INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
New Delhi

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility, also, includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards, and matters, which are required to be included in the Audit Report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan & perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures, selected, depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the 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 31 March 2023, its profit/loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Emphasis of Matters
We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the financial statements:
None.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters

Other Matter
With respect to the Other Matters to be included in the Independent Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- The Company does not have any pending litigations, which would impact its financial position.
- The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- There were no amounts, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The companies (auditor report) order 2020 issued by the Ministry of corporate affairs (MCA) is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

    e) While auditing and based upon the information and records provided to us, we have not noted any observation on financial transaction which could have the adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

g) While auditing and based upon the information and accounts provided to us, we have not found any qualification, reservation or adverse remarks relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected herewith.

h) We have found that, with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, the Company has appropriate controls.

i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report as may be prescribed.

SKN & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number- 023323N

PANKAJ KUKREJA
Digitally signed by PANKAJ KUKREJA
Date: 2023.05.04 18:28:19 +05'30'

Pankaj Kukreja
(Partner)
Membership Number: 504343
Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023
UDIN: 23504343BGYFCV5702

1. Corporate Information:

GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited is promoted as a Joint Venture of GMR Energy Limited and TNB Repair & Maintenance Sdn Bhd. The company aims "To be a Trusted Asset Management Partner Globally" with a Mission "To delight customer by providing Cost Effective Reliable, Value added O&M Services in Power and allied Businesses".

The Company was incorporated on 9th April 2018 and the registered office of the company is located at UG 71, Som Dutt Chamber, II,9 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi, India-110066.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) & all the values have been rounded off to the nearest hundred , except as otherwise stated.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:
a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Recognition:
The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:
(a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
(b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from de–recognition of tangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposable proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognized.

Machinery spares, which are specific to a particular item of fixed asset and whose use are expected to be irregular, are capitalized as fixed assets.

Spare parts are capitalized when they meet the definition of PPE, i.e., when the company intends to use these during more than a period of 12 months.

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as Capital Work in Progress and the related advances are shown as Loans and advances.

All Project related expenditure viz, civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, pre-operative expenditure incidental / attributable to construction of project, borrowing cost incurred prior to the date of commercial operation and trial run expenditure are shown under Capital Work-in-Progress. These expenses are net of recoveries and income from surplus funds arising out of project specific borrowings after taxes.

Depreciation

The depreciation on the tangible fixed assets is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on useful lives estimated by the management, which coincides with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. Assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000, are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Depreciation on additions is being provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. Similarly, depreciation on assets sold/disposed off during the year is being provided up to the dates on which such assets are sold/disposed off. Modification or extension to an existing asset, which is of capital nature and which becomes an integral part thereof is depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful life of that asset.

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

Leasehold land is amortised over the tenure of the lease except in case of power plants where it is amortised from the date of commercial operation. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the primary period of the lease or estimated useful life whichever is shorter.

Borrowing cost: Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or cash generating units' (CGUs) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill (if available) is tested for impairment annually as at 31 March and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (if available) are tested for impairment annually as at 31 March at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets, and Commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

• A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
• A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
• A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outfow of resources is remote

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Retirement and other Employee Benefits

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
ii) The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

ii) Net interest expense or income.

Short term employee benefits

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short—term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long—term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long—term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non—current liability.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme which is funded through policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC") and liability (net of fair value of investment in LIC) is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service. The cost of providing benefits under the scheme is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation under projected unit credit ("PUC") method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
b. Net interest expense or income

Long term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

a. Debt instruments at amortised cost

b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

c. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

d. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Debt instruments at amortised cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:
a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b. The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
e) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
f) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on;
a) Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
b) All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.
ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

a) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
b) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:
a) Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
b) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
c) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings: This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

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

Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.
The Company's Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Valuation Committee analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Valuation Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Valuation Committee, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the Valuation Committee and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Group's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
b) Contingent consideration
c) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
d) Investment in unquoted equity shares (discontinued operations)

Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of services is recognized on accrual basis in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act.

The Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, which the Company is entitled to, are accounted for in the year of acceptance.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Interest income:

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends: Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Taxes on income

Current income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") paid in a year is charged to the Statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Earning per share

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings Per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Taxes

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

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

12. **Contingent Liability**-as at 31st March 2023 is Nil

13. **Capital commitments/ Other commitments:**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for, net of advances is Rs Nil

The Company has entered into lease contract and the commitment as at 31st March 2023 is Rs.112,393/-

14. **Earnings Per Share**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	31st March 2023
Nominal value of Equity Shares (Rs. Per share)	10
Total No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	50,000
Total No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the Year	50,000
Weighted average No. of Equity shares for Basic earnings per Share	50,000
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	50,000
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	(2,11,410)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	(2,11,410)
Less: Dividend on Preference shares (including tax thereon)	-
Profit/ (Loss) for Earning per share	(2,11,410)
Basic Earnings per Share (EPS)	(4.23)

15. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards 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, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies and include corresponding amendments to IND AS 107 and IND AS 34. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Also there is corresponding amendment to IND AS 101. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statement.

16. Related Party Disclosures:

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Enterprises that beneficially control the company	GMR Energy Limited TNB Repair & Maintenance Sdn Bhd
Fellow Subsidiaries	Nil
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Sanjay Narayan Barde, Director Mr. Zainudin Sabai Mohd Salleh Sabai, Director Mr. Nor Azman Bin Mufti, Director Mr. Nikhil Dujari, Director

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Enterprises that control the Company : GMR Energy Limited &
TNB Repair & Maintenance Sdn Bhd

Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year and the closing balance as on 31st March 2023.

a) Summary of transactions with the above related parties:

Particulars	31st March 2023
GMR Energy Limited	150,000
TNB Repair & Maintenance Sdn. Bhd.	147000

b) Closing balances with the above related parties is-:

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	31st March 2023
Equity share capital held by- GMR Energy Limited	250,000
Equity share capital held by- TNB Repair & Maintenance Sdn. Bhd.	250,000

17. Disclosures on Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policies, to the financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023.

As at March 31, 2023

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total Carrying value	Total Fair value
Financial assets					
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	176,978	176,978	176,978
Total	-	-	**176,978**	**176,978**	**176,978**
Financial liabilities					
Total	-	-	-	-	-

18.

Key Accounting Ratios						
Ratio	**Numerator**	**Denominator**	**31-Mar-23**	**31-Mar-22**	**% change**	**Reason for variance**
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.61	0.59	4.37%	Refer Note 1 Below
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	(0.99)	(1.72)	-42.47%	Refer Note 2 Below
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	(128.15)	(112.33)	14.08%	Refer Note 1 Below
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	(1.39)	1.54	-190.24%	Refer Note 3 Below
Trade Receivable Turnover Ra	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	NA	NA	NA	
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax	(0.33)	(0.21)	56.86%	Refer Note 4 Below

Note :

1. Reason for variation is applicable where it is more than 25%
2. Debt equity ratio improved due to receipt of share application money
3. Change in ROE ratio due to losses incurred during the year.
4. Change in ROCE ratio due to losses incurred during the year.

GMR Tenaga operations & maintenance Private Limited
Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

Note -
New disclosures as per the requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act

A Ageing schedule of capital work-in-progress

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Not Applicable				
Projects temporarily suspended	Not Applicable				

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Not Applicable				
Projects temporarily suspended	Not Applicable				

A1 Completion schedule of capital work-in-progress

(Rs. in hundreds)

	To be completed in				
As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project 1 - Temporary Suspension	Not Applicable				
Project - 1 Others	Not Applicable				
Project 2 - Temporary Suspension	Not Applicable				
Project - 2 Others	Not Applicable				

(Rs. in hundreds)

	To be completed in				
As at 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project 1 - Temporary Suspension	Not Applicable				
Project - 1 Others	Not Applicable				
Project 2 - Temporary Suspension	Not Applicable				
Project - 2 Others	Not Applicable				

A2 Ageing schedule of intangible assets under development

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Not Applicable				
Projects temporarily suspended	Not Applicable				

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	Not Applicable				
Projects temporarily suspended	Not Applicable				

A3 Completion schedule of intangible assets under development

(Rs. in hundreds)

	To be completed in				
As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project 1 - Temporary Suspension	Not Applicable				
Project - 1 Others	Not Applicable				
Project 2 - Temporary Suspension	Not Applicable				
Project - 2 Others	Not Applicable				

(Rs. in hundreds)

	To be completed in				
As at 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project 1 - Temporary Suspension	Not Applicable				
Project - 1 Others	Not Applicable				
Project 2 - Temporary Suspension	Not Applicable				
Project - 2 Others	Not Applicable				

B Ageing schedule of trade receivables

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	Not Applicable						
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	Not Applicable						
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	Not Applicable						
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	Not Applicable						
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	Not Applicable						
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	Not Applicable						

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	Not Applicable						
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	Not Applicable						
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	Not Applicable						
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	Not Applicable						
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	Not Applicable						
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	Not Applicable						

(Rs. in hundreds)

C Ageing schedule of trade payables

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro, small and medium exterprises					
Others	1,708.00	-	-	-	1,708.00
Disputed dues — MSME					
Disputed dues — Others					

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro, small and medium exterprises					
Others	45.00	-	-	-	45.00
Disputed dues — MSME					
Disputed dues — Others					
Similar Ageing for unbilled payable (as provided for trade payables)					

D Ageing Schedule of Inter-Corporate Loan

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
GMR Energy Ltd.	-	1500	-	-	1500

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
GMR Energy Ltd.	1500				1500

E Ageing Schedule of Security Deposit

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total

(Rs. in hundreds)

As at 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total

F Details of promoter shareholding

Name of promoter*	As at 31 March 2023			As at 31 March 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
GMR Energy Ltd	25,000	50%	NA	25,000	50%	NA

* Promoters as defined under Companies Act

G End use of borrowings

(Rs. in hundreds)

Name of Bank / Financial Instituition	As at 31 March 2023			As at 31 March 2022		
	Amount borrowed	Purpose of borrowing	Purpose for which amount has been used	Amount borrowed	Purpose of borrowing	Purpose for which amount has been used
	Not Applicable			Not Applicable		

H Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

As at 31 March 2023 (Rs. in hundreds)

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, direct or or relative# of promoter*/direct or or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company**
PPE -	Land Building	Not Applicable				**also indicate if in dispute
Investment property -	Land Building	Not Applicable				
PPE retired from active use and held for disposal -	Land Building	Not Applicable				
Others		Not Applicable				

As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in hundreds)

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, direct or or relative# of promoter*/direct or or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company**
PPE -	Land Building	Not Applicable				**also indicate if in dispute
Investment property -	Land Building	Not Applicable				
PPE retired from active use and held for disposal -	Land Building	Not Applicable				
Others		Not Applicable				

I Revaluation of Capital assets

Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets), the company shall disclose as to whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.
Where the company has revalued its intangible assets, the company shall disclose as to whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.

The company has not done revaluation of property ,plant & equipment and intangible assets during the year.

J Loan or advances to Directors, Promoters, KMPs and related parties- either repayble on demand or without any terms of repayment

(Rs. in hundreds)

Type of Borrower	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoters				
Directors				
KMPs				
Related Parties	-	-	-	-

K Benami Property

(Rs. in hundreds)

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
(a) Details of such property,	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(b) Amount thereof,		
(c) Details of Beneficiaries,		
(d) If property is in the books, then reference to the item in the Balance Sheet,		
(e) If property is not in the books, then the fact shall be stated with reasons,		
(f) Where there are proceedings against the company under this law as an abetter of the transaction or as the transferor then the details shall be provided,		
(g) Nature of proceedings, status of same and company's view on same.		

L Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

There is no charge or satisfaction registered with ROC

M Compliance with number of layers of companies

The clause is not applicable to the company

N Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

The clause is not applicable to the company

O Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

(A) Where company has advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; the company shall disclose the following:-
(I) date and amount of fund advanced or loaned or invested in Intermediaries with complete details of each Intermediary.
(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the ultimate beneficiaries.
(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).;

The Company has not advanced or Loan or invested any fund during previous year as mentioned in Clauses in (A), Hence this clause is not applicable to the company

(B) Where a company has received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, the company shall disclose the following:-
(I) date and amount of fund received from Funding parties with complete details of each Funding party.
(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the other intermediaries' or ultimate beneficiaries.
(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).]

The company has not received any fund during previous year as mentioned in clause in (B) hence this is not applicable to the company

P Corporate Social Responsibility

Since the company is in losses for the last three years, hence it is not mandatory to contribute to CSR

19. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to credit risk & liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the company's treasury department in accordance with the company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the company's Board of Directors on an annual basis and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity Risk:
The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

Maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as on 31st March 2023

Amount in rupees.

Year ended 31st March 2023	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Other financial liabilities	-					-
Borrowings	-			150000		150000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

20. The Company has entered into certain cancelable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises. The lease rentals considered is shown under the statement of profit or loss for the period as per the agreement are as follows:

Amount in rupees

Particulars	For year ended 31st March 2023
Lease Rentals under cancelable leases	194,727
Lease Rentals under non-cancelable leases	-

21. Expenditure in Foreign Currency – Nil

22. Deferred tax assets and liability – Nil

Deferred tax asset has not been recognized because on brought forward losses as there is no probability/convincing or other evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which DTA will be adjusted.

23. **Pending Litigations**: The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

24. **Foreseeable losses:** the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses

25. There are no micro and small enterprises to which the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March 2023. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

26. Segment Reporting

The company is engaged Asset management of power companies. As the basic nature of the activities is governed by the same set of risk and returns these have been grouped as a single business segment. Accordingly, separate primary and secondary segment reporting disclosures as envisaged in Accounting Standard (Ind AS-108) on Segmental Reporting issued by the ICAI are not applicable to the present activities of the company.

27. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments considering changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Amounts in Rs

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**
Borrowings	150,000
Total debts	**150,000**
Capital Components	
Share Capital	500,000
Other equity	(651,800)
Total Capital	**(151,800)**
Capital and net debt	**(1,800)**
Gearing ratio (%)	**N.A.**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2023

28. The Previous year's figures have been re-grouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to those of current year.

For SKN & Company
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No:023323N

PANKAJ KUKREJA Digitally signed by PANKAJ KUKREJA Date: 2023.05.04 18:24:58 +05'30'

Pankaj Kukreja

Partner
M. No. 504343

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited

Sanjay Narayan Barde Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde Date: 2023.05.04 18:07:49 +05'30'

SANJAY NARAYAN BARDE

Director
DIN No: 03140784

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

NIKHIL DUJARI Digitally signed by NIKHIL DUJARI Date: 2023.05.04 18:08:13 +05'30'

NIKHIL DUJARI

Director
DIN: 07684905

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
CIN No. U74999DL2018PTC332161
Balance sheet as at 31 March ,2023

(Rs.in hundreds)

Particulars	Notes	31-March-23	31-March-22
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,786	635
Current Tax Assets (Net)	4	-	-
Other current assets	5	598	598
		2,384	**1,233**
Total Assets		**2,384**	**1,233**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	6	5,000	5,000
Other Equity	7	(6,518)	(5,873)
		(1,518)	(873)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilties			
Short term borrowings	8	1,500	1,500
Trade payables	9	1,708	45
Other current liabilities		-	-
Provisions	10	694	561
		3,902	**2,106**
Total Equity and liabilities		**2,384**	**1,233**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For SKN & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 023323N

PANKAJ KUKREJA
Digitally signed by PANKAJ KUKREJA
Date: 2023.05.04 18:25:59 +05'30'

CA PANKAJ KUKREJA
Partner
Membership no.: 504343

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2023.05.04 18:03:46 +05'30'

SANJAY NARAYAN BARDE
Director
DIN: 03140784

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

NIKHIL DUJARI
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Date: 2023.05.04 18:04:11 +05'30'

NIKHIL DUJARI
Director
DIN: 07684905

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
CIN No. U74999DL2018PTC332161
Statement of profit and loss for the period endedt 31 March ,2023

(Rs.in hundreds)

Particulars	Notes	31-March-23	31-March-22
Income from Consultancy Services		-	-
Misc Income		-	-
Total Income		**-**	**-**
Expenses			
Other expenses	11	2,115	1,348
Total Expenses		**2,115**	**1,348**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(2,115)**	**(1,348)**
Exceptional item			
Prior period Expense			
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(2,115)**	**(1,348)**
Tax expenses			
Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations		**(2,115)**	**(1,348)**
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations			
Tax expense of discontinued operations			
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations after tax			
Profit/(loss) for the period		**(2,115)**	**(1,348)**
Other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement of define employee benefit plans			
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(2,115)**	**(1,348)**
Earnings per equity share (For continuing operations)			
Basic		**(4.23)**	**(2.70)**
Diluted		**(4.23)**	**(2.70)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the statement of profit & Loss referred to our report of even date

For SKN & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 023323N

PANKAJ KUKREJA
Digitally signed by PANKAJ KUKREJA
Date: 2023.05.04 18:26:32 +05'30'

CA PANKAJ KUKREJA
Partner
Membership no.: 504343

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited

Sanjay Narayan Barde
Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde
Date: 2023.05.04 18:05:01 +05'30'

SANJAY NARAYAN BARDE
Director
DIN: 03140784

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

NIKHIL DUJARI
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Date: 2023.05.04 18:05:23 +05'30'

NIKHIL DUJARI
Director
DIN: 07684905

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
CIN No. U74999DL2018PTC332161
Statement of Change in Equity for the year endedas at 31 March ,2023

	Share capital	Share Application Money	Retained Earning	Other Equity	Total Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
As at 1 April 2018	5,000	-	-	-	**5,000**
Net Profit/(Loss)	**-**	**-**	(605)	(605)	(605)
As at March 31, 2019	**5,000**	**-**	**(605)**	**(605)**	**4,395**
Net Profit/(Loss)	**-**	**-**	(2,683)	(2,683)	(2,683)
As at 31 Mar, 2020	**5,000**	**-**	**(3,288)**	**(3,288)**	**1,712**
Net Profit/(Loss)	**-**	**-**	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)
As at 31 Mar, 2021	**5,000**	**-**	**(4,525)**	**(4,525)**	**475**
Net Profit/(Loss)	**-**	**-**	(1,348)	(1,348)	(1,348)
As at 31 Mar, 2022	**5,000**	**-**	**(5,873)**	**(5,873)**	**(873)**
Net Profit/(Loss)	**0**	**1,470**	(2,115)	(645)	(645)
As at 31 Mar ,2023	**5,000**	**1,470**	**(7,988)**	**(6,518)**	**(1,518)**

For SKN & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 023323N
PANKAJ KUKREJA Digitally signed by PANKAJ KUKREJA Date: 2023.05.04 18:26:51 +05'30'
CA PANKAJ KUKREJA
Partner
Membership no.: 504343

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited

Sanjay Narayan Barde Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde Date: 2023.05.04 18:05:44 +05'30'
SANJAY NARAYAN BARDE
Director
DIN: 03140784

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

NIKHIL DUJARI Digitally signed by NIKHIL DUJARI Date: 2023.05.04 18:06:04 +05'30'
NIKHIL DUJARI
Director
DIN: 07684905

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited

CIN No. U74999DL2018PTC332161

Cash Flow Statement for the period endedt 31 March ,2023

(Rs.in hundreds)

Particulars	31-March-23	31-March-22
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(2,115)	(1,348)
Profit before tax	**(2,115)**	**(1,348)**
Tax paid	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(2,115)**	**(1,348)**
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	1,663	45
Proceeds from other financial liabilities		-
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in current borrowings	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Current provisions	133	(21)
(Increase)/ decrease in Current Tax Assets	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**(319)**	**(1,324)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Increase)/ decrease in other non current assets	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other non current Loan	-	-
Purchase/ Sale of FA, including CWIP and capital advances	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in long term provisions	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Share application money received	1,470	-
Increase /decrease in loans and advances	-	1,500
Proceeds from Non current financial liabilities	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)	**1,470**	**1,500**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1,151	176
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	635	459
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**1,786**	**635**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
With banks- on current account	1,770	619
Cash in Hand	16	16
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,786**	**635**

Notes:

The above cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the balance sheet as at 31 March, 2023 and the related profit and loss account for the year ended on that date.

For SKN & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 023323N

PANKAJ KUKREJA Digitally signed by PANKAJ KUKREJA Date: 2023.05.04 18:27:22 +05'30'

CA PANKAJ KUKREJA
Partner
Membership no.: 504343

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited

Sanjay Narayan Barde Digitally signed by Sanjay Narayan Barde Date: 2023.05.04 18:06:25 +05'30'

SANJAY NARAYAN BARDE
Director
DIN: 03140784

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

NIKHIL DUJARI Digitally signed by NIKHIL DUJARI Date: 2023.05.04 18:06:49 +05'30'

NIKHIL DUJARI
Director
DIN: 07684905

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.05.2023

(Rs.in hundreds)

3	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**31-March-23**	**31-March-22**
	Cash in Hand	16	16
	Balances with bank in current accounts	1,770	619
		1,786	**635**

(Rs.in hundreds)

4	**Non Current Tax Assets (Net)**	**31-March-23**	**31-March-22**
	Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	-	-
		-	-

(Rs.in hundreds)

5	**Other Current Assets**	**31-March-23**	**31-March-22**
	Advance	-	-
	Balances with statutory/ government authorities	598	598
		598	**598**

6 Share capital

(Rs.in hundreds)

	Equity Shares	
Authorised Share Capital	**No.s**	**INR**
Equity shares, face value of Rs.10 each		
As at 1 April 2018	-	-
Increase/(decrease)during the year	50,000	5,000
As at March 31, 2019	50,000	5,000
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
as at 31 Mar, 2020	50,000	5,000
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
as at 31 Mar, 2021	50,000	5,000
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
as at 31 Mar, 2022	**50,000**	**5,000**
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
as at 31 Mar, 2023	**50,000**	**5,000**

(Rs.in hundreds)

Issued Equity Capital	**No.s**	**INR**
Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed & Rs 10 paid		
As at 1 April 2018	-	
Increase/(decrease)during the year	50,000	5,000
As at March 31, 2019	50,000	5,000
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
as at 31 Mar, 2020	50,000	5,000
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
as at 31 Mar, 2021	50,000	5,000
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
as at 31 Mar, 2022	**50,000**	**5,000**
Increase/(decrease)during the year	-	-
as at 31 Mar, 2023	**50,000**	**5,000**

A) Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year (Rs.in hundreds)

Equity Shares	**31-March-23**		**31-March-22**	
	No.	Amounts in INR	No.	Amounts in INR
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5,000	50,000	5,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**50,000**	**5,000**	**50,000**	**5,000**

B) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

In the event of liquidation of the company the holder of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferrential amounts.

E) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	**31-March-23**		**31-March-22**	
	No	**% holding in**	**No**	**% holding in**
Shares held by GMR Energy Limited	25,000	50%	25,000	50%
Shares held by TNB Repair & Maintenance Sdn. Bhd.	25,000	50%	25,000	50%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(Rs.in hundreds)

7	**Other Equity**	**Reserves & Surplus**		**Total**
		Share application money pending allotment	**Retained Earning**	
	As at 1 April 2018	-	-	-
	Profit/(loss for the period)		(605)	(605)
	As at March 31, 2019	-	**(605)**	**(605)**
	Profit/(loss for the period)		(2,683)	(2,683)
	as at 31 Mar, 2020	-	**(3,288)**	**(3,288)**
	Profit/(loss for the period)		(1,237)	(1,237)
	as at 31 Mar, 2021	-	**(4,525)**	**(4,525)**
	Profit/(loss for the period)		(1,348)	(1,348)
	as at 31 Mar, 2022	-	**(5,873)**	**(5,873)**
	Profit/(loss for the period)		(2,115)	(2,115)
	as at 31 Mar ,2023	1,470	(7,988)	**(6,518)**

(Rs.in hundreds)

8	**Other financial liabilties**	**31-March-23**	**31-March-22**
	Short term Borrowings	1,500	1,500
		1,500	**1,500**

(Rs.in hundreds)

9	**Trade Payable**	**31-March-23**	**31-March-22**
	(a) total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	-	-
	(b) total outstanding dues of other then micro & small enterprises	1,708	45
		1,708	**45**

(Rs.in hundreds)

10	**Other current liabilities**	**31-March-23**	**31-March-22**
	TDS Payable	-	-
	Provision	694	561
		694	**561**

GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited
Notes to Statement of profit and loss for the period endedt 31 March ,2023

(Amount in Hundreds)

11	Other expenses	31-March-23	31-March-22
	Rates and taxes	-	-
	Legal & Professional Charges	-	100
	Rent	1,947	1,061
	Bank Charges	2	2
	Audit Fee	127	173
	Certification Exps	11	-
	Interest Expense	17	12
	Misc Expenses	10	-
		2,115	**1,348**

*The Previous year’s figures have been re-grouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to those of current year.