ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U40105TN2015PTC102301
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) Other Non Current Tax Assets		-	-
	Total Non-Current Assets		**-**	**-**
2	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	-	0.26
	(ii) Others		-	-
	Total Current Assets		**-**	**0.26**
	TOTAL		**-**	**0.26**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	6	1,900.00	1,900.00
	(b) Other Equity	7	(1,900.00)	(1,899.94)
	Total Equity		**-**	**0.06**
2	**LIABILITIES**			
	(I) Non-current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(ii) Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
			-	-
	(II) Current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(b) Trade Payables			
	-Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises		-	-
	-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		-	-
	(c) Current Tax Liabilities	8	-	0.20
	Total Current Liabilities		**-**	**0.20**
	Total Liabilities		**-**	**0.20**
	TOTAL		**-**	**0.26**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.Manikandan
Director
DIN:07701027

G.Srinivasa Ramanujan
Director
DIN:09254285

Place: Chennai
Date: April 12,2023

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U40105TN2015PTC102301
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 31-Mar-23	For the year ended 31-Mar-22
1	Revenue from operations		-	-
	Less: Excise duty		-	-
	Revenue from operations (net)		**-**	**-**
2	Other income	9	-	40.23
3	**Total revenue (1+2)**		**-**	**40.23**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Other expenses	10	0.06	1,904.10
	Total expenses		**0.06**	**1,904.10**
5	**Profit/ (Loss) before tax and exceptional items (3 - 4)**		(0.06)	(1,863.87)
6	Exceptional items		-	-
7	**Profit/ (Loss) before tax (5 - 6)**		(0.06)	(1,863.87)
8	**Tax expense:**			
	(a) Current tax expense		-	0.20
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
9	**Profit/ (Loss) after tax for the year (7-8)**		**(0.06)**	**(1,864.07)**
10	**Other Comprehensive Income**		-	-
11	**Total Comprehensive Income**		(0.06)	(1,864.07)
12	**Earnings per share of Rs. 10/- each (In Rupees)**	12		
	(a) Basic		(0.00)	(9.81)
	(b) Diluted		(0.00)	(9.81)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.Manikandan **Director** **DIN:07701027**	**G.Srinivasa Ramanujan** **Director** **DIN:09254285**

Place: Chennai
Date: April 12,2023

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED
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

Partticulars	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2021	**1,900.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,900.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,900.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Reserves and Surplus	Total
		Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01 April 2021	-	(35.87)	**(35.87)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	(1,864.07)	**(1,864.07)**
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	**(1,864.07)**	**(1,864.07)**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	**(1,899.94)**	**(1,899.94)**
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	**(1,899.94)**	**(1,899.94)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	-	(0.06)	**(0.06)**
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	**(0.06)**	**(0.06)**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	**(1,900.00)**	**(1,900.00)**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.Manikandan
Director
DIN:07701027

G.Srinivasa Ramanujan
Director
DIN:09254285

Place: Chennai
Date: April 12,2023

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement 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	(0.06)	(1,863.87)
Adjustments for:		
Advances / Receivables written off	-	1,902.22
Liabilities written back (net)	-	(38.36)
Operating Profit/(loss) before working capital/other changes	**(0.06)**	**(0.01)**
Changes in working capital/others:		
Non Current		
Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Current		
Trade payables	-	-
Other financial liabilities (Current)	-	-
Cash (used in) operations	**(0.06)**	**(0.01)**
Net income tax (paid)	(0.20)	-
Net cash flow (used in) / from operating activities (A)	**(0.26)**	**(0.01)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
- Bank deposits	-	-
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	**-**	**-**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Cash flows Items		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	-
(Repayment) / Proceeds of other short-term borrowings	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(0.26)**	**(0.01)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.26	0.27
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**-**	**0.26**
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	-	0.26
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**-**	**0.26**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year *	**-**	**0.26**
* Comprises:		
(a) Cash on hand	-	-
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	-	0.26
	-	**0.26**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.Manikandan
Director
DIN:07701027

G.Srinivasa Ramanujan
Director
DIN:09254285

Place: Chennai
Date: April 12,2023

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

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

1. General Information:

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE 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., biomass).

The voluntary strike off proceedings have been initiated by the company during the previous year. Accordingly, these management accounts are prepared by the management on a basis other than that of going concern.

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 Group 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 Group 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 group has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognized deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognize 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 is required to be disclosed.

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.

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 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 fixed assets 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 fixed assets 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 or 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.

3.6.1 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.

Depreciation is accelerated on property, plant and equipments, based on their condition, usability, etc. as per the technical estimates of the Management, where necessary.

3.7 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 of disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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 or loss.

Amortisation

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

3.8 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 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 stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone 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 re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset 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 re-measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring 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 116to 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.

3.9 Revenue

Effective April 01, 2018, the Company adopted IND AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. Modified retrospective method is adopted during the 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 rateable 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 on prorate basis 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 realizing the same. The difference between the amount recognized initially and the amount realised on sale of such RECs at the Power Exchange are accounted for as and when such sale happens.

c. Others

(i) Income in the form of Generation Based Incentives is accounted for in the year of generation for eligible units when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

(ii) 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.

d. 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.

3.10 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. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the statement of Other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not deferred.

Short Term 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.

Long term employee benefits

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.

3.11 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 profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

(i) 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.

3.12 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 or Loss using the effective interest method.

3.13 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.

3.13.1 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 as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

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

Changes in the carrying amount of FVTOCI monetary financial assets relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in profit or 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 of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or 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 profit or 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 profit or 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 is recognised.

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.

3.13.2 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.

3.13.3 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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 profit or 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 profit or 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.

3.14 Loans and advances to subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries and associates

Interest free loans/loans (extended at interest rates less than the Company's borrowing rate) provided to subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries and associates are recognized at fair value on the date of disbursement and the difference on fair valuation is recognized as deemed investment in such subsidiary, fellow subsidiary/ associate. Such deemed investment is added to the carrying amount of investments, if any, in such subsidiary, fellow subsidiary/associate. 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.

3.15 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 period. 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.

3.16 Impairment of 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 if 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) us reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.17 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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.

3.18 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. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / (loss) amounts are evaluated regularly by the executive Management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities.

3.19 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. 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.

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:

Estimated useful life of the assets are as follows :-

Description	Useful life
Property, Plant and Equipment- Wind energy generators	22 – 27 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 net selling price 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 profit or loss section of the statement of profit and loss.

4.3 Application of interpretation for Service Concession Arrangements (SCA)

Management has assessed applicability of Appendix A of Indian Accounting Standards 11: 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.

4.4 Determining whether an arrangement contain leases and classification of leases

The Company enters into service / hiring arrangements for various assets / services. The determination of lease and classification of the service / hiring arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

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.

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

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

Note 5 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	-	0.26
(b) Cash in hand	-	-
Total	**-**	**0.26**

Note 6 : Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Number of Shares	Amount (In Lakhs)	Number of Shares	Amount (In Lakhs)
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	2,00,00,000	2,000.00	2,00,00,000	2,000.00
Preference shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights				
(b) Issued				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	1,90,00,000	1,900.00	1,90,00,000	1,900.00
Preference shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	-	-	-	-
(c) Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	1,90,00,000	1,900.00	1,90,00,000	1,900.00
Preference shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,90,00,000**	**1,900.00**	**1,90,00,000**	**1,900.00**

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	1,90,00,000	-	1,90,00,000
- Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	1,900.00	-	1,900.00
Year ended 31 March, 2022			
- Number of shares	1,90,00,000	-	1,90,00,000
- Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	1,900.00	-	1,900.00

(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. However, no such preferential amount exists as on the balance sheet date.

(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company

Particulars	Equity shares with voting
	Number of Shares
As at 31 March, 2023	
Orient Green Power Company Limited	1,90,00,000
As at 31 March, 2022	
Orient Green Power Company Limited	1,90,00,000

(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 Co & its Nominees	1,90,00,000	100%	1,90,00,000	100%

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

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

Note 7 : Other Equity

(i) Reserves & Surplus

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	(1,899.94)	(35.87)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(0.06)	(1,864.07)
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-
Closing balance	(1,900.00)	(1,899.94)
Total	**(1,900.00)**	**(1,899.94)**

Note 8: Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) TDS Receivable	-	0.20
Total	**-**	**0.20**

Note 9 : Other Income

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Liabilities no longer required, written back	-	40.23
Total	**-**	**40.23**

Note 10 : Other expenses

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Rates and taxes	0.01	0.06
(b) Legal and professional	-	1.53
(c) Payments to auditors	-	0.28
(d) Provision for doubtful trade receivables	-	1,899.95
(e) Bad Debts Written Off	-	2.27
(f) Bank charges	0.01	0.01
(g) Miscellaneous expenses	0.04	-
Total	**0.06**	**1,904.10**

Note 10.1: Payments to the Auditors Comprises:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
As Statutory Auditors	-	0.28
Service Tax/GST	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	**-**	**0.28**

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 11 : Related Party Transactions

Details of Related Parties:

Description of Relationship	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 Biopower Private Limited	Janati Biopower Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Bharath Wind Farm Limited Gamma Green Power Private Limited Beta Wind Farm Private Limited Orient Green Power (Europe) B.V. Orient Green Power (Maharashtra) Private Limited	Bharath Wind Farm Limited Gamma Green Power Private Limited Beta Wind Farm Private Limited Orient Green Power (Europe) B.V. Orient Green Power (Maharashtra) Private Limited
Step Down Subsidiary to Holding Company	Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited Vjetro Elektrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia Orient Green Power D.o.o., Republic of Macedonia	Clarion Wind Farm Private Limited Vjetro Elektrana Crno Brdo d.o.o, Croatia Orient Green Power D.o.o., Republic of Macedonia
Key Managerial 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
Associate to Holding Company	-	Pallavi Power & Mines Limited
Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management.		

Details of Related Party Transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2023 and balances outstanding As at 31 March, 2023

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Nature of Transaction	Related Parties	Relationship	2022-23	2021-22
Transaction during the year :				
Receivables Written Off	Orient Green Power Company Limited	Holding Company	-	1,899.95
Nature of Balance Outstanding :				
Payables Written back	SVL Limited	Entities Exercising Significant Influence (EESI)	-	38.36

ORIENT GREEN POWER (MAHARASHTRA) PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

12 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Basic and Dilutive		
Profit/ (Loss) for the year - Rupees in lakhs	(0.06)	(1864.07)
Weighted average number of equity shares - Numbers	1,90,00,000	1,90,00,000
Par value per share - Rupees	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share - Basic - Rupees	(0.00)	(9.81)
Earnings per share - Diluted - Rupees	(0.00)	(9.81)

13 Events after the Reporting period - Nil

14 The shareholders of the company in their meeting dated November 08, 2022 gave their consent for voluntary strike off of the company. Accordingly the process for voluntary strike off has been initiated by the Board of Directors of the company. Considering the same, these unaudited financial statements were prepared on a basis other than that of going concern. As at this balance sheet date, there are no assets and liabilities in the books of account of the company.

15 These management accounts of the company for the year ended March 31, 2023 are prepared for the purpose of consolidation of accounts of Orient Green Power Company Limited, the Holding Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.Manikandan
Director
DIN:07701027

G.Srinivasa Ramanujan
Director
DIN:09254285

Place : Chennai
Date: April 12,2023