Restricted Group
Combined Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	24,523	25,321
Intangible assets	5	0	0
Right of use assets	5A	14	15
Financial assets			
Loans	6	18	0
Trade receivables	11	1,983	205
Others	6	0	0
Deferred tax assets (net)	0	469	0
Prepayments	8	5	7
Non Current tax assets (net)		1,013	171
Other non-current assets	9	3,088	12
Total non-current assets		**31,111**	**25,731**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	146	18
Financial assets			
Investments	6	260	-
Derivative instruments	6	-	-
Loans	6	17,497	12,158
Trade receivables	11	2,007	6,726
Cash and cash equivalent	12	741	939
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	12	1,142	234
Loans	6	-	-
Others	6	3,146	2,618
Prepayments	8	32	28
Other current assets	9	117	258
Total current assets		**25,087**	**22,980**
Total assets		**56,197**	**48,710**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13A	353	353
Instruments entirely equity in nature	13B	521	521
Other equity			
Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures	13C	79	79
Equity component of preference shares	13D	1,407	1,407
Securities premium	14A	5,552	5,552
Debenture redemption reserve	14C	596	265
Retained earnings	14B	1,379	1,224
Total equity		**9,886**	**9,401**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	15	36,400	34,952
Lease liabilities	17	1	1
Others	18	113	164
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7	2,347	1,434
Long-term provisions	16	1,622	1,377
Other non-current liabilities	19	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**40,483**	**37,928**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	20	3,859	136
Lease liabilities	17	0	0
Trade payables			
Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	-	-
Others	21	630	647
Other current financial liabilities	22	472	477
Deferred government grant	16	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)		830	71
Other current liabilities	23	36	50
Short-term provisions	24		-
Total current liabilities		**5,828**	**1,381**
Total liabilities		**46,311**	**39,309**
Total equity and liabilities		**56,197**	**48,710**

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 and on behalf of the Restricted Group

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

(Sumant Sinha)
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN- 00972012
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

(Kedar Upadhye)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

(Ashish Jain)
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F6508
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

Restricted Group

Combined Statement of Profit and Loss For the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income:			
Revenue from operations	24	5,488	5,146
Other income	25	1,812	1,668
Total income		**7,299**	**6,814**
Expenses:			
Other expenses	26	1,183	1,043
Total expenses		**1,232**	**1,043**
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		**6,067**	**5,771**
Depreciation & amortisation expense	27	964	971
Finance costs	28	3,884	3,177
Profit before tax		**1,218**	**1,623**
Tax expense			
Current tax	7	285	325
Deferred tax	7	443	349
Tax for earlier years	7	5	8
Profit for the year	**(a)**	**486**	**941**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	**(b)**	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(a) + (b)**	**486**	**941**
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 Naman Agarwal
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Chief Financial Officer
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

(Ashish Jain)
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F6508
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

Restricted Group

Combined Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,218	1,623
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	964	971
Operation and maintenance	(57)	(58)
Share based payments	-	-
Interest income	(1,199)	(940)
Unwinding of discount on provisions	95	83
Interest expense	3,781	3,091
Fair value change of mutual fund (including realised gain)	(2)	-
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipments	-	(4)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**4,800**	**4,766**
Movement in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	2,941	(1,364)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(128)	(12)
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets	13	(83)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(2)	2
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(2,933)	(69)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(13)	39
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(14)	35
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	-
Cash generated from operations	**4,665**	**3,314**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(373)	(286)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**4,292**	**3,028**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress, intangibles, capital creditors and capital advances	(29)	(17)
Redemption of bank deposits having residual maturity more than 3 months	(908)	(172)
Loan given to related parties	(5,361)	(1,105)
Loan repaid by related parties	19	74
Interest received	645	723
Net investment in mutual funds	(258)	-
Net cash generated (used in) investing activities	**(5,891)**	**(497)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (including premium) (net of share issue expenses)	-	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	(613)	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	3,723	515
Repayment of short-term borrowings	-	(497)
Interest paid	(1,707)	(2,060)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**1,402**	**(2,042)**
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(198)**	**489**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**939**	**450**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**741**	**939**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	411	939
- On deposit account for more than 3 months and less than 12 months	1,142	234
	1,883	**1,173**
Less: Fixed deposits with original maturity of between 3 months and 12 months	(1,142)	(234)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**741**	**939**

Restricted Group

Combined Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities:

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	Cash flows (net)	Other changes*	Closing balance as at 31 March 2023
Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	34,952	(613)	2,063	36,400
Short-term borrowings	136	3,723	-	3,859
Total liabilities from financing activities	**35,088**	**3,110**	**2,063**	**40,260**

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)	34,118	-	835	34,118
Short-term borrowings	118	19	-	118
Total liabilities from financing activities	**34,236**	**19**	**835**	**34,236**

* other changes includes adjustment of ancillary borrowing cost

Refer note 29 for movement in lease liabilities.

Summary of significant accounting policies 3

Notes:

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the 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: xxxxxxx

For and on behalf of the Restricted Group

(Sumant Sinha)
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN- 00972012
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

(Kedar Upadhye)
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

(Ashish Jain)
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F6508
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

Restricted Group
Combined Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of entities forming part of the Restricted Group							Total equity
	Equity share capital*	Instruments entirely equity in nature#	Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures	Equity Component of Preference Share	Reserves and Surplus#			
					Securities premium	Retained earnings	Debenture redemption reserve	
	(refer note 13A)	(refer note 13B)	(refer note 13C)	(refer note 13D)	(refer note 14A)	(refer note 14B)	(refer note 14C)	
At 1 April 2021	**353**	**521**	**79**	**1,407**	**5,552**	**544**	**5**	**8,461**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	941	-	941
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**941**	**-**	**941**
Debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(260)	260	-
Equity shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
At 31 March 2022	**353**	**521**	**79**	**1,407**	**5,552**	**1,224**	**-**	**9,137**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	486	-	486
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**486**	**-**	**486**
Debenture redemption reserve	-		-	-	-	(331)	331	-
At 31 March 2023	**353**	**521**	**79**	**1,407**	**5,552**	**1,379**	**596**	**9,888**

*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 respective year/period ends.
Summary of significant accounting policies

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
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Date: xxxxxxx

(Ashish Jain)
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F6508
Place: Gurugram
Date: xxxxxxx

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

ReNew Power Private Limited (the "Company" or "Parent" or "RPPL") is a private limited company domiciled in India. The Company was converted into a private limited company with effect from 8 November 2019 and consequently the name of the Company has changed from ReNew Power Limited to ReNew Power Private Limited.

Certain subsidiary companies of the Parent and ReNew Solar Power Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of RPPL) which are collectively referred to as the ‘Restricted Group’ (as more clearly explained in the note below) issued INR denominated Non-Convertible Debentures (referred to as “INR NCDs”) which are listed on Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST).

S.No.	Name of entity	As on 31 March 2023	As on 31 March 2023
1	ReNew Wind Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited	72%	72%
2	ReNew Wind Energy (MP Two) Private Limited	100%	100%
3	ReNew Wind Energy (Rajkot) Private Limited	100%	100%
4	ReNew Wind Energy (Shivpur) Private Limited	100%	100%
5	ReNew Wind Energy (Welturi) Private Limited	100%	100%
6	ReNew Solar Energy (TN) Private Limited	100%	100%
7	ReNew Solar Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited	100%	100%

*ReNew Solar Power Private Limited is a 100% subsidiary of ReNew Power Private Limited (formerly known as ReNew Power Limited)
Entities forming part of the Restricted Group listed above are incorporated in India and are engaged in 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 Combined Financial Statements

The Combined Financial Statements are financial statements which have been prepared for the purpose of the submission to the investors of INR denominated Non-Convertible Debentures (referred to as “INR NCDs”) of the restricted group as per term sheet. The Combined Financial Statements presented herein reflect the Restricted Group's results of operations, assets and liabilities and cash flows for the six months periods 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 Combined Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with principles of Indian Accounting Standard (“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) 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 Accounts 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 2021, 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 2021, a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management has prepared these 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:

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

All intercompany transactions and balances within the Restricted Group have been eliminated in full. The 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.

The 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 period presented nor of the Restricted Group’s future performance. The items in the Combined Financial Statements have been classified considering the principles under Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements and Division II of Schedule III of Companies Act 2013.

3.2 Basis of Combination

The 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 property, plant and equipment 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 each of entity forming part of Restricted Group, as reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Parent, are used for the purpose of preparing Combined Financial Statements including fair value adjustment to assets and liabilities on acquisition along with corresponding impact on deferred taxes.

The non-controlling interest held by outsiders amount to INR -140 as of 31 March 2022 and INR -108 31 March 2021 respectively. Share capital and reserves disclosed in the 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.

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 financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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 38)
· Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Refer Note 35)
· Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Refer Note 34 & 35)

c) Revenue recognition

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 Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The 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 Group considers the effects of variable consideration and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

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 Group expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the 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.

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the 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.

Rebates

In some PPAs, the Group provide rebates in invoice if payment is made before the due date. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customers. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebate, the Group applies the most likely method.

(ii) Consideration payable to customers

In some PPAs, Group has to pay consideration to customers. Consideration payable to customers are offset against the revenue recognised as and when sale of power occurs.

Income from Liquidated damages and interest on advances

Income from liquidated damages is recognised after certainty of receipt of the same is established.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the right of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

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 cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. 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 Combined Statement of Profit and Loss.

Income from government grants

Refer note (f) for accounting policy.

Contract balances :

(i) 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 perform 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.

(ii) 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 have 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 transfer 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 perform under the contract.

(iii) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the right of entities forming part of Restricted Group to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (n) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

d) Foreign currencies

The Restricted Group Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), of all entities forming part of Restricted Group. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities forming part of Restricted Group operates and is normally the currency in which the entities forming part of Restricted Group primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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 and loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off these and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

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

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

In situations where the entities forming part of the Restricted Group are entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized 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 recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the entities forming part of the Restricted 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 realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 and loss is recognised outside profit and 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 accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the entities forming part of the Restricted Group will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Combined Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the entities forming part of the Restricted Group.

f) Government grants
Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be compiled with. When the grant 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 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 profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

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

Generation based incentive
Generation based incentive is recognized on the basis of supply of units generated by the entities forming part of the Restricted Group to the state electricity board from the eligible project in accordance with the scheme of the "Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for Grid interactive Wind Power Projects"

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 Company 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 is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, plant and equipment except freehold land is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the 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 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.

Subsequent Costs
The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the entities forming part of the Restricted Group and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in Combined Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

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 Combined Combined Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

h) Depreciation/amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangibles

Depreciation and amortization 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)*	30-35
Furniture & fixture	10
Office equipment	5
Leasehold Improvements	Over the period of lease
Computers	3
Computer software	3-6

* 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.

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

i) 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

Entities forming part of the Restricted Group 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 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 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 (i) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the rntities forming part of the Restricted Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 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.

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.

j) 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.

k) 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 Combined Statement of Profit and Loss. The amount amortized for the six months period from disbursement of borrowed funds upto the date of capitalization of the qualifying assets is added to cost of the qualifying assets.

l) 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 Combined 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 Combined 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.

m) 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 Combined 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.

n) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the entities forming part of the Restricted Group commit to purchase or sell the asset.

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance expense in the Combined Combined Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Combined 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:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent 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 Combined Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Combined Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

In addition, the 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.

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

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 Combined 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 Combined Combined 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 Restricted Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on all the financial assets and credit risk exposure.
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 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 determine that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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.

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

Financial liabilities

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 Combined 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 Combined 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.

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

Compound Instruments- Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs)
Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract

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

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

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

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

Redeemable non convertible preference shares
Redeemable non convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the redeemable non convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax.

Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares (CCPS)
Compulsorily Convertible 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.

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 Combined Statement of Profit and Loss .

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.

o) 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.

p) 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 Combined 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.

q) 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.

3.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments

3.2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the company

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

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

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

3.2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

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

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

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Land #	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress
Cost								
At 1 April 2021	469	33,816	4	3	3	4	34,299	1
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment*	-	(216)	-	-	-	(1)	(215)	(1)
Capitalised during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**469**	**33,600**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**34,082**	**-**
Adjustment*	-	(216)	-	-	-	0	(215)	-
At 31 March 2023	**470**	**33,762**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**34,245**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2021	-	7,785	2	2	1	2	7,792	-
Charge for the period	-	968	-	0	1	0	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**-**	**8,753**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**8,761**	**-**
Charge for the period (refer note 27)	-	960	-	0	0	0	**961**	-
At 31 March 2023	**-**	**9,713**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**9,723**	**-**
Net book value								
At 31 March 2022	**469**	**24,847**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**25,321**	**-**
At 31 March 2023	**470**	**24,048**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**24,523**	**-**

The titles of freehold land amounting to INR 24 (31 March 2021 INR 24) is not yet in the name of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group. The Companies forming part of Restricted Group are in process of registration of title deeds of these freehold lands.The respective entities forming part of Restricted Group are in process of registration of title deeds of these freehold lands.

Mortgage and hypothecation on Property, plant and equipment:
Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of INR 24,523 (31 March 2021: INR 25,321) are subject to a pari passu first charge to respective lenders for project bonds as disclosed in Note 15.

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

5	**Intangible assets**	**Computer software**	**Total Intangibles**
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2021	0	0
	At 31 March 2022	**0**	**0**
	Additions	1	1
	At 31 March 2023	**1**	**1**
	Accumulated Amortisation		
	At 1 April 2021	0	0
	Amortisation for the period (refer note 27)	0	0
	At 31 March 2022	**0**	**0**
	Amortisation for the period (refer note 27)	1	1
	At 31 March 2023	**1**	**1**
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2022	**0**	**0**
	At 31 March 2023	**0**	**0**

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

5A Right of use assets

Particulars	Lease land	Total
As at 1 April 2021	16	16
Depreciation charged to profit and loss during the period (refer note 27)	(1)	(1)
As at 31 March 2022	**15**	**15**
Additions during the period	-	-
Depreciation charged to profit and loss during the period (refer note 27)	(1)	(1)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**14**	**14**

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

6 Financial assets	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Loans		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured		
Security deposits	13	0
Loan to fellow subsidiary - redeemable non cumulative preference shares (refer note 31)	5	-
Loans to related parties (refer note 31)	-	-
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans - credit impaired	-	-
Total	**18**	**0**
Others		
Bank deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months (refer note 12)	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
Quoted Mutual Funds		
Aditya Birla Sunlife - Cash Plus - Direct Growth- Nil (31 March 2018 : 3,295,149 units)	260	-
Total	**260**	**-**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	260	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	260	-
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Loans		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured		
Security deposits	2	6
Loans to related parties (refer note 31)	17,495	12,152
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans - credit impaired	-	-
Total	**17,497**	**12,158**
Others		
Government grants*		
- Generation based incentive receivable	30	73
Recoverable from related parties (refer note 31)	564	563
Claim recoverable	22	6
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	9	0
Interest accrued on loans to related parties (refer note 31)	2,468	1,923
Others	53	53
Total	**3,146**	**2,618**

*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 or variable interest income for entities forming part of the Restricted Group. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.

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

Loans or advances to specified persons

	Current period		**Previous period**	
Type of Borrower	**Amount outstanding**	**% of Total**	**Amount outstanding**	**% of Total**
Related Parties	20,526,453	99%	14,638,223	99%

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

7 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax assets (gross)		
Compound financial instruments	(134)	(134)
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	933	933
Provision for decommissioning cost	360	360
Expected credit loss	65	65
Unused tax credit (MAT)	547	547
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	1	1
Lease liabilities	0	0
Deferred tax assets (gross) - total (a)	**1,773**	**1,773**
Deferred tax liabilities (gross)		
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	4,126	3,213
Unamortized ancillary borrowing cost	2	2
Right of use asset	0	0
Fair value gain on financial instruments (Investment)	(9)	(9)
Deferred tax liabilities (gross) - total (b)	**4,119**	**3,206**
Deferred tax liabilities (net) (a) - (b)	**(2,347)**	**(1,434)**

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

Accounting profit before income tax	**1,218**	**1,623**
Tax at the India's tax rate of 22% added applicable surcharge(10%) and cess(4%) (PY - 25.168%)	422	422
Disallowance u/s 94B of Income Tax Act	276	276
Tax rate differences	(23)	(23)
Change in estimates for recoverability of unused tax credits (MAT)	(1)	(1)
Effect of tax holidays and other tax exemptions	30	30
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(1)	(1)
Other non deductible expenses	(20)	(20)
At the effective income tax rate	**684**	**684**
Current tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	285	325
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	443	349
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	5	8
	735	**684**

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 1 April 2022	Income/(expense) recognised in profit and loss	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 31 March 2023
Compound financial instruments	(134)	(13)	(147)
Gain/(Loss) on mark to market of derivative instruments	-		-
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	(3,238)	(283)	(3,521)
Unamortized ancillary borrowing cost	(2)	2	(0)
Provision for decommissioning cost	384	(40)	345
Expected credit loss	65	25	90
Fair Valuation of investment	9	10	19
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	933	(259)	674
Unused tax credit (MAT)	547	211	758
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	1	(0)	1
Lease liabilities	0	(0)	0
Generation based Incentive (Viability Gap Funding)	0	-	-
Right of use asset	(0)	-	(0)
Option Premium	0	0	-
	(1,085)	**(349)**	**(1,783)**

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 1 April 2021	Income/(expense) recognised in profit and loss	Balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 31 March 2022
Compound financial instruments	(120)	(13)	(134)
Difference in written down value as per books of account and tax laws	(2,954)	(283)	(3,238)
Unamortized ancillary borrowing cost	(4)	2	(2)
Provision for decommissioning cost	424	(40)	384
Expected credit loss	40	25	65
Fair Valuation of investment	(1)	10	9
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	1,193	(259)	933
Unused tax credit (MAT)	336	211	547
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	1	(0)	1
Lease liabilities	0	(0)	0
Right of use asset	(0)	-	(0)
Others	-	0	0
	(1,085)	**(349)**	**(1,085)**

The entities forming part of restricted group has unabsorbed depreciation and carreid forward losses which arose in India of INR 3,855 (31 March 2022: INR 3,855). 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 Nil (31 March 2022: INR Nil). 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 3,855 (31 March 2022: INR 3,855).

The entities forming part of restricted group has recognised deferred tax asset of INR 933 (31 March 2022: INR 933) 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.

8 Prepayments	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	5	7
Total	**5**	**7**
Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	32	28
Total	**32**	**28**

9 Other assets	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Others		
Capital advance	14	11
Security deposits	0	0
Balances with Government authorities	44	0
Share application money pending allotment (refer note 32)	3,030	-
Total	**3,088**	**12**
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advances recoverable	115	163
Balances with Government authorities	0	96
Others	2	-
Total	**117**	**258**

10 Inventories	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Emission reduction certificates	131	0
Consumables & Spares	15	18
Total	**146**	**18**

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

11 Trade receivables	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good	1,983	205
Secured, considered good	-	-
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	1,983	205
Less: Impairment allowances for bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Total	**1,983**	**205**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	2,411	6,967
Secured, considered good	-	-
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	2,411	6,967
Less: Impairment allowances for bad and doubtful debts	(404)	(241)
Total	**2,007**	**6,726**

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.

12 Cash and cash equivalents	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	411	939
Total	**741**	**939**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Deposits with		
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months #*	1,142	234
- Remaining maturity for more than twelve months	0	0
	1,142	**234**
Less: amount disclosed under financial assets (others) (Note 6)	(0)	(0)
Total	**1,142**	**234**

Fixed deposits of INR 10 (31 March 2022: INR 10) are under lien with various banks as margin money for the purpose of letter of credit/bank guarantee.

* The bank deposits have an original maturity period of 11 to 3,073 days and carry an interest rate of 2.25% to 7.25% which is receivable on maturity.

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

13 Share capital

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.

Authorised share capital	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each		
At 1 April 2021	38,110,000	381
At 31 March 2022	38,110,000	381
At 31 March 2022	**38,110,000**	**381**
Preference shares of INR 10 each		
At 1 April 2020	51,115,000	511
At 31 March 2021	51,115,000	511
At 31 March 2022	**51,115,000**	**511**
Preference shares of INR 100 each		
At 1 April 2020	3,000,000	300
At 31 March 2021	3,000,000	300
At 31 March 2022	**3,000,000**	**300**

Issued share capital	Number of shares	Amount
13A Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up		
At 1 April 2021	35,244,767	352
Shares issued during the period	112,300	1
At 31 March 2022	35,357,067	353
At 31 March 2022	**35,357,067**	**353**

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 such Company 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.

13B Instruments entirely equity in nature

0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of INR 10 each	Number of shares	Amount
At 1 April 2020	26,914,000	269
At 31 March 2021	26,914,000	269
At 31 March 2022	**26,914,000**	**269**

0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each	Number of shares	Amount
At 1 April 2020	2,519,043	252
At 31 March 2021	2,519,043	252
At 31 March 2022	**2,519,043**	**252**

At 1 April 2020	**521**
At 31 March 2021	**521**
At 31 March 2022	**521**

0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares (face value INR 10 each) (CCPS)

ReNew Solar Energy (TN) Private Limited and ReNew Wind Energy (MP Two) Private Limited issued 14,198,000; 0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) in FY 2014-15, ReNew Wind Energy (MP Two) Private Limited and ReNew Wind Energy (Shivpur) Private Limited issued 8.906,000; 0.0001% CCPS in FY 2015-16 and ReNew Wind Energy (Shivpur) Private Limited issued 3,810,000; 0.0001% CCPS in FY 2016-17 of INR 10 each fully paid-up at a premium of INR 90 per share. CCPS carry non cumulative dividend @ 0.0001%. If declared, the Restricted Group entities will pay dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the respective Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

CCPS do not carry voting rights and are freely transferable. CCPS would be compulsorily converted into Equity Shares of the respective Company forming part of the Restricted Group at the price of INR 100 (Rupees Hundred) per share in the ratio of 1 equity shares : 1 preference shares.

In the event of Liquidation of a Company forming part of the Restricted Group, the holders of CCPS shall be paid 1 times the face value of CCPS and such dividend in arrear, if any, declared and remained unpaid. The said preference shares shall have right to participate in surplus assets & profits on winding up, which may remain after the entire capital (both equity share capital and preference share capital) has been repaid, to the extent of Rs 90 per preference share.

0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares (face value Rs 100 each) (CCPS)
During the Financial Year 2015-16, the Restricted Group entities issued 2,519,043; 0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each fully paid up. CCPS carry non-cumulative dividend @ 0.0001% per annum. If declared, the Restricted Group entities will pay dividends in Indian rupees.
CCPS do not carry voting rights. CCPS are compulsorily convertible into equity shares on Mandatory Conversion Date i.e. July 2, 2035 at the ratio of 1 equity share :1 preference share. CCPS may also get converted into equity shares of the respective Company at any time at the option of the holder, at the date determined by the holder of the CCPS before the Mandatory Conversion Date.

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

13C Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures (CCDs)

11% Compulsorily convertible debentures (CCDs) of INR 120 each	Number of debentures	Total proceeds	Liability component (refer note)	Equity component*
At 01 April 2020	1,489,180	179	147	79
Accretion during the year	-	-	16	-
At 31 March 2021	**1,489,180**	**179**	**163**	**79**
Accretion during the year	-	-	16	-
At 31 March 2022	**1,489,180**	**179**	**192**	**79**

Terms of conversion of CCDs

CCDs are compulsorily convertible into equity shares at the end of twenty years from the date of issue, in accordance with the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement at conversion ratio of 1 equity shares : 1 compulsorily convertible debentures (CCDs).
CCD carry an interest coupon rate of 11% per annum with moratorium of 18 months from the date of issue. CCDs do not carry any voting rights.

(*Adjusted for deferred tax at inception)

13D Equity component of preference shares:

0.0001% redeemable non cumulative preference shares (RNCPS) of INR 10 each (including share premium of INR 90 each)	Number of shares	Total proceeds	Liability component (refer note)	Equity component*
At 1 April 2020	18,770,307	1,877	556	1,407
Accretion during the year	-	-	68	0
At 31 March 2021	**18,770,307**	**1,877**	**624**	**1,407**
Accretion during the period	-	-	85	(0)
At 31 March 2022	**18,770,307**	**1,877**	**799**	**1,407**

(*Adjusted for deferred tax at inception)

Terms/rights attached to preference shares

0.0001% redeemable non cumulative preference shares (RNCPS)

ReNew Wind Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited which is a part of the Restricted Group issued 7,000,000 0.001% redeemable non cumulative preference shares (RNCPS) in FY 2012-13, 419,187 redeemable non cumulative preference shares (RNCPS) in FY 2014-15, 2,800,620 redeemable non cumulative preference shares (RNCPS) in FY 2015-16 and 8,550,500 redeemable non cumulative preference shares (RNCPS) in FY 2016-17 of INR 10 each fully paid-up at a premium of INR 90 per share. RNCPS carry non cumulative dividend @ 0.001%. If declared, the Restricted Group entities will pay dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the respective Company forming part of the Restricted Group is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

RNCPS do not carry voting rights and are fully transferable. The RNCPS shall be redeemed at INR 100 per share at the end of 15th year from the date of issue i.e. 4,000,000 preference shares in October 2027, 3,000,000 preference shares in March 2028, 419,187 preference shares in June 2029, 2,717,120 preference shares in August 2030, 15,000 preference shares in January 2031, 68,500 preference shares in March 2031 and 8,550,500 preference shares in March 2035 or such other extended term as may be determined by the Board of the respective Company in one or more tranches.

In the event of Liquidation of a Company forming part of the Restricted Group, the RNCPS shall be entitled to receive an amount that is equal to the face value of RNCPS. The RNCPS shall also have right to participate in surplus assets & funds of the respective Company available for distribution to holders of RNCPS and equity shares based on the numbers of equity shares held by each shareholder, which may remain after the entire capital (both equity share capital and preference share capital) has been repaid, to the extent of INR 90 per preference share.

13E Shares held by the Holding Company

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Renew Power Private Limited*				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	26,829,126	268	26,829,126	268
0.0001% redeemable non cumulative preference shares of INR 10 each	18,770,307	188	18,770,307	188
0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each	17,514,000	175	17,514,000	175
ReNew Solar Power Private Limited*				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	8,362,941	84	8,362,941	84
0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each	9,400,000	94	9,400,000	94
0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 100 each	2,519,043	25	2,519,043	25

*for details of relationship with the respective entities of the Restricted Group refer note 29.

13F Shares held by the other subsidiaries of the parent company of the Company

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
ReNew Wind Energy (Karnataka Five) Private Limited, fellow subsidiary of the ReNew Wind Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	100	0	100	0

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

13G	Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Restricted Group	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
	Equity shares of INR 10 each				
	ReNew Solar Power Private Limited*	8,362,941	23.73%	8,362,941	23.73%
	ReNew Power Private Limited*	26,829,126	76.13%	26,829,126	76.13%
	0.0001% redeemable non cumulative preference shares of INR 10 each				
	ReNew Power Private Limited*	18,770,307	100.00%	18,770,307	100.00%
	0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each				
	ReNew Solar Power Private Limited*	9,400,000	34.93%	9,400,000	34.93%
	ReNew Power Private Limited*	17,514,000	65.07%	17,514,000	65.07%
	0.0001% compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 100 each				
	ReNew Solar Power Private Limited*	2,519,043	100.00%	2,519,043	100.00%

*for details of relationship with the respective entities of the Restricted Group refer note 29.

13H	Aggregate number of Bonus shares issued during the period of five years immediately preceeding the reporting date	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	Equity shares of INR 10 each**	650,000	7	650,000	7

** Equity shares alloted as fully paid bonus shares by capitalisation of seurities premium

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.

14 Other equity

14A	**Securities premium**	
	At 1 April 2021	5,552
	Premium on issue of equity shares during the period	-
	At 31 March 2022	**5,552**
	Premium on issue of equity shares during the period	-
	At 31 March 2023	**5,552**
14C	**Debenture redemption reserve**	
	At 1 April 2021	5
	Amount transferred from surplus balance in retained earnings	260
	At 31 March 2022	**265**
	Amount transferred from surplus balance in retained earnings	331
	At 31 March 2023	**596**

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

14B	**Retained earnings**	
	At 1 April 2021	544
	Profit for the period	941
	Appropriation for debenture redemption reserve	(260)
	At 31 March 2022	**1,224**
	Profit for the period	486
	Appropriation for debenture redemption reserve	(331)
	At 31 March 2023	**1,379**

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

15 Long-term borrowings	**Nominal interest rate %**	**Maturity**	**Non-current**		**Current**	
			31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (unsecured) (refer note 13C)	12.46%	July 2035	192	177	-	-
Non Convertible Debentures (secured)	6.03%	22 August 2026	35,414	34,071		
Liability component of preference shares (secured) (refer note 12D)	11.53%	March 2035	799	705	-	-
Total long-term borrowings			**36,400**	**34,952**	**-**	**-**
Amount disclosed under the head 'Short term borrowings' (Refer note 20)			-	-	-	-
			36,400	**34,952**	**-**	**-**

Notes:

(i) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (unsecured)
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) are compulsorily convertible into equity shares in accordance with the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement at conversion ratio defined therein. CCD do not carry any voting rights.

(ii) Non Convertible Debentures (secured)
The debentures are 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, receivables, book debts, cash and bank balances, loans and advances etc. present and future.

(iii) Non convertible debentures are repayable in one bullet payment in August 2026.

(iv) These bonds have been issued based on the collective net worth of all entities forming part of the Restricted Group and further all these entities have jointly and severally guranteed the issue.

(v) All the loans are covered by corporate guarantee of ReNew Power Private Limited.

(vi) ReNew Power Private Limited, the Holding Company, has pledged 24,211,033 (31 March 2022: 24,211,033) equity shares and 34,669,726 (31 March 2022: 34,669,726) preference shares of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group in favour of security trustee on behalf of lenders.

(vii) ReNew Solar Power Private Limited, the Holding Company of ReNew Solar Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited and ReNew Solar Energy (TN) Private Limited, has pledged 4,265,100 (31 March 2022: 4,265,100) equity shares and 1,284,712 (31 March 2022: 1,284,712) preference shares of the entities forming part of the Restricted Group in favour of security trustee on behalf of lenders.

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

16 Long-Term Provisions	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for decommissioning costs	1,622	1,377
Total	**1,622**	**1,377**

17 Lease liabilities	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Lease liabilities (refer note 29)	1	1
	1	**1**
Current		
Lease liabilities (refer note 29)	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**

18 Other non-current financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	113	164
Total	**113**	**164**

19 Other non-current liabilities	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation*	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

*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.

20 Short term borrowings	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Working capital term loan (secured)	655	-
Loan from related party (unsecured) (refer note 31)	3,204	136
Total	**3,859**	**136**

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

21 Trade payables	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 38)	-	-
Others	630	647
Total	**630**	**647**

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Trade Payables aging schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	601	26	1	2	**630**
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises					-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	620	26	1	2	**649**
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises					-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises					-

22 Other current financial liabilities	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Others		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	37	25
Interest accrued but not due on debentures	214	214
Capital creditors	170	180
Provision for operation and maintenance equalisation	50	57
Total	**472**	**477**

23 Other current liabilities	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Other payables		
TDS payable	35	46
WCT payable	0	0
GST payable	1	4
Advance from customers	0	0
Total	**36**	**50**

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

24 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income from contracts with customers		
Sale of power	5,351	5,102
Sale from engineering, procurement and construction service	50	-
Income from sale of renewable energy certificates	87	44
Total	**5,488**	**5,146**

The Company during the year ended 31 March 2023 recognised impairment losses on receivables arising from contracts with customers amounting to INR 404 (31 March 2022: INR 241).

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.

25 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<u>Recurring other income:</u>		
Interest income		
- on fixed deposit with banks	36	8
- on loan to related parties (refer note 29)	1,164	924
- income tax refund	-	7
- others	-	0
Government grant		
- generation based incentive	254	256
Compensation for loss of revenue (refer note Provisions written back)	184	-
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipments	-	4
Income from sale of carbon credit	112	440
Insurance claim	31	8
Unwinding of financial assets	20	-
Fair value change of mutual fund (including realised gain)	2	-
Miscellaneous income	9	21
Gain on settlement of financial liabilities*	1	-
Total	**1,812**	**1,668**

*Represents gain on derecognition of long term interest-bearing loans and borrowings accounted for using amortised cost method on account of reduction in premium on redemption due to early repayment

26 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Legal and professional fees	25	27
Corporate social responsibility	17	11
Travelling and conveyance	5	4
Rent	0	-
Printing and stationery	0	0
Management shared services	125	182
Rates and taxes	20	25
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	4	4
Insurance	64	65
Operation and maintenance	626	559
Repair and maintenance		
- plant and machinery	10	10
- Others	1	2
Guest house expenses	5	5
Security charges	2	5
Communication costs	7	3
Provision for doubtful debts	177	95
Impairment of Inventory	0	-
Impairment of Carbon Credit	87	-
Miscellaneous expenses	6	46
	1,183	**1,043**

Payment to Auditors	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee	4	4
In other capacity:		
Certification fees	0	0
Reimbursement of expenses	0	0
	4	**4**

27 Depreciation & amortisation expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment (refer note 4)	962	969
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	1	1
Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 5A)	1	1
Total	**964**	**971**

28 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest expense on		
- loan from related party (refer note 31)	14	24
- acceptance	0	0
- on working capital demand loan	7	-
- debentures	3,599	2,966
- liability component of compulsorily convertible debentures	16	16
- liability component of redeemable non-cumulative preference shares	85	76
- Interest on lease land	0	0
- others	60	8
Bank charges	8	4
Unwinding of discount on provisions	95	83
Total	**3,884**	**3,177**

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