group's senior secured notes and financial institutions including current maturities are re determined by using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate (prevailing interest rate in the market) as at the end of the reporting period. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own credit risk. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2022 and 2021 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Fair values of the bank deposits given are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the lending rate (prevailing interest rate in the market) as at the end of the reporting period.
- The entities forming part of the Restricted Group enter into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Cross currency interest rate swaps are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The models incorporate various fair value level 2 inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the currency, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying instrument. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships.

37 Fair value hierarchy

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group categorize assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Restricted Group 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. There were no changes in the Company's valuation processes, valuation techniques, and types of inputs used in the fair value measurements during the year.

There were no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no material transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements during the year ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. There were no changes in the Company's valuation processes, valuation techniques, and types of inputs used in the fair value measurements during the year.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the assets and liabilities of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group :-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/liabilities as at year end:

	Level of fair value measurement	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial liabilities designated as a hedge instrument at fair value					
Derivative instruments - hedge instruments	Level 2	1,126	1,126	-	-
Total		1,126	1,126	-	-

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Inputs used
Financial liabilities designated as a hedge instrument at fair value			
Derivative instruments - hedge instruments	Level 2	Market value techniques	Forward foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates to discount future cash flows



38 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Restricted Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Restricted Group's operations and to support its operations. The Restricted Group's financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.

The Restricted Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Restricted Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Restricted Group's senior management is supported by a various sub committees that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Restricted Group. These committees provides assurance to the Restricted Group's senior management that the Restricted Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Restricted Group'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 Restricted Group'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, deposits and borrowings. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2022. The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debts are all constant as at 31 March 2022.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Restricted Group is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from the external borrowings that are used to finance their operations. The Restricted Group also monitors the changes in interest rates and actively re-finances its debt obligations to achieve an optimal interest rate exposure.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates on financial liabilities, i.e. borrowings with all other variables held constant, the entities forming part of the Restricted Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on financial assets, as follows:

	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
INR	+ / (-) 50	(-) / + 13	+ / (-) 50	(-) / + 305

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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group is exposed to credit risk from their operating activities (primarily trader receivables) and from its financing activities but this credit risk exposure is insignificant given the fact that substantially whole of the revenues are from state utilities/government entities.

Further the entities forming part of the Restricted Group sought to reduce counterparty credit risk under our 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 statement of financial position at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is the carrying amount of all the financial assets.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed basis established policies of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The entities forming part of the Restricted Group do not hold collateral as security.

The credit quality of the customers is evaluated based on their credit ratings and other publicly available data.

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

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

As at 31 March 2022

	Trade receivables (days past due)					Total
	0 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	12 - 18 months	> 18 months	> 36 months	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,683	2,286	134	0	0	0
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	0	152	335	391	390	0
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Unbilled dues	545	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,228	2,438	489	392	390	5,937
Expected credit loss	25	40	20	11	7	102

As at 31 March 2021

	Trade receivables (days past due)					Total
	0 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	12 - 18 months	> 18 months	> 36 months	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2,276	1,496	107	700	-	4,579
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,276	1,496	107	700	-	4,579
Expected credit loss	19	22	4	9	0	54

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.

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 Restricted Group, 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.



Restricted Group

Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 entities forming part of the Restricted Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The entities forming part of the Restricted Group have access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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. Our non-recourse financing is designed to limit cross default risk to the Parent Company or other subsidiaries and affiliates. Our non-recourse long-term debt is a combination of fixed and variable interest rate instruments. 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 Restricted Group based on contractual undiscounted payments:

year ended 31 March 2022	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings						
Senior secured notes*	-	-	-	491	46,888	47,379
Loans from Financial Institutions*	-	-	-	1,134	3,116	4,250
Short term borrowings						
Current maturities of long term borrowings*	-	561	1,691	-	-	2,252
Loan from related party	4,368	-	-	-	-	4,368
Lease liabilities	-	0	0	1	4	5
Other financial liabilities						
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	883	-	428	-	-	1,298
Capital creditors	5	872	-	-	-	877
Trades payable	407	728	-	-	-	1,135

* Including future interest payments.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 activity or some combination thereof.

Year ended 31 March 2021	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings						
Term loan from banks*	-	-	-	5,601	12,260	17,861
Term loan from financial institutions*	-	-	-	15,195	35,851	51,045
Non Convertible Debentures (secured)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings						
Loans from related party	5,608	-	-	5,601	12,260	17,861
Lease liabilities	-	0	0	1	4	5
Other financial liabilities						
Current maturities of long term borrowings*	-	5,117	3,479	-	-	8,596
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on debentures	-	12	-	-	-	12
Capital creditors	5	3,901	-	-	-	3,906
Trade payable	263	899	-	-	-	1,162

* Including future interest payments.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 activity or some combination thereof.

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Restricted Group**Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

39 Capital management

For the purpose of the capital management by the respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group, capital includes issued equity capital, optionally convertible redeemable preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group. The primary objective of the respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The entities forming part of the Restricted Group manage their capital structure and make adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group monitor capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group include within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits.

The policy of the respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group is to keep the gearing ratio 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 respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group is between 3:1 to 4:1.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the capital management by the respective entities forming part of the Restricted Group, amongst other things, aims to ensure that they meet financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2021.

40 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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
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 year 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

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41 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Combined financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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 judgments, 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 Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the combined financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond control of the Restricted Group. Such changes are reflected in assumptions when they occur.

B) Estimates and assumptions:

Impairment of goodwill

The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs are disclosed and further explained in Note 5.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating etc.). The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 12.

42 There are no employees on the rolls of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group and therefore there are no employee benefit expenses accrued in the Combined Financial Statements. ReNew Power Private Limited and ReNew Power Services Private Limited have charged certain common expenses to its subsidiary companies and fellow subsidiaries respectively on the basis of its best estimate of expenses incurred. ReNew Power Private Limited and ReNew Power Services Private Limited have recovered the said expenses in the form of 'Management Shared Services'. The management believes that the method adopted by these companies is most appropriate basis for recovering of such common expenses.

43 Due to outbreak of COVID-19 in India and globally, the Restricted Group has continued its assessment of likely impact on economic environment in general and financial risks on account of COVID-19. Considering the fact that the disruptions caused by COVID-19 are significantly reduced and that the business of Group is an essential service as emphasized by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Power, Government of India, the management does not see any material risks to its operations or financial statements on account of COVID-19.

44 Ostro Ananthapur Private Limited (AP entity) has entered into long-term PPAs having a cumulative capacity of 100 MWs (wind energy projects) with Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited i.e. the distribution company of Andhra Pradesh (APDISCOM). These PPAs have a fixed rate per unit of electricity for the 25-year term. With regard to aforementioned PPAs, certain litigations as described below are currently underway:

a. In terms of the Generation Based Incentive (GBI) scheme of the Ministry of Renewable Energy (MNRE), the AP entity accrue income based on units of power supplied under the aforementioned PPAs. Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) vide its order in July 2018 allowed APDISCOMS to interpret the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff Determination for Wind Power Projects) Regulations, 2015 (Regulations) in a manner to treat GBI as a pass through in the tariff. The AP entity filed writ petition before the Andhra Pradesh High Court (AP High Court) challenging the vires of the regulation and the order by APERC and were granted an interim stay order in August 2018. As at March 31, 2022 and 2021, the cumulative amount recoverable from the APDISCOM pertaining to period from February 2017 till July 2018, included in trade receivables amounts to INR 153 million. The AP entity have filed an interim application in AP High Court seeking payment of amount wrongfully deducted by the APDISCOM.

The management basis legal opinion obtained by it, believes that the GBI benefit is over and above the applicable tariffs and the APERC does not have jurisdiction to interfere with the intent of GBI scheme and therefore the outstanding amount is recoverable and hence no adjustment has been made in the combined financial statements in this regard.

b. The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) issued an order (GO) dated July 1, 2019 constituting a High-Level Negotiation Committee (HLNC) for review and negotiation of tariff for wind and solar energy projects in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Pursuant to the GO, APDISCOM issued letters dated July 11, 2019 and July 12, 2019 to the AP entities, requesting for revision of tariffs entered into in PPAs. The AP entities filed a writ petition on July 23, 2019 before the AP High Court challenging the GO and the said letters issued by APDISCOM for renegotiation of tariffs. The AP High Court issued its order dated September 24, 2019 enumerating the following:

- i. Writ petition is allowed, and both GO and the subsequent letters are set aside.
- ii. Further, APDISCOM were instructed to honour pending and future bills and pay the same at the interim rate of INR 2.43 per unit till determination of O.P. No. 17 of 2018 pending before APERC.
- iii. APERC to dispose-off the case within a time frame of six months.

APDISCOM has also filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court in October 2020 against the Judgment and order dated December 19, 2019 in I.A. No. 9 of 2019 in W.P. No. 9876 of 2019 of another power generating company in the industry, which modified the Order dated September 24, 2019, passed by Single Judge of AP High Court and directed APDISCOM to make payments at the rate mentioned in PPAs. The AP Entities through its Holding Company, ReNew Power Private Limited, has filed an implementation application in the SLP apprehending that any order or observation of the Supreme Court may have an adverse impact on the Order dated September 24, 2019 and W.A. No. 6 of 2020 and batch pending before Division Bench of the AP High Court.

APDISCOM was directed in order dated October 1, 2021 to pay 50% amount of the outstanding invoices raised till June 30, 2021. APDISCOM did not comply with this order. Thereafter, the next appeal was heard on November 8, 2021 where APDISCOM was given three more weeks to make the said payment. In subsequent hearing held on December 8, 2021, the AP High Court noted that payments have been made upto May 2021 and APDISCOM had sought some more time for payment of the remaining amounts at the interim rate. The AP High Court had directed APDISCOM to make the payments for June 2021 by December 29, 2021 and was asked to file an affidavit with payment schedule for payments for the third and fourth quarter of 2021. The payments so directed by the AP High Court were received in December 2021. Thereafter, by its common final order dated March 15, 2022, the AP High Court allowed the appeals by AP entities and set aside the Order dated September 24, 2019, holding that APERC does not have the jurisdiction to entertain Original Petition (O.P.) No. 17 of 2018 and directing APDISCOM to pay all outstanding amounts to AP Entities within a period of 6 weeks. Thereafter, APDISCOM has filed an application before the AP High Court seeking extension of the period of 6 weeks granted for time for payment of all outstanding amounts.

AP entities have total outstanding receivables of INR 1,759 as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: INR 14,167) from sale of electricity against such PPAs [including an amount of INR 153 for GBI receivable as explained in part (a) to the note], which was the subject matter of dispute.

In view of the favourable order by the AP High Court and basis legal opinions obtained by the Company, management is confident of recovery of entire outstanding amount and no adjustment is required in the Combined financial statements

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Restricted Group
Notes to Special Purpose Combined Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

45 Absolute amounts less than INR 500,000 are appearing in the Combined Financial Statements as "0" due to presentation in millions.

Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	% change	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.64	1.11	138%	Reduction in short term borrowing and capital creditors
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	3.62	3.31	10%	No major changes
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for debt Service=Net Profit after taxes +non cash operating expenses+interest	Debt Service=Interest & lease payment +Principle repayments	2.49	1.32	89%	Increase in Net profit due to increase in revenue and carbon credit sale
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after taxes -preference dividend	Average shareholder equity	0.09	(0.04)	-342%	Increase in Net profit due to increase in revenue and carbon credit sale
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales=Gross Credit sales-sales return	Average Trade Receivables	1.42	0.75	91%	Increase in Net profit due to increase in revenue and carbon credit sale
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales= Total Sales-sales return	Working Capital=Current assets - Current liabilities	0.51	2.70	-81%	Reduction in short term borrowing and capital creditors
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales= Total Sales -Sales Return	(0.10)	(0.10)	0%	No major changes
Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed=Tangible net worth+Total Debt+deferred tax liability	0.06	0.05	27%	Increase in Net profit due to increase in revenue
Return on Investment	Interest (finance Income)	Investment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	No major changes

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Nandan Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 302405
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022



For and on behalf of the Restricted Group

Sumant Sinha
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN- 00972012
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022

Kedar Upadhye
(Chief Financial Officer)
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022

Ashish Jain
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: F6508
Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 July 2022

