INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Bharath Wind Farm Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Bharath Wind Farm Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, and its loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 Standalone 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 ('the ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. We report that there were no key audit matters in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Standalone 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 Annual Report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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 including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 financial controls 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 A," a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that.

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended including the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, 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) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B" to this report.

(g) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration to its directors and thus the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, Company is not required to transfer any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) during the year ended March 31, 2023.

iv.

a. The management has represented that to the best of its knowledge or 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(s) or entity(ies) 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 or belief, no funds have been received by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies) 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;

c. Based on the audit procedures considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances carried out by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under clause (iv-a) & (iv-b) contain any material misstatements.

v. We report that Company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.

vi. There are no comments offered as regards the maintenance of books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 since the said requirements under proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For G. D. Apte & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 100 515W
UDIN: 23121007BGXGIU7848

Anagha M. Nanivadekar
Partner
Membership Number: 121 007
Pune, April 17, 2023

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in Paragraph under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023

i.

a.

A. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
B. The company is not having Intangible assets, accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable.

b. The Company has carried out physical verification of its windmills during the year wherein no discrepancies were observed. Physical verification of other assets has been carried out in accordance with the programme of verification where certain assets have been verified during the year. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification of other assets. In our opinion, the programme of physical verification is reasonable considering the size of the company and nature of its assets.

c. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records of the company, no immovable properties in nature of Land and Buildings are held in the name of the Company. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

d. According to information and explanations given to us, revaluation of Property, Plant, Equipment or Intangible Assets has not been done during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination, we report that, no proceedings are initiated or pending under the section 45 of Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii.

a. The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. As per the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification of inventories carried out at the end of the year.

b. According to information provided to us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees during any point of time of the year from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

iii.

a. During the year, company has not given any guarantee, security, loan, advances in nature of loan except as stated below:

Name of the Party	Loans (Rs. In lakhs)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Subsidiaries	1,025
- Others	--
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:	
- Subsidiaries	6,962
- Others	8,926

b. In our opinion, the terms and conditions of loans given during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the company.

c. As per information and explanation given to us and based on audit procedures performed, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. The loans given to subsidiaries and other entities are not due for repayment during the year ended March 31, 2023.

d. According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on the audit procedures performed, we report that there are no amounts of principal and interest, which are overdue as at March 31, 2023.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed, we report that, no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties.

f. According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on the audit procedures carried out by us, we report that the company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

iv. Based on the audit procedures performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the provisions of section 185 of the Act have been complied with by the Company and the provisions of section 186 of the Act, except sub-section 1 are not applicable to the Company being company providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI to the Act. We further report that provisions of sub-section 1 of section 186 are complied with.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from public as per the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

vi. The Company is not required to maintain cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii.

a. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Goods and Services Tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues which were in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. There are no dues of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Goods and Services Tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues as on March 31, 2023 which were not deposited on account of disputes except as mentioned below:

Name of the statute	**Nature of dues**	**Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)**	**Years to which the amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax Demands	1,346	FY 2009-10 to FY 2014-15	CESTAT, Chennai
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax Demands	58	FY 2015-16	CESTAT, Chennai
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Demands	107	AY 2015-16	CIT - Appeals

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion and to the best of our knowledge, there are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts however disclosed as income in the tax assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix.

a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any loans from banks and financial institutions and has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings and interest thereon payable to any other lenders. The company has not availed loans or borrowings from government.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us the company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c. The company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Further, there were no term loans, which were unutilised at the beginning of the year. As such, reporting under sub-clause (c) of clause 3(ix) is not applicable to the Company.

d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not used funds raised on short-term basis for long-term purposes.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken funds from any entities and persons to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, we report that company has not raised loan during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

x.

a. During the year, the company has not raised money by way of further public offer (including debt instrument). Accordingly, reporting under sub-clause (a) of clause 3(x) of the order is not applicable to the company.

b. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under sub clause (b) of clause 3(x) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi.

a. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b. During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that no whistle-blower complaints were received during the year by the Company.

xii. The company is not Nidhi company pursuant to the provisions of section 406 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly reporting under sub-clause (a) to (c) of the clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given to us, we report that the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details as required by the applicable accounting standards have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements.

xiv.

a. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

b. The internal audit reports of the company have been considered by us during the course of our audit.

xv. Based upon the audit procedures performed and as per the information and explanations given to us, we report that the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions of the nature as described in section 192(1) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

xvi.

a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not conducted any non-banking financial or housing finance activities during the year.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Company would not be classified as a Core Investment Company (CIC).

d. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us we report that the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, reporting under said clause shall not be applicable.

xvii. The company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.93 lakh during the financial year 2022-23. However, the company had not incurred any cash loss during immediately preceding financial year i.e. F.Y. 2021-22.

xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order will not be applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to incur expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 in view of losses under section 198 mainly on account of adjustment of losses pertaining to earlier years as per section 198(4)(l) of the Act.

For G. D. Apte & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 100 515W
UDIN: 23121007BGXGIU7848

Anagha M. Nanivadekar
Partner
Membership Number: 121 007
Pune, April 17, 2023

Annexure B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph (f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements' of our report on even date on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") to the members of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023)

To the Members of
Bharath Wind Farm Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Bharath Wind Farm Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone 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 over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone 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 Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone 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 system over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to this Standalone 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 system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 control over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone 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 over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone 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 over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us , the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For G. D. Apte & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 100 515W
UDIN: 23121007BGXGIU7848

Anagha M. Nanivadekar
Partner
Membership Number: 121 007
Pune, April 17, 2023

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
CIN:U31101TN2006PLC061881
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

		Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-2023	As at 31-Mar-2022
		ASSETS			
1		**Non-current Assets**			
	(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	5	275	276
	(b)	Financial Assets			
		(i) Investments	6	4,038	4,038
		(ii) Loans	7	15,886	15,352
		(iii) Other Financial Assets	8	102	97
	(c)	Non Current Tax Assets	9	4	2
	(d)	Other Non Current Assets	10	9	10
		Total Non Current Assets		**20,314**	**19,775**
2		**Current Assets**			
	(a)	Inventories	11	57	25
	(b)	Financial Assets			
		(i) Trade Receivables	12	1,637	2,341
		(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	13A	14	18
		(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	13B	98	93
	(c)	Other Current Assets	14	94	104
		Total Current Assets		**1,900**	**2,581**
		Assets classified as held for sale	15	8	8
		Total Assets		**22,222**	**22,364**
		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1		**Equity**			
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	16	7,171	7,171
	(b)	Other Equity	17	11,377	11,392
		Total Equity		**18,548**	**18,563**
2		**Liabilities**			
		(I) Non-current Liabilities			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
		- Borrowings	18	3,385	3,528
	(b)	Provisions	19	4	3
	(c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	-	-
		Total Non-Current Liabilities		**3,389**	**3,531**
		(II) Current Liabilities			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Trade Payables	21		
		-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
		-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		280	268
	(b)	Other Current Liabilities	22	3	1
	(c)	Provisions	23	2	1
		Total Current Liabilities		**285**	**270**
		Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		-	-
		Total Equity and Liabilities		**22,222**	**22,364**

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For G.D. Apte & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 100 515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S Sudarsan
Director
DIN: 07219714

D Manikandan
Director
DIN: 07701027

Anagha M. Nanivadekar
Partner
Membership Number : 121 007

R R Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

G Srinivasa Ramanujan
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: April 17, 2023

Place: Chennai
Date: April 17, 2023

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
CIN:U31101TN2006PLC061881
Standalone Statement of Profit and loss for the Year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
1	Revenue from operations	24	1,238	1,225
2	Other income	25	14	8
3	**Total Income (1+2)**		**1,252**	**1,233**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Sub contracting expense	26	896	851
	(b) Cost of Maintenance	27	61	81
	(c) Employee benefits expense	28	76	87
	(d) Finance costs	29	60	257
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	1	350
	(f) Other expenses	30	170	168
	Total expenses		**1,264**	**1,794**
5	**Profit/(Loss) before tax and exceptional items (3 - 4)**		**(12)**	**(561)**
6	**Exceptional items**			
	Differential Tariff Claim	31	-	2,441
7	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (5+6)**		**(12)**	**1,880**
8	**Tax expense:**			
	(a) Current tax expense		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
9	**Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year (7-8)**		**(12)**	**1,880**
10	**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**			
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)			
	-Remeasurement of defined benefit Obligation		(3)	1
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)		-	-
B	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profir or (loss)		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit of (loss)		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) (A+B)		**(3)**	**1**
11	**Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year (9+10)**		**(15)**	**1,881**
12	**Earnings per share of Rs. 10/- each (In Rupees)**	39		
	(a) Basic		(0.02)	2.62
	(b) Diluted		(0.02)	2.62

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For G.D. Apte & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 100 515W

For and For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S Sudarsan
Director
DIN: 07219714

D Manikandan
Director
DIN: 07701027

Anagha M. Nanivadekar
Partner
Membership Number : 121 007

R R Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

G Srinivasa Ramanujan
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: April 17, 2023

Place: Chennai
Date: April 17, 2023

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Standalone statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 01 April, 2022	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 01 April, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March, 2023
7,171	-	7,171	-	7,171

Balance as at 01 April, 2021	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 01 April, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March, 2022
7,171	-	7,171	-	7,171

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Other comprehensive income-Remeasurement of defined benefits	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 01 April, 2022	493	10,345	556	(2)	**11,392**
Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	**-**
Restated balance as at 01 April , 2022	493	10,345	556	(2)	**11,392**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(12)	-	**(12)**
Other Comprehensive loss for the year net of income tax		-	-	(3)	**(3)**
Total Comprehensive Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	(12)	(3)	**(15)**
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**493**	**10,345**	**544**	**(5)**	**11,377**
Balance as at 01 April, 2021	494	10,345	(1,324)	(3)	**9,512**
Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	**-**
Restated balance as at 01 April, 2021	494	10,345	(1,324)	(3)	**9,512**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	1,880	-	**1,880**
Fair Value adjustment on early repayment of Loan	(1)	-	-	-	**(1)**
Other Comprehensive income for the year net of income tax		-	-	1	**1**
Total Comprehensive Profit/ (loss) for the year	(1)	-	1,880	1	**1,880**
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**493**	**10,345**	**556**	**(2)**	**11,392**

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For G.D.Apte & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 100 515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anagha M. Nanivadekar
Partner
Membership Number : 121 007

S Sudarsan
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Chief Financial Officer

G Srinivasa Ramanujan
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date : April 17,2023

Place: Chennai
Date : April 17,2023

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31 March, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(12)	1,880
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1	350
Provision for trade receivables/(provision writeback) (net)	10	20
Liabilities no longer required written back	(3)	-
Profit on sale of mutual fund investments	-	(3)
Finance costs	60	257
Interest income	(5)	(5)
Operating Profit/(loss) before working capital/other changes	**51**	**2,499**
Changes in working capital/others:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Current		
Inventories	(33)	27
Trade receivables	695	(1,428)
Other Financial Assets	(5)	(25)
Other Current Assets	11	7
Non Current		
Other Financial Assets	-	9
Other Non Current Assets	-	(10)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Current		
Trade payables	14	(43)
Other financial liabilities	1	-
Provisions	-	(4)
Other Current Liabilities	-	(3)
Non Current		
Provisions	(1)	(10)
Cash generated from/(utilised for) operations	**733**	**1,019**
Net income tax (paid)	(1)	-
Net cash generated from/(utilized for) operating activities (A)	**732**	**1,019**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	(2)
(Increase)/Decrease in deposit with banks	(5)	124
Proceeds from sale of other current investments	-	104
Loans (given to)/ repayment of loans from related parties (Net)	(533)	(791)
Interest received		
- Bank deposits	5	5
Net cash generated/ (utilized) from investing activities (B)	**(533)**	**(560)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from/(Repayment of) long term borrowings from others	(203)	(460)
Net cash flow generated/(utilized) from financing activities (C)	**(203)**	**(460)**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(4)**	**(1)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	18	19
Add Note reference i.e. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**14**	**18**
Comprises:		
(a) Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	14	18
	14	**18**

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are given below

Sr.No	Particulars	As at 01 April, 2022	Net Cash Changes	Non-Cash Changes		As at 31 March, 2023
			Decrease/(Increase)	Changes in Fair Values/Accruals	Other	
1	Non-Current Borrowings (inluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt)	**3,528**	(203)	-	60	**3,385**
2	Interest accrued	-	-	60	(60)	-
	Total	**3,528**	**(203)**	**60**	**-**	**3,385**

Sr.No	Particulars	As at 01 April, 2021	Net Cash Changes	Non-Cash Changes		As at 31 March, 2022
			Decrease/(Increase)	Changes in Fair Values/Accruals	Other	
1	Non-Current Borrowings (inluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt)	**3,935**	(460)	-	53	**3,528**
2	Interest accrued	-	-	257	(257)	-
	Total	**3,935**	**(460)**	**257**	**(204)**	**3,528**

Notes:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) -7, 'Statement of Cash Flow' as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
2. Direct Tax paid is treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investment and financing activities.
3. All figures in brackets indicate outflow.

In terms of our report attached
For G.D.Apte & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 100 515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anagha M. Nanivadekar
Partner
Membership Number : 121 007

S Sudarsan
Director
DIN: 07219714

D Manikandan
Director
DIN: 07701027

R R Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

G Srinivasa Ramanujan
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: April 17, 2023.

Place: Chennai
Date: April 17, 2023.

1. General Information

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED ("the Company"), is a company incorporated in India having its registered office at No. 10/1, 10/2, 4th Floor Bascon Futura SV, Venkatanarayana Road, T.Nagar, Chennai – 600017, The Company is a subsidiary of Orient Green Power Company Limited (OGPL). The Company is engaged in the business of generation and sale of power using renewable energy sources (i.e., Wind)

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies:

The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific". This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates:

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognize a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognized deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognized deferred tax on net basis, the same need**s** to be recognized on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

(iv) Ind AS 103 – Common control Business Combination

The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination. It requires to disclose the date on which the transferee obtains control of the transferor.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

3.2 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

(i) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

(ii) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

(iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

3.3 Inventories

Stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Allowance is made to the carrying amount of inventory based on Management's assessment/technical evaluation and past experience of the Company taking into account its age, usability, obsolescence, expected realisable value etc.

3.4 Cash Flow Statement

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

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any as they are considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.5 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

3.5.1 Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.5.2 Deferred Tax

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 recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are 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.

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 deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability would be 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.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.5.3 Current and Deferred Tax for the year

Current and deferred tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.5.4 Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year, in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the provisions contained in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

3.6 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipments are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises the purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable) and includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and other incidental expenses incurred up to that date. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Property, Plant and Equipments acquired and put to use for project purpose are capitalised and depreciation thereon is included in the project cost till the project is ready for its intended use.

Any part or components of property, plant and equipments which are separately identifiable and expected to have a useful life which is different from that of the main assets are capitalised separately, based on the technical assessment of the management.

Projects under which assets are not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Property, plant and equipments retired from active use and held for sale are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and are disclosed separately.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

3.7 Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Individual assets costing less than Rs.5,000 each are depreciated in the year of purchase considering the type and usage pattern of these assets.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the primary lease period.

Depreciation is accelerated on Property, Plant and Equipments, based on their condition, usability, etc. as per the technical estimates of the Management, where necessary.

3.8 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis.

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 is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life on straight line method.

3.9 Leases

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.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right -of- use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of- use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company chose to present Right-of- use assets along with the Property, Plant and Equipment, as if they were owned.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor’s net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Company as a lessee

Operating leases

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

3.10 Revenue recognition

Effective April 01, 2018, the Company adopted IND AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers’. Modified retrospective method is adopted during implementation of the standard. Application of this standard does not have any impact on the revenue recognition and measurement.

Revenue from Operations- Sale of Power

The Company derives revenue primarily from Sale of Power. Revenue from the sale of power is recognised on the basis of the number of units of power exported, in accordance with joint meter readings undertaken on a monthly basis by representatives of the State Electricity Board and the Company, at rates agreed upon with customers and when there is no uncertainty in realising the same. Transmission, System Operating and Wheeling/Other Charges payable to State Electricity Boards on sale of power is reduced from Revenue.

Revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue and are classified as contract assets.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive.

Other Operating Revenues

a. Revenue from Operations and Maintenance (O&M) contracts

Revenue from Windmill Operations and Maintenance (O&M) contracts are recognized, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration and is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

b. Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Income

Income arising from REC is initially recognised in respect of the number of units of power exported at the minimum expected realisable value, determined based on the rates specified under the relevant regulations duly considering the entitlements as per the policy, industry specific developments, Management assessment etc., and when there is no uncertainty in realising the same. The difference between the amount recognised initially and the amount realised on sale of such REC's at the Power Exchange are accounted for as and when such sale happens.

The issuance fee incurred for registering the RECs are reduced from the REC income.

c. Other Revenues

Income in the form of Generation Based Incentives are accounted for in the year of generation for eligible Units when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.
Income from services is recognized upon rendering services, in accordance with the terms of contract.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Income

Dividend from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be measured reliably.

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

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

3.11 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company, as detailed below:

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company's contribution to State Governed provident fund scheme, Employee State Insurance scheme and Employee pension scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and expenses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Defined Benefit Plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are recognised based on actuarial valuation as on the balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The Company accrues for liability towards Gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Re-measurements comprising of Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the statement of Other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not deferred. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

In accordance with Indian law, the company and its subsidiaries in India operate a scheme of gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days' salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service. The Company formed a trust for making the contributions. These contributions are classified as plan assets and the corpus is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The plan assets are adjusted against the gratuity liability. Any excess of Plan assets over the liability is grouped under non-current/current assets respectively

Short Term Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits at the Balance Sheet date, including short term compensated absences, are recognized as an expense as per the Company's scheme based on expected obligations on an undiscounted basis.

Benefits for long term Compensated Absences

The Company accounts for its liability towards long term compensated absences based on the actuarial valuation done as at the Balance Sheet date by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

All gains/losses due to actuarial valuations are immediately recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.12 Government grants

Government grants, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets and non-monetary grants are recognised and disclosed as 'deferred income' as non-current liability in the Balance Sheet and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

3.13 Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for:

exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

3.14 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs specifically identified to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets is capitalized as part of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

3.15 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when 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 (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) 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.

3.15.1 Derivative Financial Instruments

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

• Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment.

• Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability.

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

i) Fair Value Hedges:

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through statement of profit and loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Cash Flow Hedges

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

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised.

3.15.2 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 marketplace.

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

Classification of Financial Assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Changes in the carrying amount of FVTOCI monetary financial assets relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed off or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Amortised Cost and Effective Interest Method

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make 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. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. 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 statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

• It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or

• On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

• It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition. For financial instruments whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses are recognised.

In accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables wherein impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date, is recognized right from its initial recognition.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing of the proceeds received.

3.15.3 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or Equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest-bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Financial Guarantee Contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

a. the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and

b. the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to off-set the recognised amounts either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.16 Loans and Advances to Subsidiaries and Fellow Subsidiaries

Interest free loans/loans (extended at interest rates less than the Company's borrowing rate) provided to subsidiaries are recognized at fair value on the date of disbursement and the difference on fair valuation is recognized as deemed investment in such subsidiary. Such deemed investment is added to the carrying amount of investments if any in such subsidiaries/ fellow subsidiaries. Loans are accounted at amortized cost method using effective interest rate. If there is an early repayment of loan, the proportionate amount of the deemed investment recognized earlier shall be adjusted.

3.17 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.18 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. The Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying value amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.19 Provisions , Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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

3.20 Operating Segment

Operating segments reflect the Company's management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM considers the business from both business and product perspective based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure.

Ind AS 108 operating segment requires Management to determine the reportable segments for the purpose of disclosure in financial statements based on the internal reporting reviewed by the CODM to assess performance and allocate resource. The standard also required Management to make judgments with respect to recognition of segments. Accordingly, the Company recognizes generation of power through renewable sources as its sole segment.

3.21 Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Notes forming part of these financial statements. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

3.22 Non-Current Assets Classified as Held for Sale

Non-current assets (including disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised from the date when they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations and;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4. Critical Accounting Assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

4.1 Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc., The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided pro-rata for the periods of use on the straight line method(SLM) on the basis of useful life of the Property, Plant and Equipment mandated by Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or the useful life determined by the company based on technical evaluation, whichever is lower, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, maintenance support, as per details given below:

Description	Useful life
Property, Plant and Equipment- Wind energy generators	22 years
Buildings	30 years
Roads and civil structures	4 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Intangible assets – Software	3 years
Intangible assets – Technical know how	10 years

4.2 Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets other than goodwill

Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

At each Balance Sheet date, consideration is given to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company's assets. If any indication exists, estimation is made for the asset's recoverable amount, which is the greater of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use. An impairment loss, if any, is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, if any, are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

4.3 Provision against investments / Loans and Advances to Subsidiaries and Fellow subsidiaries

The management taking into account the present operations of the Company, proposed restructuring, future business prospects etc. makes provision towards impairment on the carrying value of investments in the subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries and loans and advances given to them.

4.4 Application of interpretation for Service Concession Arrangements (SCA)

Management has assessed applicability of Appendix C of Indian Accounting Standards 115: Service Concession Arrangements for the power purchase agreement which the company has entered into. In assessing the applicability of SCA, the management has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, the attached risks and rewards of ownership, residual interest and the fact that secondary lease periods are not at nominal lease rentals etc. in concluding that the arrangements don’t meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

4.5 Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

Management’s estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

4.6 Events after the Reporting Period

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorization for issue.

Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted, but disclosed if material.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

5. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Tangible Assets				
	Plant and Equipment	**Vehicles**	**Office equipments**	**Computers**	**Total Property, plant and equipment**
Gross carrying amount					
As at 01 April, 2021	9,097	2	1	21	**9,121**
Additions	-	-	-	2	**2**
Less: Disposals/Transfers	-	-	-	-	**-**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2022	**9,097**	**2**	**1**	**23**	**9,123**
Additions	-	-	-	-	**-**
Less: Disposals/Transfers	-	-	-	-	**-**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2023	**9,097**	**2**	**1**	**23**	**9,123**
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization					
Balance at 01 April, 2021	8,473	2	1	21	**8,497**
Depreciation/ Amortisation charge during the year	349	-	-	1	**350**
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**8,822**	**2**	**1**	**22**	**8,847**
Depreciation/ Amortisation charge during the year	-	-	-	1	**1**
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**8,822**	**2**	**1**	**23**	**8,848**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March, 2022	**275**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**276**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March, 2023	**275**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**275**

Notes:

5.1 There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property held under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.

5.2 There are no revaluations to the PPE/intangible assets of the company during the year/previous year.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 6: Non Current Investments

Particulars	Face Value Per Share (Rupees, unless otherwise stated)	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
		Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares
Investments - (Unquoted, fully paid up)					
- Investment in Equity Shares of Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited	10	3,957	2,60,42,100	3,957	2,60,42,100
Deemed Equity as Investments (Refer note below)		100		100	
Less: Provision for dimunition in Investments		(19)		(19)	
Total		**4,038**		**4,038**	

Notes :

6.1. The amount of Rs.100 Lakhs (Previous year Rs.100 Lakhs) shown as deemed equity in respect of subsidiaries towards fair value of interest free loan and loan at subsidized interest rates.

Note 7 : Loans-Non current

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Loans Receivables considered good - Unsecured Loans and advances to related party	15,886	15,352
Total	**15,886**	**15,352**

Note 7.1: No loans or advances which are in the nature of loans have been granted by company to directors and KMPs (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person.

Note 8: Other Financial Assets (Non Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Security Deposits	102	97
Total	**102**	**97**

Note 9 : Non-Current tax assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Advance Income Tax (Net of Provisions)	4	2
Total	**4**	**2**

Note 10 : Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Deposit	9	9
(b) Others	-	1
Total	**9**	**10**

Note 11 : Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Stores & Spares	54	23
(b) Consumables	3	2
Total	**57**	**25**

11.1.The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year is Rs.56 Lakhs (for the year ended 31st March, 2022: Rs.72 Lakhs) (Refer Note - 27)

11.2.The Mode of valuation of Inventories has been stated in Note.3.3

Note 12: Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
A.Trade Receivables		
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,484	2,172
(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
(d) Trade Receivables - credit impaired	71	85
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(71)	(85)
B. Unbilled Revenue	153	169
Total	**1,637**	**2,341**

Notes:

12.1. The average credit period on Trade Receivables is 30 days.

12.2. There are no amounts due from the directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due from firms including Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), private companies, respectively, in which any director or other officer is a partner or a director or a member.

12.3. Major customers, being government undertakings and private companies having highest credit ratings, carry negligible credit risk. Concentration of credit risk to any private counterparty is periodically reviewed by the management

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

12.4 Ageing of receivables
Ageing as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade Receivables- Billed							
- Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	129	1	-	1,354	-	1,484
- Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							-
- Disputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	71	-	71
	-	129	1	-	1,425	-	1,555
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables-Billed							(71)
Trade Receivables - Billed (Net)							**1,484**
Trade Receivables - Unbilled							153
Total	**-**	**129**	**1**	**-**	**1,425**	**-**	**1,637**

Ageing as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade Receivables- Billed							
- Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	106	2,066	-	-	-	2,172
- Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							-
- Disputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	61	-	-	24	85
	-	106	2,127	-	-	24	2,257
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables-Billed							(85)
Trade Receivables - Billed (Net)							2,172
Trade Receivables - Unbilled							169
Total	**-**	**106**	**2,127**	**-**	**-**	**24**	**2,341**

12.5. Movement of Impairment for doubtful receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	(85)	(65)
Add: Provision made during the year	(10)	(20)
Less: Provision reversed during the year	24	-
Balance at end of the year	**(71)**	**(85)**

12.6 Also refer note- 37(a)(V)

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 13A : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	14	18
Total	**14**	**18**

Note 13B: Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
In earmarked accounts		
- Balances held as margin Money	98	93
Total	**98**	**93**

Note 14: Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Prepaid Expenses	90	78
(b) Advances		
- Advance for Expenses	2	16
(c) Balances with GST and Other State Authorities	2	10
Total	**94**	**104**

Note 15 : Assets Classified as Held for Sale

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Plant & Equipment (Refer Note below)	8	8
Total	**8**	**8**

Note:

In earlier years, the company intended to dispose certain windmills. Accordingly, these assets were classified as held for sale. The company is in negotiation with some potential buyers and expects that the fair value less costs to sell these assets will be higher than the net carrying value.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 16 : Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Number of Shares	Amount Rs. in Lakhs	Number of Shares	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
(a) Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	7,50,00,000	7,500	7,50,00,000	7,500
(b) Issued Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	7,17,09,285	7,171	7,17,09,285	7,171
(c) Subscribed and fully paid up Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	7,17,09,285	7,171	7,17,09,285	7,171
Total	**7,17,09,285**	**7,171**	**7,17,09,285**	**7,171**

Notes:
(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh issue	Closing Balance
Equity shares with voting rights			
Year ended 31 March, 2023			
- Number of shares	7,17,09,285	-	7,17,09,285
- Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	7,171	-	7,171
Year ended 31 March, 2022			
- Number of shares	7,17,09,285	-	7,17,09,285
- Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	7,171	-	7,171

(ii) Terms and Rights attached to equity shares

i. The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

ii. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to shareholding.

(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights
	Number of Shares
As at 31 March, 2023	
Orient Green Power Company Ltd	7,17,09,285
As at 31 March, 2022	
Orient Green Power Company Ltd	7,17,09,285

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
Orient Green Power Company Ltd.,Holding Company & its Nominees	7,17,09,285	100.00%	7,17,09,285	100.00%

(v) Aggregate number and class of shares-allotted as fully paid up Bonus shares (or) issued for consideration otherthan cash (or) shares bought back for the period of 5 years immediately preceding the Balance sheet date - Nil

(vi) Shares reserved for issue under options and options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment, including the terms and amounts - Nil

(vii) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023

Promoter Name	Shares held by promoters				% change during the year
	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Orient Green Power Company Ltd.,Holding Company	7,17,09,285	100%	7,17,09,285	100%	-
Total	**7,17,09,285**	**100%**	**7,17,09,285**	**100%**	**-**

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022

Promoter Name	Shares held by promoters				% change during the year
	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Orient Green Power Company Ltd.,Holding Company	7,17,09,285	100%	7,17,09,285	100%	-
Total	**7,17,09,285**	**100%**	**7,17,09,285**	**100%**	**-**

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Reserves and Surplus		
(a) Capital Reserve	493	493
(b) Securities premium account	10,345	10,345
(C) Retained earnings	544	556
Other Comprehensive Income		
(d) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(5)	(2)
Total	**11,377**	**11,392**

17.1 Movement in the Reserves for the year has been presented under

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	493	494
Less: Utilised during the year	-	1
Closing balance	493	493
(b) Securities premium account		
Opening balance	10,345	10,345
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	10,345	10,345
(c) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	556	(1,324)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(12)	1,880
Closing balance	544	556
(d) Other Comprehensive Income Defined benefit plans		
Opening balance	(2)	(3)
Add : Additions during the year	-	1
Less : Reductions during the year	(3)	-
Closing balance	(5)	(2)
Total	**11,377**	**11,392**

Capital Reserve: Capital reserve is recognised on fair valuation of interest free loan, loan received at subsidized interest rate.
Securities Premium account: The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.
Retained earnings: This comprise of the undistributed profit after taxes.

Note 18 : Long-term borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Loans taken from related parties		
- Related Parties - Unsecured (Refer Note-18.1)	3,385	3,528
Total	**3,385**	**3,528**

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 (i):
Entities Exercising Significant Influence (EESI)

Lender	Terms of Repayment and Security	Total Amount Outstanding		Amount repayable within one year classified as current borrowings		Amount disclosed as Non current Borrowings (Refer Note 18)	
		As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
SVL Ltd	To be repaid along with interest in one or more instalments on or before 31 March 2027. (Refer note (d) below)	448	3,528	-	-	448	3,528
Janati Bio Power Pvt Ltd	To be repaid along with interest in one or more instalments on or before 31 March 2027. Interest charged at SBI MCLR (As at March 31, 2023 - 8.70%)(Refer note (d) below)	2,937	-	-	-	2,937	-
	Total -Loan from Entities Exercising Significant Influence	**3,385**	**3,528**	**-**	**-**	**3,385**	**3,528**

Notes:

(a) The Board requested to waive the interest on loans granted by SVL Limited for FY 2022-23. However SVL Limited indicated its intenion to charge interest for the year. Accordingly, interest is recognized on a prudent basis at an agreed rate of SBI MCLR. (As at March 31, 2023 - 8.70% and as a March 31, 2022 - 7.2%)

(b) The company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

(c) The company has registered charges/satisfaction of charges, whereever applicable within stipulated time with the Registrar of Companies

(d) During the year, SVL Limited assigned Rs. 3,000 lakhs of dues receivable from the company to Janati Bio Power Private Limited (JBPL). Accordingly, the said amounts are reflected as dues payable to JBPL.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 19 : Provisions (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Provision for employee benefits:		
(i) Provision for compensated absences	3	3
(ii) Provision for gratuity	1	-
Total	**4**	**3**

Note 20 : Deferred Tax Liability

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities	9	43
Less: Deferred Tax Assets (Refer note 20.1)	(9)	(43)
Net deferred tax liability / (asset)	**-**	**-**

Note: 20.1
In accordance with the accounting policy adopted by the Company, the Deferred tax asset mainly arising on unabsorbed business losses/ depreciation has not been recognised in these financial statements in the absence of reasonable certainty supported by appropriate evidence regarding availability of future taxable income against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Note 21: Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	280	268
Total	**280**	**268**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	68	212	-	-	-	280
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**68**	**212**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**280**

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	82	184	2	-	-	268
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**82**	**184**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**268**

Note:
The dues to MSME are paid within due date and accordingly no interest expense is required to be accrued on these dues.

Note 22: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Statutory remittances	3	1
Total	**3**	**1**

Note 23: Provisions (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Provision for employee benefits:		
(i) Provision for compensated absences	-	1
(ii) Provision for gratuity	2	-
Total	**2**	**1**

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 24 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Sale of power	266	352
(b) Other operating revenues (Refer Note below)	972	873
Total	**1,238**	**1,225**

Other operating revenues comprises:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
(i) Revenue from wind mill Operation and Maintenance services	960	873
(ii) Others	12	-
Total	**972**	**873**

24 (a) Disaggregation of revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
Revenue from sale of Power		
- India	266	352
- Others	-	-
Revenue from Other Operations		
- India	972	873
- Others	-	-
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**1,238**	**1,225**
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
- At a point in Time	278	352
- Over period of Time	960	873
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**1,238**	**1,225**

Note 25: Other Income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Interest income	5	5
(b) Net gain/(loss) on sale of current investments	-	3
(c) Other non-operating income	9	-
Total	**14**	**8**

Note 26 : Sub contracting expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Windmill maintenance Contract	896	851
Total	**896**	**851**

Note 27 : Cost of Maintenance

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Repairs & Maintenance Machinery	5	9
(b) Consumption of stores and spares	56	72
Total	**61**	**81**

Note: Cost of maintenance expense include the expense incurred for upkeep of windmills to ensure continuous generation and include such expenses incurred towards breakdown maintenance.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 28 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Salaries and wages	58	67
(b) Contributions to provident and other fund	4	5
(c) Gratuity expense	1	2
(d) Staff welfare expenses	13	13
Total	**76**	**87**

Note 29 : Finance Costs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Interest expense on:		
- Borrowings from group companies	60	257
Total	**60**	**257**

Note 30 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Rent	1	1
(b) Repairs and Maintenance	3	5
(c) Insurance	6	7
(d) Rates and taxes	13	15
(e) Travelling and conveyance	32	28
(f) Hire Charges	1	1
(g) Sitting Fees	1	1
(h) Legal and professional	37	33
(i) Payments to auditors (Ref note 30.1 below)	3	3
(j) Watch and Ward	53	45
(k) Shared Service Cost	3	3
(l) Expected credit Loss	10	20
(m) Miscellaneous expenses	7	6
Total	**170**	**168**

Note 30.1: Payments to the Auditors Comprises:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
As Statutory Auditors	3	3
Total	**3**	**3**

Note 31: Exceptional Items:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
Differential Tariff Claim (Refer note below)	-	2,441
Total	**-**	**2,441**

Note 31.1
In the year 2012, APERC determined the interim tariff of Rs.1.69 per unit for the wind projects that completed 10 years of commercial operations. Upon representations from the industry, the final tariff for the said projects was fixed at Rs.3.37 per unit. However, AP Discom (the customer) denied the revised tariff claim made by the company. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) in the year 2019, confirmed the applicability of the rate of Rs.3.37 per unit. The APERC in its order dated September 22, 2021 directed AP Discom to pay the dues in six equal monthly instalments and the first instalment has been received in October 2021. AP Discom has challenged the aforesaid order before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) and the same is pending. However, considering the merits of the case, the management believes that a reasonable certainty exists for recovery of the claim and accordingly the income towards the differential claim of Rs. 2,441 lakhs has been recognized under exceptional items during the previous year. Out of the same, the company recovered Rs.1,068 lakhs till the balance sheet date and remaining are classified as trade receivables.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 32 : Segment Reporting

The primary reporting of the Company has been made on the basis of Business Segments. The Company has a single business segment as defined in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on Segment Reporting, namely Generation of Power through Renewable Sources. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these financial statements relate to this primary business segment.

Note 33 : Information about major Customer

During the year 1 customer contributed 10% or more to the Company’s revenue.(Previous year - 1 customer)

Note 34 : Contingent liability and Commitments

Note	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(i)	**Contingent liabilities (net of provisions)**		
	(a) Service Tax Demands against which the Company has gone on Appeal	1,465	1,465
	(b) Income Tax Demands	107	111
	Note: The company expects a favourable decision with respect to the above disputed demands / claims based on professional advice. Hence, no provision for the same has been made.		
(ii)	**Commitments**	Nil	Nil

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 35 : Employee Benefits Expenses

(I) Defined Contribution Plan

Company's (employer's) contributions to Defined contribution plans, recognised as expenses in the Statement of profit and loss are:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Provident Fund & other fund	4	5
ESI	1	1

(II) Defined Benefit Plans:

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The Company makes annual contribution to the group gratuity scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India through its Gratuity Trust Fund.These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk,interest rate risk,longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. When there is a deep market for such bonds; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for these plans, investments are made in government securities, debt instruments, Short term debt instruments, Equity instruments and Asset Backed, Trust Structured securities as per notification of Ministry of Finance.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Apart from gratuity, no other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

In respect of the above plans, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 March 2023 by a member firm of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method

(a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit & loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Amounts recognised in statement of Profit & Loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
Service Cost		
- Current Service Cost	1	1
Net interest expense	1	1
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss (A)	**2**	**2**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability :		
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)		
-Actuarial (Gain) Loss arising From:		
i. Demographic Assumptions	-	-
ii. Financial Assumptions	3	(1)
iii. Experience Adjustments	(1)	(1)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income (B)	**2**	**(2)**
Total	**4**	**-**

(i) The current service cost and interest expense for the year are included in the "Employee Benefit Expenses" line item in the statement of profit & loss under contribution to provident and other funds.

(ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(b) The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
I. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(13)	(10)
Fair value of plan assets	10	11
Surplus/(Deficit)	(3)	1
Current portion of the above	(2)	-
Non current portion of the above	(1)	1

(c) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Change in the obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	10	16
Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account		
- Current Service Cost	1	1
- Past Service Cost	-	-
- Interest Expense (Income)	1	1
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) arising from:		
i. Demographic Assumptions	-	-
ii. Financial Assumptions	3	(1)
iii. Experience Adjustments	(1)	(1)
iv. Transfer	-	(4)
Benefit payments	(1)	(2)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**13**	**10**

(d) Plan Assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	11	-
Employer Contribution	-	13
Interest Income	1	-
Benefit payment from plan	(1)	(2)
Acturial gain/(loss)	(1)	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**10**	**11**

The plan assets are managed by an independent insurer.

(e) The following Table gives the Funded Status and the amount recongnised in the Balance Sheet for the Plan.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Information Required Under Ind AS 19		
1. Projected benefit Obligation	13	10
2.Accumulated Benefits Obligation	7	8
3.Five Year Payouts (Para 147 C)		
2023	1	
2024	1	
2025	1	
2026	1	
2027	1	
Next 5 Years Payouts (6-10 Yrs)	4	
Contribution to be made in the next period (para 147(b)	25	
Vested benefit Obligation as on Para 137 (b) as on 31-Mar-2023	**13**	

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(f) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation were as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Discount rate	7.56%	6.85%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.80%	5.00%
Withdrawal Rate	9.30%	17.00%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14(Ult)	IALM 2012-14(Ult)

(g) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase rate and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant :

Sensitivity Analysis	Discount rate		Salary Growth/ Increment rate		Attrition/ Withdrawal rate	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Difference due to increase in rate by 1%	(1)	(1)	1	1	-	-
Difference due to decrease in rate by 1%	1	1	(1)	(1)	-	-

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There is no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from the prior years.

Experience Adjustments	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Defined Benefit Obligation	13	10
Net Asset Plan asset	10	11
Surplus/(Deficit)	(3)	1
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(Gain)/Loss]	(1)	(1)

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 36 : Related Party Transactions

Details of Related Parties:

Description of Relationship	Names of Related Parties	Names of Related Parties
	2022-23	2021-22
Holding Company	Orient Green Power Company Limited	Orient Green Power Company Limited
Entities Exercising Significant Influence (EESI)	SVL Limited	SVL Limited
	Janati Bio Power Private Limited	Janati Bio Power Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Gamma Green Power Private Limited	Gamma Green Power Private Limited
	Beta Wind Farm Private Limited	Beta Wind Farm Private Limited
	Amrit Environmental Technologies Private Limited	Amrit Environmental Technologies Private Limited
	Orient Green Power (Europe), B.V.	Orient Green Power (Europe), B.V.
	Orient Green Power (Maharashtra) Private Limited	Orient Green Power (Maharashtra) Private Limited
Subsidiary	Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited	Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited
Associates to Holding Company	-	Pallavi Power and Mines Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP) of Holding Company	Mr. T. Shivaraman, Managing Director	Mr. T. Shivaraman, Managing Director
	Ms. J Kotteswari, Chief Financial Officer	Ms. J Kotteswari, Chief Financial Officer
	Ms. M Kirithika, Company Secretary	Ms. M Kirithika, Company Secretary
Subsudiaries to Fellow Subsidiaries	VjetroElectrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia	VjetroElectrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia
	Orient Green Power d.o.o, Republic of Macedonia	Orient Green Power d.o.o, Republic of Macedonia
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	S Sudarsan - Director	K.U.Sivadas - Director
	D Manikandan - Director	S Sudarsan - Director
	R R Deyanesh- Chief Financial Officer	R R Deyanesh- Chief Financial Officer
	G Srinivasa Ramanujan -Company Secretary	G Srinivasa Ramanujan -Company Secretary
Contribution of Post Employment Benefit plans	Bharath Wind Farm Limited Employees Gratuity Trust	Bharath Wind Farm Limited Employees Gratuity Trust

Note: Related parties are as identified by the Management.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 36 : Related Party Transactions (Contd..)

Details of Related Party Transactions during the relevant years and Balances outstanding as at the balance sheet date:

Nature of Transaction	Name of the party	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Income			
Revenue from Operation and Maintenance Services	Gamma Green Power Private Limited	357	340
	Clarion Wind Farm Private limited	555	533
Sale of Spares	Clarion Wind Farm Private limited	-	2
	Gamma Green Power Private Limited	-	1
Expenses			
Rent and Maintenance expenses	Beta Wind Farm Private Limited	3	3
Material Purchased	Clarion Wind Farm Private limited	43	4
	Gamma Green Power Private Limited	1	1
Interest expenses	SVL Limited	60	257
Others			
Contributions to post employment benefit plans	Bharath Wind Farm Ltd Employee gratuity trust	-	13
Loans Made/Repaid / (Recovered/Received) - (Net)	Orient Green Power Company Limited	197	(439)
	Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited	(730)	(524)
	Janati Bio-Power Private Limited [Also refer note 18(i)(d)]	(63)	389
	SVL Limited [Also refer note 18(i)(d)]	(140)	(407)
Assets as at Year End			
Loans, Advances & Interest Receivables	Orient Green Power Company Limited	8,926	9,123
	Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited	6,962	6,232
Liabilities as at Year End			
Long Term Borrowings & Interest Payables	SVL Limited [Also refer note 18(i)(d)]	448	3,528
	Janati Bio-Power Private Limited [Also refer note 18(i)(d)]	2,937	-

37 (a) Financial Instruments

(I) Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to the stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of Debt and total equity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement. In order to maintain the capital structure in consistent with others in the industry , the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio.

Gearing Ratio :

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Debt (Refer Notes 18)	3,385	3,528
Cash and Bank Balance (Refer Note 13)	(112)	(111)
Net Debt	**3,274**	**3,417**
Total Equity	18,548	18,563
Net Debt to equity ratio	**17.65%**	**18.41%**

(II) Categories of Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Measured at amortised cost		
- Investments	4,038	4,038
- Loans	15,886	15,352
- Other Financial Assets (Non Current)	102	97
- Trade receivables	1,637	2,341
- Cash and Bank balance	112	111

(b) Financial Liabilities :

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Measured at amortised cost		
- Borrowings	3,385	3,528
- Trade payables	280	268

(III) Financial risk management Framework

The Company manages financial risk relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by degree and magnitude of risk. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company seeks to minimises the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge the risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Audit Committee which provides written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non derivative financial instruments and the investment in excess of liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the management on a continuous basis.

The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for speculative purpose.

(IV) Market risk

The Company's activities exposes it primarily to the financial risk of change in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company enters into a derivative instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk including forward foreign exchange contracts to the hedge the exchange rate risk arising on account of External Currency Borrowings.

(V) Management of Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Trade receivables:

Credit risk arising from trade receivables is managed in accordance with the company’s established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default at each reporting period. The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on trade receivables for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, was Rs. 71 lakhs and Rs. 85 lakhs respectively. Refer note 3.15. for accounting treatment for Trade receivable and note 12.3 for ageing of Trade receivables and note 12.4 for reconciliation for allowance of credit loss on Trade receivables.

Loans and other financial Assets:

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits. Risks relating to other financial assets measured at amortized cost including loans, its related interest receivables and other financial assets are managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits. The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on loans and related interest receivables for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, is NILL.

The company’s maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(VI) Liquidity risk management :

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and Interest Risk Tables :

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The information included in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Particulars	Weighted average interest rate %	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	TOTAL
31 March, 2023							
Non-interest bearing instruments	NA	-	-	280	1,157	-	**1,437**
Variable interest rate instruments	8.70%	-	-	-	3,385	-	**3,385**
Total		**-**	**-**	**280**	**4,542**	**-**	**4,822**
31 March, 2022							
Non-interest bearing instruments	NA	-	-	268	471	-	**739**
Variable interest rate instruments	7.20%	-	-	-	3,528	-	**3,528**
Total		**-**	**-**	**268**	**3,999**	**-**	**4,267**

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The information included in the table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. However, the interest/return on these financial assets were not considered on a conservative basis. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Particulars	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	TOTAL
31 March 2023						
Non-interest bearing instruments	112	-	1,637	102	4,038	**5,889**
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	-		15,886	-	**15,886**
Total	**112**	**-**	**1,637**	**15,988**	**4,038**	**21,775**
31 March 2022						
Non-interest bearing instruments	111	-	2,341	97	4,038	**6,587**
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	-		15,352	-	**15,352**
Total	**111**	**-**	**2,341**	**15,449**	**4,038**	**21,939**

Note 37(b) - Fair Value Measurement

(i) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value :

The Company considers that the carrying amount of financial asset and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate the fair values.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

38. Ratios.

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2022-23	2021-22	Increase/ decrease	Reason for variance exceeding 25%
(a) Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt including lease liabilities	Total equity	0.18	0.19	-4%	-
(b) Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	cost of maintenance + other expenses + sub contracting expenses	Average trade payables	4.11	3.75	10%	-
(c) Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	0.62	0.83	-25%	Reduction is on account of decrease in trade receivables. (Refer note:-12)
(d) Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	0.63	0.72	-12%	-
(e) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	0.25	5.43	95%	Decrease on account of reduced group loan repayments compared to previous year.
(f) Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	6.67	9.59	-30%	Decrease in Trade receivables during the year
(g) Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	-0.06	0.11	159%	Decrease is on account of differential tariff claim charged during the Previous year. (Refer note 31)
(h) Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-0.97	1.53	163%	Previous year witnessed a one time income in the nature of differential tariff claim amounting to Rs.2,441 lakhs resulting in the variance.
(i) Return on Capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	0.26	0.12	-125%	Increase is on account of differential tariff claim charged during the year (Refer note 31) and increase in finance cost.

Notes:
(i) Return on Investment ratio is not presented considering the restrictive covenants imposed by the banks/lenders, the income generated from investments stands Nil.
(ii) Inventory turnover ratio is not presented since the Company is holding inventory for the purpose of repairs and maintenance.

BHARATH WIND FARM LIMITED
Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

39 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Earnings per share		
Profit / (Loss) for the year - Rs.in lakhs	(12)	1,880
Weighted average number of equity shares - Numbers	7,17,09,285	7,17,09,285
Par value per share - Rupees	10	10
Earnings per share - Basic - Rupees	(0.02)	2.62
Earnings per share - Diluted - Rupees	(0.02)	2.62

40 Other Statutory information:

(a) The company has not entered into transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year under consideration.

(b) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(c) The company has neither received nor given any fund from or to 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(d) The company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).

41 The Code on Social Security 2020 ('Code') has been notified in the Official Gazette on September 29, 2020. The Code is not yet effective and related rules are yet to be notified. Impact if any of the change will be assessed and recognized in the period in which said Code becomes effective and the rules framed thereunder are notified.

42 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified whenever necessary, to make them comparable.

43 The Board of Directors of the Company has reviewed the realisable value of all the current assets and has confirmed that the value of such assets in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the value at which these are recognized in the financial statements. In addition, the Board has also confirmed the carrying value of the non-current assets including long-term investments in the financial statements. The Board, duly taking into account all the relevant disclosures made, has approved these financial statements in its meeting held on April 17, 2023 .

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants
For G.D.Apte & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 100 515W

Anagha M. Nanivadekar
Partner
Membership Number : 121 007

S Sudarsan
Director
DIN: 07219714

D Manikandan
Director
DIN: 07701027

R R Deyanesh
Chief Financial Officer

G Srinivasa Ramanujan
Company Secretary

Place : Pune
Date: April 17, 2023

Place : Chennai
Date: April 17, 2023