

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Poolavadi Windfarm Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Poolavadi Windfarm Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2022

read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2022

the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;



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- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
- iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

For SRBC & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner

Membership Number: 049237
UDIN: 22049237AHSSGU8485

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2022



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2022

Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date

Re: Poolavadi Windfarm Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a)(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the current year but there is a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- The lease deeds of leasehold land disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided advances in nature of loans to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2022

Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirements to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
 - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities in respect of which provision of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, related to power generation through renewable sources and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues of income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has used funds raised on short-term basis in the form of Inter Corporate Deposits from related party aggregating to Rs. 18,309.99 lakhs for long-term purposes representing acquisition of property plant and equipment.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2022

- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has complied with provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment of shares during the year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised. The Company has not made any private placement of fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor, secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (d) The Group has total six Core Investment Company as part of the Tata Group.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 27 to the financial statements, the ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions and considering the Company's current liabilities exceeds the current assets by Rs.19,306.57 lakhs the Company has obtained the letter of financial support from the Holding Company, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities, existing at the date of balance sheet, as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.
- We, further state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company and our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) Provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



SRBC & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

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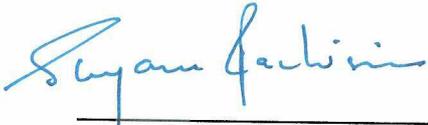
Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2022

- (b) Provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For SRBC & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner



Membership Number: 049237
UDIN: 22049237AHSSGU8485

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 25, 2022

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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2022

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of Poolavadi Windfarm Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Poolavadi Windfarm Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to the Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2022

of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

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

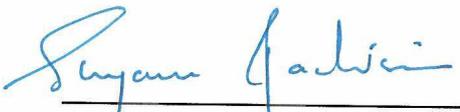
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For SRBC & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner



Membership Number: 049237
UDIN: 22049237AHSSGU8485

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2022

Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ Lakhs
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	28,539.24	23,975.91
(b) Right of Use Assets	4	2,904.90	3,032.59
(c) Capital Work-in-Progress	5	-	5,241.12
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	7	49.04	12.50
(e) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	8	6.40	-
(f) Other Non-current Assets	9A	1,145.54	1,196.67
Total Non-current Assets		32,645.12	33,458.79
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	7.11	-
(ii) Unbilled Revenue		1,478.70	1,071.73
(iii) Cash and cash Equivalents	11	21.34	5.76
(b) Other Current Assets	9B	51.13	51.13
		1,558.28	1,128.62
Total Current Assets		1,558.28	1,128.62
TOTAL ASSETS		34,203.40	34,587.41
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	12	9,408.96	7,721.12
(b) Other Equity	13	826.29	(11.92)
Total Equity		10,235.25	7,709.20
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	14	2,796.87	2,840.17
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	6	306.43	24.08
Total Non-current Liabilities		3,103.30	2,864.25
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	18,252.03	15,585.00
(ii) Lease Liabilities	14	85.82	314.78
(iii) Trade Payables	15		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.56	3.32
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		895.55	1,180.39
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	17	1,485.91	6,834.85
(b) Other Current Liabilities	18	141.98	95.62
Total Current Liabilities		20,864.85	24,013.96
Total Liabilities		23,968.15	26,878.21
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		34,203.40	34,587.41

See accompanying notes forming part of the IND AS Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003

Shyam Pachisia

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No. 049237



Place: Mumbai

Date: 25 APR 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of directors

Jinendra V Patil
Jinendra V Patil
Director
DIN: 07335106

Rakesh Singh
Rakesh Singh
Director
DIN : 08704215

Ashwinikumar Patil
Ashwinikumar Patil
Chief Executive Officer

Behram Mehta
Behram Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Hiteshi Rajyaguru
Hiteshi Rajyaguru
Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2022

Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Ind AS Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March,2022

	Notes	For Year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	For Year ended 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs	
I	Revenue from Operations	19	4,390.96	1,784.30
II	Other Income	20	0.99	0.28
III	Total Income		4,391.95	1,784.58
IV	Expenses			
	Finance Costs	21	1,489.14	824.09
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	4	1,023.39	524.23
	Other Expenses	22	758.86	340.59
V	Total Expenses		3,271.39	1,688.91
VI	Profit Before Tax		1,120.56	95.67
VII	Tax Expense			
	Current tax	6	-	-
	Deferred Tax	6	282.35	24.08
			282.35	24.08
VIII	Profit for the year		838.21	71.59
IX	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
X	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII+ IX)		838.21	71.59
XI	Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value '₹ 10/- Per Share)			
	Basic ('₹)	23	1.07	0.09
	Diluted ('₹)	23	1.07	0.09

See accompanying notes forming part of the IND AS Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003



per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No. 049237



For and on behalf of the Board of directors


Jinendra V Patil
Director
DIN: 07335106


Rakesh Singh
Director
DIN : 08704215

Place: Mumbai

Date: **25 APR 2022**


Ashwinikumar Patil
Chief Executive Officer


Behram Mehta
Chief Financial Officer


Hiteshi Rajyaguru
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2022



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
IND AS Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March,2022

₹ Lakhs

	For Year ended 31st March,2022	For Year ended 31st March,2021
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before Tax	1,120.56	95.67
Adjustments to reconcile Profit Before Tax to Net Cash Flows		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	1,023.39	524.23
Profit on Sale of Investment	(0.99)	-
Other Income	-	(0.28)
Finance Cost (Net of Capitalisation)	1,489.14	824.09
Operating Profit before changes in Operating Assets & Liabilities	3,632.10	1,443.71
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in Operating Assets:		
Trade Receivable	(7.11)	-
Unbilled Revenue	(406.97)	(1,071.73)
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	(36.54)	(12.50)
Other Current Assets	-	(51.13)
Other non-current assets	51.13	(1,196.67)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in Operating Liabilities:		
Trade Payables	(284.61)	1,179.23
Other current liabilities	46.36	53.33
Cash Generated from Operations	2,994.36	344.24
Income Tax Paid (Net of Refund)	(6.40)	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	2,987.96	344.24
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets (including capital advances)	(4,705.22)	(6,812.81)
Proceeds from Sale of Current Investments	0.99	-
Other Income	-	0.28
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(4,704.23)	(6,812.53)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Share Issue	1,687.84	-
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	5,305.00	10,615.00
Repayment of Short Term Borrowings	(2,637.97)	(3,431.00)
Interest Cost Paid	(2,623.02)	(408.41)
Lease Payments	-	(309.75)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	1,731.85	6,465.84
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	15.58	(2.45)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.76	8.21
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	21.34	5.76

Notes:

The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - statement of cash flows.

- a) statement of cash flows.
b) Cash and Cash Equivalents comprises
Balance with Banks (in Current Account)

21.34	5.76
21.34	5.76



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
IND AS Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March,2022

Reconciliation of liabilities from Financing Activities

Particulars	As at	Cash		Non Cash	As at
	1st April 2021	Proceeds	Repayment		31st March, 2022
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs		₹ Lakhs
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	15,585.00	5,305.00	(2,637.97)	-	18,252.03
Lease Liability	3,154.95	-	(272.26)	-	2,882.69
Total	18,739.95	5,305.00	(2,910.23)	-	21,134.72

Particulars	As at	Cash		Non Cash	As at
	1st April 2020	Proceeds	Repayment		31st March, 2021
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs		₹ Lakhs
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	8,401.00	10,615.00	(3,431.00)	-	15,585.00
Lease Liability	3,264.56	-	(109.61)	-	3,154.95
Total	11,665.56	10,615.00	(3,540.61)	-	18,739.95

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003

Shyam Pachisia

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No. 049237



Place: Mumbai
Date:

25 APR 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of directors

Jinendra V Patil
Jinendra V Patil
Director
DIN: 07335106

Rakesh Singh
Rakesh Singh
Director
DIN : 08704215



Ashwinikumar Patil
Ashwinikumar Patil
Chief Executive Officer

Behram Mehta
Behram Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Hiteshi Rajyaguru
Hiteshi Rajyaguru
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2022

Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Ind AS Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March,2022

A. Equity Share Capital

	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
		Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	7,72,11,170	7,721.12
Equity share issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2021	7,72,11,170	7,721.12
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	7,72,11,170	7,721.12
Equity share issued during the year	1,68,78,473	1,687.84
Balance as at 31st March,2022	9,40,89,643	9,408.96

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	₹ Lakhs
		Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	(83.51)	(83.51)
Profit for the year	71.59	71.59
Balance as at 31st March,2021	(11.92)	(11.92)
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	(11.92)	(11.92)
Profit for the year	838.21	838.21
Balance as at 31st March,2022	826.29	826.29

See accompanying notes forming part of the IND AS Financial Statements

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003



per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No. 049237



Place: Mumbai

Date: 25 APR 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of directors


Jinendra V Patil
Director
DIN: 07335106




Rakesh Singh
Director
DIN : 08704215


Ashwinikumar Patil
Chief Executive Officer


Behram Mehta
Chief Financial Officer


Hiteshi Rajyaguru
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2022

Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Notes Forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

Note 1 Corporate information :

Poolavadi Windfarm Limited was incorporated on 9th January, 2016 under the Companies Act vide CIN 'U40108MH2011PLC211851' and is engaged in the business of power generation, including captive generation and sale of electrical energy. The Company has developed a 62.5 MW solar plant at Solapur, Maharashtra. Out of which 30MW is commissioned on 27th August, 2020 and 20MW is commissioned on 22nd January, 2021 and 12.5 MW is commissioned on 22nd March, 2022 where the power will be sold under captive route to Netmagic IT Services Private Limited.

Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL), a subsidiary of The Tata Power Company Limited holds 74% equity share capital of the Company comprising of 6,96,26,336 equity shares of Rs 10 each and balance 26% equity share capital of the Company comprising of 2,44,63,307 equity shares of Rs 10 each is held by Netmagic IT Service Private Limited.

The company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. The registered office of the company is located at C/o The Tata Power Company Limited, Corporate Center, 34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder Mumbai - 400009.

The Ind AS financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (₹), except when otherwise indicated.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Ind AS Financial Statements of the company comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Other Comprehensive Income(OCI), Statement of Change in Equity and Cash Flow Statement together with the Notes to Accounts have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) (as amended from time to time).

2.2 Basis of Preparation and presentation

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

2.3 Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

In the application of the Company accounting policies, the Management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the year of revision and future period if the revision affects both current and future Periods.

Estimates and judgement are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.4 Revenue recognition

The Company is in the business of supply of power to its customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

2.5 Sale of Power to customers

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered.

Revenue from such contracts is recognised over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the pre-determined rate, as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the company's performance obligation.

Consumers are billed on a monthly basis and are given average credit period of 1 to 30 days for payment. No delayed payment charges ('DPC') is charged for the initial credit period from the date of receipt of invoice by customers, Thereafter, DPC is charged at the rate prescribed by the Power Purchase Agreement on the outstanding balance. Delayed payment charges as per the relevant contract are recognised on actual realisation or accrued based on an assessment of certainty of realization supported by either an acknowledgement from customers or on receipt of favourable order from the regulator/ authorities. The management has assessed that the Company will meet Ind AS 115 criteria for revenue recognition in respect of delay payment charge only at this stage.

2.6 Interest income

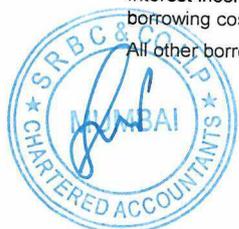
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.



2.8 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

2.8.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

2.8.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Ind AS financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2.10 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 and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial asset is any asset that is cash, an equity instrument of another entity, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial asset or financial liability with another entity under the condition that are potential favorable to the entity or a contract that will or may be settle in entity's own equity instrument under certain circumstances.

2.10.1 Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

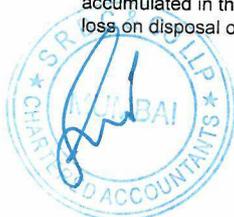
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity investment which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investment classified as FVTOCI.



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Notes Forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

Fair value through profit or loss

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that forms an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for financial assets other than those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognised in the Statement of profit and Loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each Balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises credit loss allowance at lifetime expected credit loss model for contract assets and / or trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

2.10.2 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by an entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading and it is designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- a) it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- b) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- c) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.



2.11 Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

2.13 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.14 Earning per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company,
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus element in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share figures calculated by taking into consideration basic earnings per share figures:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares,
- and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.15 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be 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 equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- it is 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.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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



3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Accounting Policy

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price (net of trade discount and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with Ind AS 23. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in Progress. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for the intended use. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment in respect of electricity business of the Company is covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, has been provided on the straight line method at the rates using the methodology required by relevant provisions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Depreciation on all other assets is recognised on the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method

Useful lives of tangible assets:

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipments over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Type of Asset	Useful Lives
Buildings- Plant	25 Years
Plant and Equipment	25 Years
Railway Sidings, Crossings & Bridges	25 years
Transmission Lines and Cable Network	25 Years

Derecognition of tangible assets

An item of Property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipments is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (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 of 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.

Impairment losses of tangible and intangible assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.



3. Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Owned Assets

As at 31st March 2022

₹ Lakhs

Description	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Transmission Lines and Cable Network	Railway Sidings, Crossings, Bridges	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 1st April,2021	83.34	22,594.16	1,706.61	41.55	24,425.66
Additions	16.44	5,242.06	200.53	-	5,459.03
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2022	99.78	27,836.22	1,907.14	41.55	29,884.69
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1st April,2021	2.00	405.79	40.96	1.00	449.75
Depreciation Expense for the year	3.05	829.12	62.04	1.49	895.70
Balance as at 31st March,2022	5.05	1,234.91	103.00	2.49	1,345.45
Net carrying amount					
As at 31st March,2022	94.73	26,601.31	1,804.14	39.06	28,539.24
As at 31st March,2021	81.34	22,188.37	1,665.65	40.55	23,975.91

As at 31st March 2021

₹ Lakhs

Description	Buildings - Plant	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Railway Sidings, Crossings, Bridges	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 1st April,2020	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	83.34	22,594.16	1,706.61	41.55	24,425.66
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2021	83.34	22,594.16	1,706.61	41.55	24,425.66
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 31st March,2020	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense for the year	2.00	405.79	40.96	1.00	449.75
Balance as at 31st March,2021	2.00	405.79	40.96	1.00	449.75
Net carrying amount					
As at 31st March,2021	81.34	22,188.37	1,665.65	40.55	23,975.91
As at 31st March,2020	-	-	-	-	-



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial statements

4. Right of Use Assets

Description	₹ Lakhs	
	Leasehold Land	Total
Cost		
Balance as on 1st April 2021	3,192.20	3,192.20
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2022	3,192.20	3,192.20
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as on 1st April 2021	159.61	159.61
Depreciation for the year	127.69	127.69
Balance as at 31st March,2022	287.30	287.30
Net carrying amount		
As at 31st March,2022	2,904.90	2,904.90
As at 31st March, 2021	3,032.59	3,032.59

Description	₹ Lakhs	
	Leasehold Land	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	3,192.20	3,192.20
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	3,192.20	3,192.20
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	31.92	31.92
Depreciation for the year	127.69	127.69
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	159.61	159.61
Net carrying amount		
As at 31st March, 2021	3,032.59	3,032.59
As at 31st March, 2020	3,160.28	3,160.28

Depreciation and Amortisation:	₹ Lakhs
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	895.70
Add: Amortisation of right of use of assets	127.69
Less : Capitalised and moved to CWIP	-
Depreciation for the year	1,023.39



Note 1

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2022 was 178.01 Lakhs (31st March 2021: ₹ 479.99 lakhs) (Refer Note 16). The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is 9.00% (31st March 2021: 8.67%).



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial statements

5. Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2022

₹ Lakhs

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Work in Progress as at 31st March 2021 comprises of expenditure for the plant in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP is ₹ 5,241.12 Lakhs.

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2021

₹ Lakhs

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	5,241.12	-	-	-	5,241.12



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial statements

6. Deferred Tax Balances	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
(i) Deferred Tax assets	-	-
(ii) Deferred Tax Liabilities	(306.43)	(24.08)
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability) Net	(306.43)	(24.08)

Financial Year 2021-22	Opening	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to Property, Plant and Equipments	(24.08)	(282.35)	(306.43)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	(24.08)	(282.35)	(306.43)

Financial Year 2020-21	Opening	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Assets in relation to : MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities in relation to: Property, Plant and Equipments	-	(24.08)	(24.08)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	(24.08)	(24.08)

The income tax expense can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	31st March, 2022 ₹ lacs	31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs
Profit before tax	1,120.56	95.67
Profit before tax considered for tax working	1,120.56	95.67
Income Tax expense calculated at 25.17%	282.35	24.08
Add/(Less) tax effect on account of:	282.35	24.08
<u>Other impacts</u>	-	-
Tax Expense	282.35	24.08
Income Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss	282.35	24.08

7. Other Financial Assets	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Non-current		
(i) Security Deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	49.04	12.50
	49.04	12.50

8. Non-current tax Assets	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Non-current tax assets		
Advance Income-tax (Net)	6.40	-
	6.40	-

9. Other Assets	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
A. Non-current		
(i) Other Advances		
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid Expenses	1,145.54	1,196.67
	1,145.54	1,196.67
B. Current		
(i) Other Advances		
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid Expenses	51.13	51.13
	51.13	51.13



10. Trade Receivables

Current Trade Receivables

	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
Considered good	7.11	-
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Trade Receivables	7.11	-
Total	7.11	-

10.1 Trade Receivables

The average credit period for the Company's receivables from its generation, transmission, distribution and project management services within 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables till the due date. Thereafter, interest is charged at an average of 1.25% per month for retail electricity consumers on the outstanding balance.

Trade Receivables Ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #						Total ₹ Lakhs
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables a) Considered good	-	-	7.11	-	-	-	7.11

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

Trade Receivables Ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #						Total ₹ Lakhs
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables a) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
(i) Balances with Banks: In Current Accounts	21.34	5.76
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	21.34	5.76

For the purpose of the the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:

	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
Balances with banks in current accounts	21.34	5.76
	21.34	5.76



	As at 31st March,2022		As at 31st March,2021	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	9,80,00,000	9,800.00	8,00,00,000	8,000.00
		<u>9,800.00</u>		<u>8,000.00</u>
Issued Subscribed and Paid-up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	9,40,89,643	9,408.96	7,72,11,170	7,721.12
Subscribed and Paid-up				
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital		<u>9,408.96</u>		<u>7,721.12</u>

i. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at 31st March,2022		As at 31st March,2021	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	7,72,11,170	7,721.12	7,72,11,170	7,721.12
Issued during the year	1,68,78,473	1,687.84	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>9,40,89,643</u>	<u>9,408.96</u>	<u>7,72,11,170</u>	<u>7,721.12</u>

During the year, company allotted 1,68,78,473 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each on right basis to the existing shareholders in the ratio of 0.21860144069 new equity shares of ₹ 10 each for every 1 equity share of ₹ 10 each held in the Company.

ii. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

The promoter shareholder at the time of downsizing or termination or exit by the Other Shareholder will have a right but not an obligation to buy all or part of the Equity Shares held by the Other Shareholder ("Call Option Shares") at the call option price, which shall be equivalent to the face value / book value of the Call Option Shares ("Call Option Price"), whichever is lower, by issuing a notice in writing to the Other Shareholder ("Call Option Notice").

iii. Shares held by Promoters/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Promoters Name	As at 31st March,2022			As at 31st March,2021		
	Numbers	₹ Lakhs	Holding %	Numbers	₹ Lakhs	Holding %
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	6,96,26,336	6,962.63	74.00	5,71,36,261	5,713.63	74.00

Details of Shares held by Promoters

As at 31st March 2022

S. No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
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Equity Shares of INR 1 each fully paid	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	5,71,36,261	1,24,90,075	6,96,26,336	74%	-
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As at 31st March 2021

S. No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
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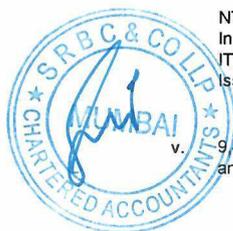
Equity Shares of INR 1 each fully paid	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	5,71,36,261	-	5,71,36,261	74%	-
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iv. Details of Shareholders' holding more than 5% of the Share Capital

Equity Shares	As at 31st March,2022			As at 31st March,2021		
	Numbers	₹ Lakhs	Holding %	Numbers	₹ Lakhs	Holding %
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	6,96,26,336	6,962.63	74.00	5,71,36,261	5,713.63	74.00
NTT Global Data Centers & Cloud Infrastructure India Private Limited (formerly known as Netmagic IT Services Private Limited)	2,44,63,307	2,446.33		2,00,74,909	2,007.49	
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up			26.00			26.00
	<u>9,40,89,643</u>	<u>9,408.96</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>7,72,11,170.00</u>	<u>7,721.12</u>	<u>100.00</u>

9,40,89,643 shares being the entire share capital, out of which 74% is held by Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited, the holding company and 26% is held by Netmagic IT Services Private Limited



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial statements
13. Other Equity

	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(11.92)	(83.51)
Add:Profit for the year	838.21	71.59
Closing Balance	826.29	(11.92)
Total	826.29	(11.92)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profit of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.



Accounting Policy for Lease

At the inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone price.

As a Lessee

i) Right-of-use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. 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, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to dismantle. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Land - 25 years

The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the discount 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. The carrying amount is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. 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 or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company presents lease liabilities in 'Financial Liabilities' in the Balance Sheet.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption 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.

Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for land used in its operations. Leases of land generally have lease terms of 25 years. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased asset.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Amount in ₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation / Amortisation of Right-of-use assets	127.69	127.69
Interest on lease liabilities	269.55	277.57
Depreciation / Amortisation of Right-of-use assets moved to CWIP	-	(53.21)
Interest on lease liabilities moved to CWIP	-	(117.26)
Net amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	397.24	234.79

Refer Note 4 for additions to Right-Of-Use Assets and the carrying amount of Right-Of-Use Assets as at 31st March, 2022.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Cash Flows	Amount in ₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Total cash outflow of leases	-	309.75

Lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet

	Amount in ₹ Lakhs	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Non-current		
(i) Leased Liabilities	2,796.87	2,840.17
	2,796.87	2,840.17
Current		
(i) Leased Liabilities	85.82	314.78
	85.82	314.78



15. Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.56	3.32
Outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	895.55	1,180.39
Total	899.11	1,183.71

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2022

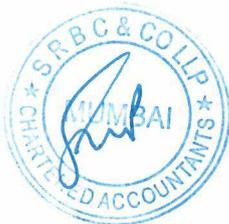
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #						Total
	Unbilled Not due	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables							
a) MSME	-	2.92	0.64	-	-	-	3.56
b) Others	27.09	118.75	670.57	79.00	0.14	-	895.55
(ii) Disputed Trade Payabled							
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #						Total
	Unbilled Not Due	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables							
a) MSME	-	3.32	-	-	-	-	3.32
b) Others	-	127.68	-	994.90	57.79	0.02	1,180.39
(ii) Disputed Trade Payabled							
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered



16. Current Borrowings

	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
Unsecured- At Amortised Cost		
Inter Corporate Deposits From Related Parties		
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (Refer Note 1 below)	12,386.75	12,505.00
From the Holding Company		
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (Refer Note 1 below)	5,865.28	3,080.00
	18,252.03	15,585.00

Terms of Borrowings

Current borrowings are Inter Corporate Deposit amounting to ₹ 18,252.03 Lakhs (31st March 2021: ₹ 15,585 Lakhs), out of which ₹ 5,865.28 Lakhs (31st March 2021: ₹ 3080 Lakhs) are from holding company Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited and the rate of interest is 7.20% to 9.00%. The Remaining ₹ 12,386.75 Lakhs (31st March 2021: ₹ 12,505 Lakhs) is from fellow subsidiary Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited and the rate of interest ranges from 5.60% to 8.65%.

17. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	0.02	955.84
(b) Payables towards Purchase of Fixed Assets	1,485.89	5,879.01
Total	1,485.91	6,834.85

18. Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
Statutory Liabilities	141.98	95.62
Total	141.98	95.62



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial statements
19. Revenue from Operations

	For the Year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Revenue from Contract with customers		
Revenue From Power Supply	4,427.27	1,802.27
Less: Cash Discount given to customers	(36.31)	(17.97)
Total	4,390.96	1,784.30

20. Other Income

	For the Year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Interest Income		
(i) On Financial Assets held at Amortised Cost		
Interest on Banks Deposits	-	0.26
	-	0.26
(b) Gain/(Loss) on Investments		
Gain/(Loss) on Current Investment measured at FVTPL	0.99	-
	0.99	-
(c) Other Non-operating Income		
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	0.02
	-	0.02
Total	0.99	0.28

21. Finance Costs

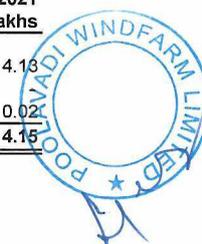
	For the Year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Interest Expense:		
Borrowings		
Interest on Loans - From Related Parties	1,397.68	1,026.24
Others		
Other Interest and Commitment Charges	269.55	277.57
	1,667.23	1,303.81
Less: Interest Capitalised	178.09	479.99
	1,489.14	823.82
(b) Other Borrowing Cost:		
Other Finance Costs	-	0.27
Total	1,489.14	824.09

22. Other Expenses

	For the Year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
Electricity Expenses	225.70	164.58
Rental of Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment, etc.	51.38	30.53
Repairs and Maintenance -	242.58	63.63
Rates and Taxes	59.39	7.18
Insurance	36.51	-
Consultants' Fees	71.48	30.13
Auditors' Remuneration (Refer note (i) below)	5.90	4.15
Cost of Services Procured	3.94	1.33
Other Expenses	55.56	23.55
Miscellaneous Expenses	6.42	15.51
Total	758.86	340.59

(i) Payment to the auditors

	For the Year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March,2021 ₹ Lakhs
For Statutory Audit	5.31	4.13
For Tax Audit	0.59	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	0.02
Total	5.90	4.15



Poolavadi Windfarm Limited
Notes Forming part of Ind AS Financial Statements

23. Earnings Per Share:

	For Year ended 31st March,2022	For Year ended 31st March,2021
Basic earning per share		
Profit for the year (₹ lakhs)	838.21	71.59
Net Profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (₹ Lakhs)	838.21	71.59
The weighted average number of equity shares for basic earnings per share (Nos.)	7,86,44,684	7,72,11,170
Par value per share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	1.07	0.09
Diluted earning per share	1.07	0.09

24. Capital Commitment :

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed (net of capital advance) on Capital account and not provided for is Nil (31st March, 2021: ₹ 32.07 Lakhs).



25. Related Party Transactions

Disclosure as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (IND AS-24) "Related Party Disclosures" as notified under the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is as follows:

a) List of the related parties and description of relationship:

Name of the related party	Relation	Country of Origin
The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL)	Ultimate Holding Company	India
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL)	Holding Company	India
Tata Power Solar System Limited (TPSSL)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Waluhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Ashwinikumar Patil	Chief Executive Officer	India
Behram Mehta	Chief Financial Officer	India
Hiteshi Rajyaquru	Company Secretary	India

b) Details of Transactions / Balances Outstanding:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh					
	TPCL	TPSSL	TPREL	WREL	TPTCL	KMP
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) taken	-	-	5,305.00	-	-	-
	-	-	3,110.00	7,505.00	-	-
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) Repaid	-	-	2,519.72	118.25	-	-
	-	-	3,431.00	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-	18.57	-	3.95	-
	-	-	36.99	-	12.17	-
Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	1,249.01	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Lease Liability	-	-	269.55	-	-	-
	-	-	277.57	-	-	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	5,771.94	-	-	-	-
Receiving of services	4.92	205.57	-	-	57.68	-
	1.11	53.92	25.87	-	24.53	-
Directors Fees - sitting fees (Inclusive of GST)	-	-	-	-	-	4.25
	-	-	-	-	-	2.01
Sale of Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	5.30	-
Interest Expenditure	-	-	609.18	788.50	-	-
	-	-	71.29	954.96	-	-
Balance Outstanding:						
ICD taken outstanding (including interest accrued)	-	-	5,864.17	12,386.75	-	-
	-	-	3,136.53	13,404.31	-	-
Prepaid Expense	-	-	1,196.67	-	-	-
	-	-	1,057.46	-	-	-
Lease Liability	-	-	2,882.69	-	-	-
	-	-	3,154.95	-	-	-
Other Payables	7.82	1,684.79	574.43	-	43.57	-
	1.23	5,941.83	1,061.88	-	30.00	1.67

Above related party transactions are in ordinary course of business and are at arm's length

Previous year's figures are in Italics. Comparative period of the movement is for the period 01st April, 2020 to 31st March, 2021 and closing balance is for the year ended 31st March, 2021.



26 Financial Instruments

26.1 Capital Management:

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the company capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. From time to time, the company reviews its policy related to dividend payment to shareholders. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of its long-term and short-term goals. Its Capital structure consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes below) and total equity.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021
Debt	18,252.03	15,585.00
Cash and Bank balances	21.34	5.76
Net Debt	18,230.69	15,579.24
Total Equity	10,235.25	7,709.20
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	178%	202%

(i) Debt is defined as long-term borrowings (including current maturities) and short-term borrowings.

(ii) Equity is defined as Equity Share Capital, Unsecured perpetual securities and other equity including reserves and surplus.

Under the Group Captive business model, as per the Electricity Act 2003, (as amended) the group captive consumers are required to hold not less than 26 percent of the total issued, subscribed and paid-up Equity Share Capital of the company, at any time.

26.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The company's principal financial assets include loans (deposits), trade receivables, unbilled revenue and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management reviews the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

26.2.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The equity price risk and commodity risk is not applicable to the company. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments, if any.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

a. Foreign Currency Risk Management

The company does not have foreign currency assets and liabilities at the reporting date. Hence, company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk arising from financial instruments. The company also does not hold any derivative financial instruments at the reporting date and therefore, this risk is not applicable.

b. Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument enjoying floating rate interest will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

(i) Interest Rate Sensitivity:

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on exposure to interest rates for term loans at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in case of term loans that have floating rates.

If the interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all the other variables were held constant, the effect on Interest expense for the respective financial years and consequent effect on Company's profit in that financial year would have been as below:

	As of 31st March, 2022		As of 31st March, 2021	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest expense on loan	(+) ₹ 91.26 lakh	(-) ₹ 91.26 lakh	(+) ₹ 39.71 lakh	(-) ₹ 39.71 lakh
Effect on profit before tax	(-) ₹ 91.26 lakh	(+) ₹ 91.26 lakh	(-) ₹ 39.71 lakh	(+) ₹ 39.71 lakh

26.2.2 Credit risk management

(a) Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables including unbilled revenue) and from other financial instruments. The company only deals with parties which has good credit rating/ worthiness given by external rating agencies or based on company internal assessment.

The Company has signed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with NTT Global Data Centers & Cloud Infrastructure India Private Limited (formerly known as Netmagic IT Services Private Limited) for a term of 25 years for supply of power. (Refer Note no.10 for Trade Receivables).

(b) Liquidity Risk Management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligation as they fall due. The Company's financial liabilities as at 31st March 2022 is ₹ 5,865.28 lakh as funding from holding company bearing interest rate of 7.20% to 9.00% repayable on demand and inter corporate deposit of ₹ 12,386.75 lakh from Waluhan Renewable Energy Limited (fellow subsidiary) bearing interest rate of 5.60% to 8.65%. The Company's financial assets as at 31st March 2022 comprise of cash and cash equivalents, investments, trade receivables and unbilled revenue aggregating to Rs.1,507.15 lakhs. The Company is dependent upon continued financial support from the holding company.

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities are listed below:

Expected maturity for financial Liabilities	Amount in ₹ Lakh				
	Up to 1 year	2 to 5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
31st March, 2022					
Borrowings (including current maturity)	18,252.03	-	-	18,252.03	18,252.03
Interest payable on above borrowings	317.67	-	-	317.67	0.02
Lease Liabilities	85.82	1,461.68	5,261.50	6,809.00	2,882.69
Trade Payables	899.11	-	-	899.11	899.11
Other Financial Liabilities	1,485.89	-	-	1,485.89	1,485.89
31st March, 2021					
Borrowings (including current maturity)	15,585.00	-	-	15,585.00	15,585.00
Interest payable on above borrowings	7,089.20	-	-	1,089.20	955.84
Lease Liabilities	314.78	1,232.72	5,571.00	7,118.50	3,154.95
Trade Payables	7,183.71	-	-	1,183.71	1,183.71
Other Financial Liabilities	5,879.01	-	-	5,879.01	5,879.01

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non-derivative liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting year.



26.2.3 Fair Value Measurement:

(a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Lakh				
	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Assets :					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	21.34	21.34	21.34
Trade Receivables	-	-	7.11	7.11	7.11
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	1,478.70	1,478.70	1,478.70
Other Financial Asset (Security Deposit)	-	-	49.04	49.04	49.04
Total	-	-	1,556.19	1,556.19	1,556.19
Liabilities					
Floating rate borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	18,252.03	18,252.03	18,252.03
Trade Payables	-	-	899.11	899.11	899.11
Lease Liabilities	-	-	2,882.69	2,882.69	2,882.69
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,485.91	1,485.91	1,485.91
Total	-	-	23,519.74	23,519.74	23,519.74

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Lakh				
	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Assets :					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	5.76	5.76	5.76
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	1,071.73	1,071.73	1,071.73
Other Financial Asset (Security Deposit)	-	-	12.50	12.50	12.50
Total	-	-	1,089.99	1,089.99	1,089.99
Liabilities					
Floating rate borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	15,585.00	15,585.00	15,585.00
Trade Payables	-	-	1,183.71	1,183.71	1,183.71
Lease Liabilities	-	-	3,154.95	3,154.95	3,154.95
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	6,834.85	6,834.85	6,834.85
Total	-	-	26,758.51	26,758.51	26,758.51

The management of the company consider that the carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost approximate their fair value.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This includes unquoted borrowings (fixed and floating rate).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. The company does not have any such financial instruments.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

As at 31.03.2022	Amount in ₹ Lakh			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Liabilities				
Floating rate borrowings (including current maturity)	-	18,252.03	-	18,252.03
Lease Liabilities	-	2,882.69	-	2,882.69
Total	-	21,134.72	-	21,134.72
As at 31.03.2021				
Financial Liabilities				
Floating rate borrowings (including current maturity)	-	15,585.00	-	15,585.00
Lease Liabilities	-	3,154.95	-	3,154.95
Total	-	18,739.95	-	18,739.95

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair value, due to their short term nature.

Borrowings from related parties are the variable rate loans. The current borrowing rate represents the discounting rate, which means that the carrying value will be closely approximate to their fair value. In case of lease liabilities, the current borrowing rate represents the discounting rate, which means that the carrying value will be closely approximate to their fair value.



27. Financial Ratios

SI No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note i)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.07	0.05	59	There is an improvement in Current Ratio due to better working capital management in current year as compared to previous year.
b)	Debt-equity ratio (refer note ii)	Total Debt	Net worth	2.06	2.55	(19)	
c)	Debt service coverage ratio (refer note iii)	Profit before Tax + Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Repayment of Non-current borrowings	2.44	1.75	39	There is an improvement in Debt Service coverage ratio due to increase in profit before tax in current year as compared to previous year.
d)	Return on equity ratio (refer note iv)	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	9.34	0.93	901	There is improvement in return on equity ratio due to improvement in net profit after taxes in current year as compared to previous year.
e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	-	-	-	Inventory turnover ratio is nil as the Company does not have any inventory.
f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio (refer note v)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	3.43	1.66	106	There is improvement in the trade receivables turnover ratio because of increase in operations during the year.
g)	Trade payables turnover ratio (refer note vi)	Net credit Purchases	Average trade payable	0.73	0.57	27	There is increase in trade payable turnover ratio due to timely payments made to operating payables in current year as compared to previous year.
h)	Net capital turnover ratio (refer note vii)	Net Sales	Working capital	(0.23)	(0.08)	192	There is improvement in net capital turnover ratio due to increased revenue from operations and better working capital management in current year as compared to previous year.
i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	19.09	4.01	376	There is improvement in net profit ratio due to increased profit after taxes in current year as compared to previous year.
j)	Return on capital employed (refer note viii)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	8.83	3.93	125	There is improvement in return on capital employed due to increase in earning before interest and taxes in financial year 2022 as compared to financial year 2021.
k)	Return on investment (refer note ix)	Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on fair value of current investment at FVTPL)	Average of (Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loans Given)	-	-	-	This ratio has not been computed since denominator is not outstanding as on balance sheet date even though there is mutual fund income and interest income.

Reason for variance has been given for those ratios whereby variation is more than 25% (+/-)

Formula used to compute ratios

i) Current Ratio = Current Assets/ Current Liabilities

ii) Debt Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Net worth

Total debt includes Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings), lease liabilities (current and non current), short term borrowings and interest accrued on debts and lease liabilities.

Net worth includes Issued share capital and other equity

iii) Debt service coverage ratio = (Profit before Tax + Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses) / (Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + scheduled principal repayment of Non-current borrowings)

Scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowings does not include prepayments (including prepayment by exercise of call/put option), further repayment through refinancing is included in schedule repayment

iv) Return on equity = Net Profit after taxes/ Average Shareholder's Equity

Net Profit: Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company and Average Shareholder's Equity: Average of opening and closing balance of Total Equity

Total Equity: Issued share capital and other equity

v) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/ Average trade receivables and unbilled revenue

vi) Trade payables turnover ratio = Net credit purchases/ Average trade payable

Net credit purchases consist of other expenses excluding

a) Bad debts (including provision)

b) Net loss on foreign exchange

c) CSR expenses

d) Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Trade Payable as per balance sheet less employee related trade payables

vii) Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales/ Working capital

Net sales shall be calculated as total revenue from operations. Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities

viii) Return on capital employed= Earning before interest and taxes / Average Capital employed

Earning before interest and taxes means Profit before tax plus interest expense

Average Capital Employed: Total equity + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability

Total Debt: Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings), lease liabilities (current and non current), short term borrowings and interest accrued on debts

Total Equity: Issued share capital, other equity

ix) Return on investment = (Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on fair value of current investment at FVTPL)/ Average of (Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loans Given)

Interest Income: Interest on bank deposits + Interest on non-current investment + Interest on loans given to subsidiaries

Dividend Income from subsidiaries

Investment: Includes Non-current investment + Current Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loan Given



28. Micro and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined based on the information available with the Company and the required disclosures are given below:

	31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs	31st March, 2021 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid as on 31st March	3.56	3.32
(b) Interest due thereon as on 31st March	0.00	-
(c) The amount of Interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day *	-	-
(d) The amount of Interest due and payable for the period *	-	-
(e) The amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31st March*	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid *	-	-

Dues to Micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

* Amounts unpaid to Micro and small enterprises vendors on account of retention money have not been considered for the purpose of interest calculation.

29. **Going Concern**

At the reporting date, current liabilities of the Company exceeds current assets by ₹ 19,306.56 lakhs. The Company is exploring options to raise long-term finance to replace short-term borrowings. In any case, the holding company is committed to provide required financial support to the Company. Accordingly, financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis.

30. **Contingent Liabilities**

As at 31st March, 2022 the company has no contingent liabilities. (31st March, 2021 - NIL).

31. **Segment Disclosures**

The Company has determined its operating segment as generation and selling of solar power, based on the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108- 'Operating Segment Reporting', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. All the Company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete information is available for this segment. All non-current assets of the Company are located in India.

32. **Other Statutory Information**

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

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

(vii) The Company does not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

33. **Events occurring after reporting period:**

There was no significant event after the end of the reporting period which require any adjustment or disclosure in the Ind AS Financial Statements.

34. **Approval of the Ind AS Financial Statements:**

The Ind AS Financial Statements were approved by the board of director's on April 23, 2022.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003

Suyam Pachisia

per Suyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No. 049237

Place: Mumbai
Date:

25 APR 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of directors

Jinendra V Patil
Jinendra V Patil
Director
DIN: 07335106

Rakesh Singh
Rakesh Singh
Director
DIN : 08704215

Ashwinikumar Patil
Ashwinikumar Patil
Chief Executive Officer

Behram Mehta
Behram Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Hiteshi Rajyaquru
Hiteshi Rajyaquru
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2022