

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of Tata Power Green Energy Limited

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tata Power Green Energy Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the 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, 2023, 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 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.

**Responsibility 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



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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 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



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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 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.

#### Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022, included in these financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on April 27, 2022.

#### 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, in electronic mode on servers physically located in India so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that we are unable to comment whether daily backups were taken due to absence of logs beyond the cyclic period of 90 days (refer note 34 to the financial statements);
  - (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;

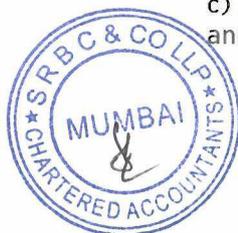


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- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, except from one Director who has subsequently resigned as director of the Company on April 17, 2023, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above;
- (g) 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;
- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023. However, no managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors;
- (i) 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;
  - 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 performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused



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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.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For SRBC & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav  
Partner

Membership Number: 119878

UDIN: 23119878BGTCPH1383

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 17, 2023



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

Re: Tata Power Green Energy ("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 maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (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 5.a to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company except one immovable property as indicated in the below mentioned cases as at March 31, 2023:

Description of Property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of Company*
Leasehold Land	Rs. 135 Lakhs	Tata Power Company Limited	No	2 Years	On 1st April 2021, The Tata Power Company Limited ('TPCL') has transferred one of its business to the Company through Business Transfer Agreement (BTA). Tittle deeds of Land for Brahmanwel has not yet



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					transferred and is on the name of TPCL. The Company is in the process to change the title deed .
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The lease deeds of leasehold land disclosed in note 5.b 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, 2023.
- (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 management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such physical verification.
- (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 loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. 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.



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- (d) The Company has not granted loans or 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)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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.
- (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 services 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.



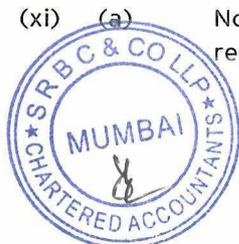
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The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the company.

- (b) According to the records of the company, There are no dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, profession tax, 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) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (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.
- (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 not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.



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- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by 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) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 Tata Group has total six Core Investment Company as part of the Group.



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- (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 30 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any 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) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements.

For SRBC & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav  
Partner

Membership Number: 119878  
UDIN: 23119878BGTCPH1383  
Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: April 17, 2023



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**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of Tata Power Green Energy 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 Tata Power Green Energy Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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.



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**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 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, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S R B C &amp; CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav

Partner

Membership Number: 119878

UDIN: 23119878BGTCPH1383

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 17, 2023



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023**

		<u>As at</u> <u>31st March, 2023</u> <u>₹ Lakhs</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31st March, 2022</u> <u>₹ Lakhs</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5.a	1,28,581.51	13,580.28
(b) Right of Use Assets	5.b	1,621.73	76.83
(c) Capital Work-in-Progress	6	-	1,12,405.22
(d) Intangible Assets	7	0.55	0.55
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	9	-	2,250.00
(f) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	10	11.01	6.62
(g) Other Non-current Assets	12	-	8,066.71
<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>		<u>1,30,214.80</u>	<u>1,36,386.21</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	13	14.64	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	1,335.25	126.07
(ii) Unbilled Revenue		1,740.32	1,485.38
(iii) Cash and cash Equivalents	14	20.51	536.87
(iv) Other financial assets	9	474.45	136.95
(c) Other Current Assets	12	2,034.91	2,109.85
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<u>5,620.08</u>	<u>4,395.12</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><b>1,35,834.88</b></u>	<u><b>1,40,781.33</b></u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	16	227.29	1,012.63
<b>Total Equity</b>		<u>232.29</u>	<u>1,017.63</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	1,31,717.39	33,855.04
(ii) Lease Liability	18	1,524.04	-
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	11	4.78	643.25
<b>Total Non-current Liabilities</b>		<u>1,33,246.21</u>	<u>34,498.29</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	-	26,017.20
(ii) Lease Liability	18	100.99	-
(iii) Trade Payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	27.52	31.15
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	1,318.57	1,552.44
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	21	702.89	77,492.75
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	206.41	171.87
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<u>2,356.38</u>	<u>1,05,265.41</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><b>1,35,834.88</b></u>	<u><b>1,40,781.33</b></u>

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

  
per Suresh Yadav  
Partner  
Membership No. :119878



  
Ashwinikumar Patil  
Director  
DIN : 08947244

  
Kailash Mali  
Director  
DIN : 01535442

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023



Tata Power Green Energy Limited  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
I Revenue from Operations	23	11,898.55	5,680.34
II Total Income		11,898.55	5,680.34
III Expenses			
Finance Costs	24	6,429.62	586.15
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	7	3,630.58	662.32
Other Expenses	25	2,868.69	2,703.74
Total Expenses		12,928.89	3,952.21
IV Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		(1,030.34)	1,728.13
V Tax Expense	26		
Current tax expense in respect of previous year		393.47	-
Deferred tax expense in respect of previous year		(393.47)	-
Deferred tax expense in respect of current year		(245.00)	643.25
		(245.00)	643.25
VI Profit / (Loss) for the year		(785.34)	1,084.88
VII Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		-	-
VIII Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (VI+ VII)		(785.34)	1,084.88
IX Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Equity Share (of ₹ 10/- each) (₹)			
(i) Basic (₹)	27	(1,570.68)	2,169.75
(ii) Diluted (₹)	27	(1,570.68)	2,169.75

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

  
per Suresh Yadav  
Partner  
Membership No. :119878



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023



Ashwinikumar Patil  
Director  
DIN : 08947244



Kailash Mali  
Director  
DIN : 01535442

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023



Tata Power Green Energy Limited  
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
<b>A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(1,030.34)	1,728.13
<b>Adjustments to reconcile Profit Before Tax to Net Cash Flows:</b>		
Finance cost	6,429.62	586.15
Depreciation and Amortization expense	3,630.58	662.32
<b>Operating profit before changes in Operating Assets &amp; Liabilities</b>	<b>10,060.20</b>	<b>1,248.47</b>
<b>Working Capital Adjustments</b>		
<b>Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in Operating Assets:</b>		
Non Current Financial Assets	2,250.00	-
Current Financial Assets	(337.50)	(88.38)
Inventory	(14.64)	-
Trade Receivables	(1,209.18)	95.19
Unbilled Revenue	(254.94)	(1,324.57)
Other Current Assets	74.94	(2,109.85)
	<b>508.68</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in Operating Liabilities:</b>		
Trade Payables	(237.50)	1,077.60
Other Current Liabilities	34.54	160.69
	<b>(202.96)</b>	<b>1,238.29</b>
<b>Cash Flow from Operations</b>	<b>9,335.58</b>	<b>787.28</b>
Income-tax Paid (net of refund received)	(397.86)	(6.62)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>8,937.72</b>	<b>780.66</b>
<b>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Capital expenditure on property plant and equipment	(76,437.75)	(56,550.83)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(76,437.75)</b>	<b>(56,550.83)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from Financing Activities</b>		
Payment of lease liability	(100.99)	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings - Banks	52,313.18	33,855.05
Proceeds from non- current borrowing- related party	46,669.09	27,238.99
Repayment of non-current borrowings- related party	(27,137.12)	(4,203.29)
Finance cost paid	(4,760.49)	(586.15)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>	<b>66,983.67</b>	<b>56,304.60</b>
<b>Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(516.36)</b>	<b>534.43</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April (Opening Balance)</b>	<b>536.87</b>	<b>2.44</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March (Closing Balance)</b>	<b>20.51</b>	<b>536.87</b>
<b>Breakup of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April</b>		
(i) Balances with Banks:		
In Current Accounts	536.87	2.44
	<b>536.87</b>	<b>2.44</b>
<b>Breakup of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March</b>		
(i) Balances with Banks:		
In Current Accounts	20.51	536.87
	<b>20.51</b>	<b>536.87</b>



Tata Power Green Energy Limited  
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2023  
Reconciliation of liabilities from Financing activities

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2022	Cash flows		Non-cash Transactions	As at 31st March, 2023
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	33,855.04	1,24,999.47	(27,137.12)	-	1,31,717.39
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	26,017.20	-	(26,017.20)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,872.24</b>	<b>1,24,999.47</b>	<b>(53,154.32)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,31,717.39</b>

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2021	Cash flows		Non-cash Transactions	As at 31st March, 2022
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	-	33,855.04	-	-	33,855.04
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	2,981.50	27,238.99	(4,203.29)	-	26,017.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,981.50</b>	<b>61,094.03</b>	<b>(4,203.29)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,872.24</b>

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

  
per Suresh Yadav  
Partner  
Membership No. :119878



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023



Ashwinikumar Patil  
Director  
DIN : 08947244

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023



Kailash Mali  
Director  
DIN : 01535442



Tata Power Green Energy Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 15)

	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	50,000	5.00
Issue during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	50,000	5.00
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	50,000	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	50,000	5.00

B. Other Equity (Refer note 16)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	₹ Lakhs Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	(72.25)	(72.25)
Profit for the year	1,084.88	1,084.88
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	1,012.63	1,012.63
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	1,012.63	1,012.63
Loss for the year	(785.34)	(785.34)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	227.29	227.29

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

  
per Suresh Yadav  
Partner  
Membership No. :119878

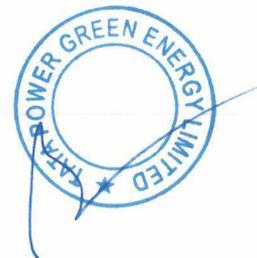


  
Ashwinikumar Patil  
Director  
DIN : 08947244

  
Kailash Mali  
Director  
DIN : 01535442

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**1. Corporate Information:**

Tata Power Green Energy Limited is incorporated on 5th January, 2011 under the Companies Act, 1956 as Tata Power Green Energy Private Limited. It was later incorporated as Tata Power Green Energy Limited on 19th May, 2011. The principal business of the Company is to engage in the business of power generation, including captive power generation and sale of electrical energy.

Its registered office is at Tata Power Company Ltd , A Block 34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai-400009.

The Tata Power Company Limited was holding 100% equity share capital of the Company comprising of 50,000 equity shares of Rs 10. Tata Power Green Energy Limited has won a bid for developing a 225 MW Wind Solar Hybrid Power

The total project of 225 MW comprises of two sites:

Solar – 225 MW from CTU connected solar project to be constructed in Bikaner, Rajasthan

Wind – 96.2 MW from existing Tata Power Wind plants at Brahmanvel (11.25 MW), Khandke (50.4 MW), Sadawaghpur (17.5 MW) and Supa (17 MW) in Maharashtra. Currently these plants are operational and with Capital expenditure for refurbishment/ repowering of these assets would be incurred to ensure a plant life of 25 years.

**2.1 Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) (as amended from time to time).

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2023.

**2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation**

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

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all amounts are in Lakhs unless otherwise stated.

**3. Other Significant Accounting Policies**

**3.1 Foreign Currencies**

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

**3.2 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 year, 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.



### 3.3 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 the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

### 3.4 Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

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.

#### 3.4.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

#### 3.4.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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.

#### 3.4.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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 for investments.

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.

#### 3.4.4 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company balance sheet) when:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

#### 3.4.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet 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 lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. 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.



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**3.5 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments**

**3.5.1 Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company 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.

**3.5.2 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.

**3.5.3 Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

**3.5.4 Derecognition**

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

**3.6 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities**

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments. At each reporting date, if financial liability meets the definition of equity, it is classified as equity. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting year following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

**3.7 Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

**3.8 Dividend distribution to equity shareholders of the Company**

The Company recognises a liability to make dividend distributions to its equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at its discretion. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

In case of Interim Dividend, the liability is recognised on its declaration by the Board of Directors.

**4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

In the application of the Company 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 year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. 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 financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

Estimates used for impairment of property, plant and equipment of certain cash generating units (CGU) - Note 5

Estimation of current tax and deferred tax expense (including Minimum Alternate Tax credit) - Note 26

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.



5. 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. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Freehold land and assets held for sale are not depreciated.

Depreciation on assets (other than roads), which are governed by the Feed-in-tariff regime, has been provided using the rates as well as methodology prescribed under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Regulations and relevant State Electricity Regulatory Commission Tariff Orders and the assets awarded in a competitive bid have been depreciated based on the useful lives of the assets on a straight line method 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. Furniture & Fixtures and Office Equipment are depreciated on straight line method at the rate prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful lives
Buildings	25 years
Plant and Equipment	25 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	10 years

Residual value of the assets has been estimated at 10% of the original cost of the asset.

Depreciation on sustenance capex is recognised on the cost of assets less their residual value over the estimated useful lives or over the balance period of the power purchase agreement (PPA), whichever is lower, using the straight-line method.

**Derecognition**

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 equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

**Impairment**

**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 the Company.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

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



a. Owned Assets

Description						₹ Lakhs
	Freehold Land	Buildings - Plant	Plant and Equipment	Transmission Lines and Cable Network	Office Equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
Balance as at 1st April,2022	3,189.28	391.34	45,107.09	1,611.48	-	50,299.19
Additions	562.00	3,235.65	1,06,281.24	8,415.72	0.68	1,18,495.29
Disposals	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.00
<b>Balance as at 31st March,2023</b>	<b>3,751.28</b>	<b>3,626.99</b>	<b>1,51,386.33</b>	<b>10,027.20</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1,68,792.48</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>						
Balance as at 1st April,2022	-	304.57	35,171.53	1,242.81	-	36,718.91
Depreciation Expense	-	82.85	3,185.70	223.93	0.09	3,492.57
Disposals	-	-	0.51	-	-	0.51
<b>Balance as at 31st March,2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>387.42</b>	<b>38,356.72</b>	<b>1,466.74</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>40,210.97</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>						
As at 31st March,2023	3,751.28	3,239.57	1,13,029.62	8,560.46	0.59	1,28,581.51
As at 31st March,2022	3,189.28	86.77	9,935.57	368.67	-	13,580.28

Description						₹ Lakhs
	Freehold Land	Buildings - Plant	Plant and Equipment	Transmission Lines and Cable Network	Office Equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
Balance as at 1st April,2021	665.51	391.34	45,036.94	1,611.48	0.94	47,706.21
Additions	2,523.77	-	70.15	-	-	2,593.92
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0.94	0.94
<b>Balance as at 31st March,2022</b>	<b>3,189.28</b>	<b>391.34</b>	<b>45,107.09</b>	<b>1,611.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,299.19</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>						
Balance as at 1st April,2021	-	298.64	34,537.09	1,220.86	0.88	36,057.47
Depreciation Expense	-	5.93	634.44	21.95	-	662.32
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0.88	0.88
<b>Balance as at 31st March,2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>304.57</b>	<b>35,171.53</b>	<b>1,242.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,718.91</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>						
As at 31st March,2022	3,189.28	86.77	9,935.57	368.67	-	13,580.28
As at 31st March,2021	665.51	92.70	10,499.85	390.62	0.06	11,648.74

\* On 1st April 2021, The Tata Power Company Limited has transferred one of its business to Tata Power Green Energy Limited through Business Transfer Agreement (BTA). It has four projects (Khandke, Supa, Brahmabel & Sadawagapur). Title deeds of Land for Brahmawel has not yet transferred and is on the name of The Tata Power Company Limited. The Company is in the process to change the title deed.

b. Right of Use Assets

Description	₹ Lakhs
	Land
<b>Cost</b>	
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	134.17
Additions	1,682.91
Disposals	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March,2023</b>	<b>1,817.08</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>	
Balance as at 1st April,2022	57.34
Depreciation Expense	138.01
Balance as at 31st March,2023	195.35
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	
As at 31st March,2023	1,621.73
As at 31st March,2022	76.83

Description	₹ Lakhs
	Land
<b>Cost</b>	
Balance as at 1st April,2021	134.17
Additions	-
Disposals	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March,2022</b>	<b>134.17</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>	
Balance as at 1st April,2021	54.00
Depreciation Expense	3.34
Balance as at 31st March,2022	57.34
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	
As at 31st March,2022	76.83
As at 31st March,2021	80.17



Tata Power Green Energy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

6. Capital Work-in-Progress

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Capital Work-in-Progress	-	1,12,405.22
<b>Balance at the end of year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112405.22</b>

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

Capital work in progress as at 31st March, 2023 comprises of expenditure for the plant in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP is ₹ NIL (31st March, 2022, ₹ 1,12,405.22 Lakhs)

**CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2023**

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	-	-	-	-	-

**CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2022**

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	1,12,144.85	260.37	-	-	1,12,405.22



7. Other intangible assets

Accounting Policy

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

Derecognition of Intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Useful lives of intangible assets

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

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

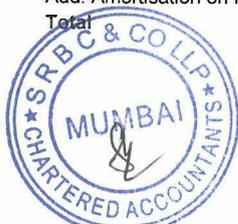
Type of asset	Useful lives
Computer Software	3 to 5 years

₹ Lakhs		
	Computer software	Total
<b>Cost</b>		
Balance as at 1st April,2022	18.36	18.36
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March,2023</b>	<b>18.36</b>	<b>18.36</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</b>		
Balance as at 1st April,2022	17.81	17.81
Amortisation expense	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March,2023</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>17.81</b>
<b>Net Block</b>		
As at 31st March,2023	0.55	0.55
As at 31st March,2022	0.55	0.55

₹ Lakhs		
	Computer software	Total
<b>Cost</b>		
Balance as at 1st April,2021	18.36	18.36
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>18.36</b>	<b>18.36</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</b>		
Balance as at 1st April,2021	17.81	17.81
Amortisation expense	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2022</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>17.81</b>
<b>Net Block</b>		
As at 31st March,2022	0.55	0.55
As at 31st March,2021	0.55	0.55

Depreciation/Amortisation:

	For Year ended 31st March,2023	For Year ended 31st March,2022
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Depreciation on Tangible Assets (Note 5A)	3,492.57	662.32
Add: Amortisation on Intangible Assets	-	-
Add: Amortisation on ROU Assets (Note 5B)	138.01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,630.58</b>	<b>662.32</b>



## 8. Trade Receivables

(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)  
(At Amortised Cost)

## Current Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables [Refer note 8.1]

## Break-up for security details

Secured, considered good

Unsecured, considered good

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Trade Receivables [Refer note 8.1]	1,335.25	126.07
	<b>1,335.25</b>	<b>126.07</b>
Break-up for security details		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	1,335.25	126.07
	<b>1,335.25</b>	<b>126.07</b>

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The ageing of trade receivables at the end of reporting period is as follows:

## 8.1 Age of receivables

## Trade Receivables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables					
a) Considered good	1,329.95	0.05	-	5.25	1,335.25

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

## Trade Receivables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables					
a) Considered good	-	120.79	5.28	-	126.07

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



## 9. Other Financial Assets

	As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
<b>Non-current</b>		
<b>(i) Security Deposits</b>		
Unsecured, considered good	-	2,250.00
Doubtful	-	-
	-	2,250.00
Less: Allowance for Bad and Doubtful Deposits	-	-
	-	2,250.00
	-	<b>2,250.00</b>
<b>Current</b>		
<b>(i) Security Deposits</b>		
Unsecured, considered good (Refer note below)	474.45	136.95
	<b>474.45</b>	<b>136.95</b>

**Note:**

The company has commissioned its 225MW plant on August 02, 2023, which is delayed by 27 days from its scheduled commissioning date in accordance with the power purchasing agreement (PPA) with its customer Tata Power Company Limited - Distribution ('TPC-D'). In accordance with the notifications issued by Ministry of New and Renewables Energy ('MNRE') dated January 25, 2023, which allowed waiver of liquidated damages for delays which are caused on account of effect of COVID and the resultant supply chain disruptions in case of solar PV panels.

Accordingly, company believes that no liquidated damages would be levied, and amount of security deposits not returned by the customer would be recovered post approval of Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission ('MERC'). Accordingly, security deposits towards of liquidated damages has been considered as good.

## 10. Non-current tax Assets

	As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
<b>Non-current tax assets</b>		
Advance Income-tax (Net)	11.01	6.62
	<b>11.01</b>	<b>6.62</b>



## 11. Deferred Tax (Net)

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the 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 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. In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports.

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 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.

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

## Deferred Tax Assets

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(4.78)	(643.25)	
<b>Total - Net Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liability)</b>	<b>(4.78)</b>	<b>(643.25)</b>	
<b>2022-23</b>			
	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognised in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to Property, Plant and Equipments	(643.25)	638.47	(4.78)
	<b>(643.25)</b>	<b>638.47</b>	<b>(4.78)</b>
<b>Net Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>	<b>(643.25)</b>	<b>638.47</b>	<b>(4.78)</b>
<b>2021-22</b>			
	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognised in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Deferred Tax Liabilities in relation to: Property, Plant and Equipments	-	(643.25)	(643.25)
	<b>-</b>	<b>(643.25)</b>	<b>(643.25)</b>
<b>Net Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(643.25)</b>	<b>(643.25)</b>

## Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Expense amount recognised in profit or loss

	Recognised in profit or loss	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ lacs
Deferred Tax Assets (Net) Net (increase)/ decrease in Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) Net increase/ (decrease) in Deferred Tax Liabilities	(638.47)	643.25
<b>Deferred Tax Expense (Net)</b>	<b>(638.47)</b>	<b>643.25</b>



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**12. Other Assets**

	<b>As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs</b>	<b>As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
<b>(i) Capital Advances</b>		
Unsecured, considered good	-	8,066.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,066.71</b>
<b>Current</b>		
<b>(i) Other Loans and Advances</b>		
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid Expenses	2,014.72	2,089.68
Other Receivables	19.99	20.17
Other Advances	0.20	-
	<u>2,034.91</u>	<u>2,109.85</u>
Less: Allowance for Bad and Doubtful Advances	-	-
	<u>2,034.91</u>	<u>2,109.85</u>
	<b><u>2,034.91</u></b>	<b><u>2,109.85</u></b>



**13. Inventories****Accounting Policy**

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

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

- Cost of inventory includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Unserviceable/damaged stores and spares are identified and written down based on technical evaluation.

	<b>As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs</b>	<b>As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs</b>
<b>Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)</b>		
<b>(a) Stores and Spares</b>		
Stores and Spare Parts	10.57	-
<b>(b) Loose Tools</b>	4.07	-
	<b>14.64</b>	<b>-</b>

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**14. Cash and Cash Equivalents****Accounting Policy**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

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

	As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
(i) Balances with Banks: In Current Accounts	20.51	536.87
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows</b>	<b>20.51</b>	<b>536.87</b>



15. Equity - Share Capital

	As at 31st March,2023		As at 31st March,2022	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
<b>Authorised</b>				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Paid up</b>				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
<b>Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>5.00</b>

(i) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at 31st March,2023		As at 31st March,2022	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
<b>Equity Shares</b>				
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

(ii) Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has issued only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share held. Each equity shareholder is entitled to dividend as and when the company declares and pays dividend after obtaining shareholders approval. Dividend are paid in Indian Rupees

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.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31st March,2023		As at 31st March,2022	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
<b>Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid</b>				
The Tata Power Company Limited	-	-	50,000.00	100
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50,000.00	100	-	-
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up				
Six shares are held by Nominee shareholders on behalf of TPREL				
	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(iv) Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year		As at 31st March,2023		As at 31st March,2022		% Change during the year
Sl No	Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	The Tata Power Company Limited	-	-	50,000.00	100.00	100% Change
2	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50,000.00	100.00	-	-	100% Change

\*Six shares are held by Nominee shareholders on behalf of TPREL

(v) 50,000 shares (March 31st, 2021 - 50,000 shares) being the entire share capital was held by Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited .

(vi) There are no shares reserved for issue under options or contracts/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment as at 31st March, 2023

(vii) Shareholding pattern has been changed, now Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited is Holding company. Shareholding pattern change w.e.f August 08,2022



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**16. Other Equity**

	<b>As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs</b>	<b>As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs</b>
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Opening balance	1,012.63	(72.25)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(785.34)	1,084.88
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>227.29</b>	<b>1,012.63</b>

**Nature and purpose of reserves**

**Retained Earnings**

Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.



17. Non-current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Non-current ₹ Lacs	Current ₹ Lacs	Non-current ₹ Lacs	Current ₹ Lacs
<b>(i) Unsecured - At Amortised Cost (Refer note 17.2)</b>				
Loans from Related Parties (Refer note 28)	45,549.17	-	-	-
	45,549.17	-	-	-
<b>(ii) Secured - At Amortised Cost (Refer note 17.1)</b>				
Capex letter of credit	86,168.22	-	33,855.04	-
	86,168.22	-	33,855.04	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,31,717.39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,855.04</b>	<b>-</b>

Security and interest rate terms of borrowings

17.1 Secured - at amortised cost

(a) Capex letter of credit

**Security Clause**

(a) first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of all present and future movable assets of the Company including but not limited to the all plant and machinery (including Solar Modules), machinery spares, tools and accessories ,furniture, fixtures, vehicles etc.;

(b) first pari-passu charge's on companies book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever reason and wherever arising, present and future.

(c) Assignment of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA);

(d) Negative lien on all immoveable assets owned by the company.

(e) First pari-passu charges on security interest on current/designated account of project.

Security creation and perfection shall be completed within 3 months from first disbursement. The company can avail 50% of the sanctioned limits pending security creation.

**Rate of interest**

Processing Fees (One time)	0.30% of facility amount + taxes
LC Commission (first year)	0.40% (to be paid in advance for 1 year)
Discounting Charges (first year)	5.40% p.a. (to be paid in advance for 1 year)

**Repayment Terms**

Bullet - at the end of tenor (1095 days from date of LC Issuance)

17.2 Unsecured - At Amortised Cost

(a) Loans from Related Parties

(i) The outstanding balance of the ICD amount shall be repaid in one bullet payment at the end of tenure from the date of disbursement. The borrower, at its discretion, can repay a part or entire amount of ICD without any prepayment premium.

(ii) The borrower shall pay interest on the ICD at the rate of 6.95% per annum. The interest shall be payable within one month from the end of each financial year or repayment of ICD whichever is earlier.



Tata Power Green Energy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

17. Non-current Borrowings (Contd.)

Terms of Repayment		Financial Year							₹ Lakhs
Particulars	Amount Outstanding as at 31st March, 2023	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-33	FY 33-34 and onwards	
(i) Secured - At Amortised Cost									
Term Loans From Banks	86,168.22		33,855.04	52,313.18	-	-	-	-	
	<b>86,168.22</b>	-	<b>33,855.04</b>	<b>52,313.18</b>	-	-	-	-	



**18. Lease Liabilities****Accounting Policy**

At 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 stand alone 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 'Non Current Liabilities and Current 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 have lease terms of 25 years. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ lakhs
Amortization of Right-of-use assets	138.01	-
Interest on lease liabilities	210.01	-

Amount recognised in the Statement of Cash Flows	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ lakhs
Total cash outflow of leases	100.99	-

	₹ lakhs	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>Non-current</b>		
(i) Lease liabilities	1,524.04	-
	1,524.04	-
<b>Current</b>		
(i) Lease liabilities	100.99	-
<b>Total</b>	100.99	-



## 19. Trade Payables

	As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lacs	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lacs
<b>Current</b>		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	27.52	31.15
Outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,318.57	1,552.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,346.09</b>	<b>1,583.59</b>

## Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March,2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #							Total
	Unbilled and not due	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables								
a) MSME		27.52	-	-	-	-	-	27.52
b) Others	738.63	5.11	153.26	35.29	269.17	6.98	110.13	1,318.57

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

## Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March,2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #							Total
	Unbilled and not due	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables								
a) MSME		-	31.15	-	-	-	-	31.15
b) Others		1,097.80	65.30	278.85	-	-	110.49	1,552.44

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



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**20. Current Borrowings**

	As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
<b>Unsecured - At Amortised Cost</b>		
<b>From Related Parties (Refer note 28)</b>		
The Tata Power Company Limited	-	14,985.75
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	-	5,041.45
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited	-	5,990.00
	-	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>26,017.20</b>

**21. Other Financial Liabilities**

	As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
<b>Current</b>		
(a) Interest accrued on Borrowings (Refer note 28)	449.14	-
(b) Payables towards Purchase of Fixed Assets	253.75	77,492.75
	<b>702.89</b>	<b>77,492.75</b>

**22. Other Liabilities**

	As at 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
<b>Current</b>		
Statutory Liabilities	206.19	171.62
Other Liabilities	0.22	0.25
	<b>206.41</b>	<b>171.87</b>



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**23. Revenue from Operations**

**Revenue recognition**

**Accounting Policy**

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.

Description of performance obligations are as follows :

**Sale of Power - Generation (Solar & Wind)**

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

**Delayed payment charges**

Delayed payment charges and interest on delayed payments leviable as per the relevant contracts 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 regulator / authorities.

**Unbilled revenue**

Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at balance sheet date. The Company presents such unbilled revenue as financial asset if it has unconditional right to receive and billing is dependent only on the passage of time. If unconditional right to receive does not exist, then amount is presented as non-financial asset.

The transaction price for long term power purchase agreements is determined based on the expected plant load factor at the per unit rate of electricity for each year over the contract period. The transaction price is adjusted for significant financing component, if any and the adjustment is accounted as finance cost.



23. Revenue from Operations (Contd.)

	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
(a) <b>Sale of Electricity</b>	11,790.36	5,583.88
Less: Rebate/ Discount	-	-
	<b>11,790.36</b>	<b>5,583.88</b>
(b) <b>Other Operating Revenue</b>		
Miscellaneous Revenue and Sundry Credits	48.39	96.46
Sale of Carbon Credits	59.80	-
	<b>108.19</b>	<b>96.46</b>
	<b>11,898.55</b>	<b>5,680.34</b>

Details of Revenue from contract with customers

	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs
Revenue from power supply (net of cash discount)	11,790.36	5,583.88
<b>Total revenue from contract with customers</b>	<b>11,790.36</b>	<b>5,583.88</b>
Add : Rebate/ Discount	-	-
<b>Total revenue as per contracted price</b>	<b>11,790.36</b>	<b>5,583.88</b>

Contract balances

	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs
<b>Contract assets</b>		
Deferred revenue to customers	-	-
<b>Total Contract assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Contract liabilities</b>		
Deferred revenue from customers	-	-
<b>Total Contract Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Receivables</b>		
Trade receivables (Gross)	1,335.25	126.07
Unbilled revenue	1,740.32	1,485.38
Less : Allowances for doubtful trade receivable	-	-
<b>Net receivables</b>	<b>3,075.57</b>	<b>1,611.45</b>

The Company has entered into long term agreement for sale of power to Group company at a fixed rate per unit. The management has assessed and determined that amount invoices / to be invoices as the agreement reflects appropriate revenue for the period. Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets are transferred to unbilled revenue / receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. The Company does not have any contract assets/liabilities at the reporting date.

**Disaggregation of Revenue**

The Company has a single stream of revenue i.e. sale of power



24. Finance Costs

**Accounting Policy**

**Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production 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 statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
<b>(a) Interest Expense:</b>		
<b>Borrowings</b>		
Interest on Subsidiaries	2,654.38	1,113.31
Less: Interest Capitalised	(183.30)	(531.53)
<b>Others</b>		
Other Interest and Commitment Charges	48.57	-
Interest on lease liability	210.01	-
	<b>2,729.66</b>	<b>581.78</b>
<b>(b) Other Borrowing Cost:</b>		
Other Finance Costs	5,129.96	4.37
Less: Interest Capitalised	(1,430.00)	-
	<b>3,699.96</b>	<b>4.37</b>
	<b>6,429.62</b>	<b>586.15</b>



## 25. Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
Consumption of Stores, Oil, etc.	1.38	-
Rental of Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment, etc.	0.24	-
Repairs and Maintenance -		
(i) To Buildings and Civil Works	21.53	2.34
(ii) To Machinery and Hydraulic Works	1,516.46	1,558.44
(iii) To Furniture, Vehicles, etc.	0.50	-
	<u>1,540.11</u>	<u>1,560.78</u>
Rates and Taxes	503.77	43.77
Insurance	158.97	70.62
Other Operation Expenses	160.25	963.68
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	29.32	14.37
Consultants' Fees	56.14	41.77
Auditors' Remuneration (Refer note i)	6.81	1.18
Cost of Services Procured	318.13	1.33
Amortisation of Advance Towards Leasehold Land	-	3.34
Legal Charges	4.45	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses {Refer note (ii)}	11.11	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	79.63	2.89
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,868.69</u></b>	<b><u>2,703.73</u></b>

## (i) Payment to the auditors comprises (inclusive of GST):

	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
For Statutory Audit	5.15	1.18
For Taxation Matters	0.59	-
For Other Services	0.86	-
For Reimbursement of Expenses	0.21	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6.81</u></b>	<b><u>1.18</u></b>

## (ii) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
Contribution to Tata Power Community Development Trust	11.11	-
Other expenses	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>11.11</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the Act

Amount spent during the year on:

(a) Construction/Acquisition of asset	-	-
(b) On purposes other than (a) above	11.11	-

Note: In FY23, the Company had undertaken various CSR initiatives and projects primarily in the areas of Education (science based learning), Financial Inclusivity (linkages with Government schemes), Employability / Employment (vocational training and skilling) and Entrepreneurship (micro-enterprises).



26. Income taxes

**Accounting Policy**

**Current Tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the respective subsidiary companies operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(i) **Income taxes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss**

**Current Tax**

In respect of the current year  
In respect of the previous years

**Deferred tax**

In respect of the current year  
In respect of the previous years

**Total income tax expense recognised in the current year**

For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
-	-
393.47	-
<b>393.47</b>	<b>-</b>
(245.00)	643.25
(393.47)	-
<b>(638.47)</b>	<b>643.25</b>
<b>(245.00)</b>	<b>643.25</b>

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

Profit before tax

**Profit before tax considered for tax working**

Income tax expense calculated at 25.17 for FY 2022-23 and 25.12% for FY 2021-22

Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit

Effect of expenses that are deductible in determining taxable profit

**Income taxes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss**

For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
(1,030.34)	1,728.13
<b>(1,030.34)</b>	<b>1,728.13</b>
(259.34)	435.23
14.07	208.02
0.27	-
<b>(245.00)</b>	<b>643.25</b>

Notes:

The tax rates used for the years 2022-23 and 2021-22 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 25.17% and 25.12% as payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.



## 27. Earnings Per Share

**Accounting Policy**

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

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

**Earnings Per Share**

Profit for the year attributable to owners of the company  
**Weighted average no. of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS**  
**Earnings Per Share**  
 - Basic and Diluted (In ₹)

	For the year ended 31st March,2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March,2022 ₹ Lakhs
	(785.34)	1,084.88
	50,000.00	50,000.00
	(1,570.68)	2,169.75



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28. Related Party Disclosures:

Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" are as follows:

Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

(a) Related parties where control exists:

**Ultimate Holding Company**  
Tata Sons Private Limited (TSPL)  
The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL)

**Immediate Holding Company**  
Tata Power Renewable Company Limited (TPREL)

(b) Other related parties (where transactions have taken place during the year or previous year / balances outstanding) :

**Fellow Subsidiary**  
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited (TPSSL)  
Waiwhan Renewable Energy Limited ( WREL)

**Subsidiaries of Promoter Group of Ultimate holding company**  
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited (TATA AIG)  
Nelco India (NI)

(c) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in Intermediate Holding Company  
Green Forest New Energies Bidco Ltd. (UK) w.e.f 18th August 2022

(d) Key Management Personnel and directors

Ashish Khanna - Chairman  
Ashwinikumar Patil  
Kailash Mali  
Eduard Ruijs

(e) Details of Transactions and balance outstanding:

S.No.	Particulars	Year ended	Amount in ₹ Lakhs								
			TPREL	Nelco India	TSPL	TATA AIG	TPCL	WREL	TPSSL	Total	
<b>Details of Transactions:</b>											
Advance paid for purchase of Fixed Asset											
		2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,066.71	8,066.71
Sale of power											
		2023	-	-	-	-	12,647.52	-	-	-	12,647.52
		2022	-	-	-	-	4,906.85	-	-	-	4,906.85
Brand Equity											
		2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	2.89
Interest Expense											
		2023	1,736.62	-	-	-	502.24	415.52	-	-	2,654.38
		2022	281.41	-	-	-	667.41	164.50	-	-	1,113.31
Loan taken during the period											
		2023	46,219.09	-	-	-	150.00	300.00	-	-	46,669.09
		2022	5,120	-	-	-	14,954.00	5,990	-	-	26,064.00
Loan repaid during the period											
		2023	11,971.37	-	-	-	15,135.75	30.00	-	-	27,137.12
		2022	78.55	-	-	-	2,949.75	-	-	-	3,028.30
Purchase of Capex item											
		2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,474.85	-	3,474.85
		2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,869.01	-	97,869.01
Purchase of material & Services											
		2023	-	2.72	-	-	36.88	-	-	-	39.61
		2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance premium											
		2023	-	-	-	158.96	-	-	-	-	158.96
		2022	-	-	-	70.62	-	-	-	-	70.62
<b>Details of balance outstanding:</b>											
Other Non-current Assets											
		2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,066.71	8,066.71
Trade Payables											
		2023	86.30	1.20	-	-	287.27	-	-	-	374.78
		2022	-	-	2.89	-	247.76	-	-	-	250.65
Capex Creditors											
		2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,492.75	-	77,492.75
Trade receivable/Unbilled Revenue											
		2023	-	-	-	-	2,747.60	-	-	-	2,747.60
		2022	-	-	-	-	974.69	-	-	-	974.69
Other current assets											
		2023	-	-	-	-	19.99	-	-	-	19.99
		2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan taken and outstanding											
		2023	39,289.17	-	-	-	-	6,260.00	-	-	45,549.17
		2022	5,041.45	-	-	-	14,985.75	5,990.00	-	-	26,017.20
Security Deposits											
		2023	-	-	-	-	425.77	-	-	-	425.77
		2022	-	-	-	-	2,250.00	-	-	-	2,250.00
Other Financial Liabilities											
		2023	75.66	-	-	-	-	373.48	223.84	-	672.98
		2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

## 29. Financial Instruments

## 29.1 Fair values

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

	Carrying value		Fair Value	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents *	20.51	536.87	20.51	536.87
Trade Receivables*	1,335.25	126.07	1,335.25	126.07
Unbilled Revenues*	1,740.32	1,485.38	1,740.32	1,485.38
Other Financial Assets*	474.45	4,359.85	474.45	4,359.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,570.53</b>	<b>6,508.17</b>	<b>3,570.53</b>	<b>6,508.17</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade Payables*	1,346.09	1,583.59	1,346.09	1,583.59
Fixed rate Borrowings (including Current Maturities)*	45,549.17	33,855.04	45,549.17	33,855.04
Floating rate Borrowings (including Current Maturities)*	86,168.22	26,017.20	86,168.22	26,017.20
Other Financial Liabilities*	702.89	77,492.75	702.89	77,492.75
	<b>1,33,766.37</b>	<b>1,38,948.58</b>	<b>1,33,766.37</b>	<b>1,38,948.58</b>

\* At Amortised cost

Notes: The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other balances with bank, trade receivables, loans, finance lease receivables, unbilled revenues, trade payables, other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

## 29.2 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. This includes quoted equity instruments, government securities, quoted borrowings (fixed and floating rate) and mutual funds that have quoted price.
- 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 derivative financial instruments and 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. This includes unquoted equity shares.

The following table summarizes 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 disclosures are required) :



## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

## 29. Financial Instruments (Contd.)

Date of valuation	Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2023				
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total	
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed</b>					
Fixed rate Borrowings	31st March, 2023	-	45,549.17	-	45,549.17
Floating rate Borrowings	31st March, 2023	-	86,168.22	-	86,168.22
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>1,31,717.39</b>	-	<b>1,31,717.39</b>

Date of valuation	Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2022				
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total	
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed</b>					
Fixed rate Borrowings	31st March, 2022	-	33,855.04	-	33,855.04
Floating rate Borrowings	31st March, 2022	-	26,017.20	-	26,017.20
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>59,872.24</b>	-	<b>59,872.24</b>

There has been no transfer between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

**Notes:**

Borrowing: Long-term fixed-rate and floating-rate borrowings (including current maturities) are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and the risk characteristics of the financed project. The fair value is determined using the discounted cash flow method. The future cash flows are based on terms of the borrowing. These cash flows are discounted at a rate that reflects current market rate and the current credit risk.



## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

## 29.1 Capital Management &amp; Gearing Ratio

For the purpose of the Company 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 maximize 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 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 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 period was as follows:

Particulars :	₹ Lakhs	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Debt (i)	1,32,166.53	59,872.24
Less: Cash and Bank balances	20.51	536.87
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>1,32,146.02</b>	<b>59,335.37</b>
Total Capital (ii)	232.29	1,017.63
<b>Capital and net debt</b>	<b>1,32,378.31</b>	<b>60,353.00</b>
Net debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio (%)	99.82	98.31

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

(ii) Equity is defined as Equity share capital and other equity including reserves and surplus.

## 29.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company 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 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.

## 29.3 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 of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. The equity price risk and currency price risk is not applicable for the Company. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings.



## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

## a. Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company 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 borrowings 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:

	₹ Lakhs			
	As of 31st March, 2023		As of 31st March, 2022	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest expense on loan	430.84	(430.84)	130.09	(130.09)
Effect on profit before tax	(430.84)	430.84	(130.09)	130.09

## 29.4 Credit risk management

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) and from its other activities including derivative contracts (if any). The Company generally deals with parties which has good credit rating/ worthiness or based on Company internal assessment as listed below:

	₹ Lakhs	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Trade Receivables	1,335.25	126.07
Other Financial Assets	474.45	2,386.95
Unbilled Revenue	1,740.32	1,485.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,550.02</b>	<b>3,998.40</b>

a) Trade receivables as stated above are due from the Discom and are under normal course of the business and as such the Company believes exposure to credit risk to be minimal.

b) Other financial assets include security deposits in current financial year while security deposits and interest accrued on inter-corporate deposit in last financial year, where the credit risk is envisaged to be minimal.

The Company has not acquired any credit impaired asset. There was no modification in any financial assets.



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**29. Financial Instruments (Contd.)**

**29.4.1 Liquidity risk management**

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking 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, wherever applicable.

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

	₹ Lakhs				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying value
<b>31st March, 2023</b>					
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings #	-	1,31,717.39	-	1,31,717.39	1,31,717.39
Future Interest	3,165.66	3,954.90	-	7,120.56	449.14
Trade Payables	1,346.09	-	-	1,346.09	1,346.09
Other Financial Liabilities	253.75	-	-	253.75	253.75
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>4,765.50</b>	<b>1,35,672.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,40,437.79</b>	<b>1,33,766.37</b>
<b>31st March, 2022</b>					
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings #	-	33,855.04	-	33,855.04	33,855.04
Future Interest	1,692.75	3,385.50	-	5,078.26	-
Trade Payables	1,583.59	-	-	1,583.59	1,583.59
Other Financial Liabilities	79,076.33	-	-	79,076.33	79,076.33
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>82,352.67</b>	<b>37,240.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,19,593.22</b>	<b>1,14,514.96</b>

# The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company. 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.

**29.4.2 Financing Facilities**

**Secured bank loan facilities with various maturity dates through to 31st March, 2023 and which may be extended by mutual agreement**

	₹ Lakhs	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Amount used	86,168.22	33,855.04
Amount unused	3,831.78	58,844.96



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## 30. Financial Ratios

Sl No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note i)	Current Assets	Current Liability	2.39	0.04	5,612.32	There is improvement in current ratio as there is increase in trade receivable and repayment of short term borrowing
b)	Debt-equity ratio (refer note ii)	Total Debt	Total Equity	575.97	58.83	878.95	There is increase in debt equity ratio in current year due to availment of debt for execution of project.
c)	Debt service coverage ratio (refer note iii)	Profit before exceptional items & tax interest expenses + depreciation and amortisation	Interest expense + scheduled principal repayment of long-term debt and lease liabilities during the period	1.40	5.08	(72.35)	There is decrease in debt service coverage ratio in current year due to lesser profits in current year as compared to previous year
d)	Return on equity ratio (refer note iv)	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	(1.26)	2.28	(155.04)	Return on equity ratio is negative since in current year there is loss..
e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	-	-	-	Inventory turnover ratio is nil as the the Company has only inventory of loose tools and spare parts. There is no inventory of finished goods.
f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio (refer note v)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	5.08	5.70	(10.91)	There is decrease in trade receivables turnover ratio due to increase in trade receivables in current year as compared to previous year.
g)	Trade payables turnover ratio (refer note vi)	Net credit Purchases	Average trade payable	1.95	0.39	401.08	There is decrease in trade payable turnover ratio due to decrease in trade
h)	Net capital turnover ratio (refer note vii)	Net Sales	Working capital	3.65	(0.06)	(6,574.00)	There is increase in net capital turnover ratio due to improvement of working capital in current year as compared to previous year.
i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	(0.07)	0.19	(134.56)	There is fall in net profit ratio due to decrease in net profit taxes in current year as compared to previous year.
j)	Return on capital employed (refer note viii)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	0.06	0.06	6.21	
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 there is no return in current year as well as in previous year.

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



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**31. Segment reporting**

The company is engaged in a single segment i.e., the business of "Generation of power" from where it is earning its revenue and incurring expense. The operating results are regularly reviewed and performance is assessed by its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). All the company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete financial information is available for this segment.

The company is having all its revenue from sale of power to single customer.

32. 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:

Particulars	31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid as on 31st March	27.52	31.15
(b) Interest due thereon as on 31st March @	0.22	0.21
(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 year @	0.22	0.21
(e) The amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31st March @	0.22	0.21
(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. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

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

33. During the year, there was a cyber-attack on some of the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure of the Tata Power Group. The Ultimate holding company had taken steps to retrieve and restore the systems. All critical operational systems were functioning, however as a measure of abundant precaution, restricted access and preventive checks had been put in place by the ultimate holding company. The Ultimate holding company with the help of the external experts had investigated the matter and concluded that there is no significant impact on the operations of the Company and no impact on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 on account of this incident.
34. The Company has defined process to take daily back -up of books of account maintained electronically and maintain the logs of the back-up of such books of account for cyclic period of 90 days only. Hence, this is not been considered as non-compliance with a provision of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), since, at any point of time, logs are available for a period up to 90 days. However, management is taking steps to configure systems to ensure that logs of daily backup for books of account is maintained on a daily basis so long as they are required to be maintained under applicable statute

**35. Capital Commitments**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	126.74	68.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>126.74</b>	<b>68.71</b>

The Company does not have any long term commitment or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/ contracts which might have a material impact on the financial statements.

**36. Contingent liability**

There are no contingent liability as on 31st March 2023 (31st March 2022 - Nil)



**Tata Power Green Energy Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

**37. Other Statutory Information**

- a) The Company does not have any Benami property during the year, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- b) The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- d) The Company has 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:
- (i) 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
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficarie
- e) The Company has 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 Company shall:
- (i) 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
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- f) The Company has 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)

**38. Significant Events after the Reporting Period**

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

**39. Approval of financial statement**

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 17th April 2023

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav  
Partner  
Membership No. :119878





Ashwinikumar Patil  
Director  
DIN : 08947244



Kailash Mali  
Director  
DIN : 01535442

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17th April 2023

