S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of GMR Warora Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of GMR Warora Energy Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit including other comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to the following matters in the notes to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024:

(i) Note 26(i) in connection with the dispute pertaining to transmission charges with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited ('MSEDCL'). The Company has disputed the contention of MSEDCL that the cost of transmission charges are to be paid by the Company. Accordingly, the Company has not accounted the aforesaid transmission charges in the accompanying Ind AS financial statements for the years from March 17, 2014 up to March 31, 2024 based on a favourable Order received by the Company from APTEL. MSEDCL have preferred an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the aforesaid APTEL order and the matter is pending conclusion.

(ii) Note 40 in connection with the amounts due to certain vendors which are outstanding beyond permissible time period under the Foreign Exchange Management Act ('FEMA'). Pending filing for condonation of delay with competent authority no adjustments are made to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Bengaluru

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. The Board's report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain

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audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable 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 except, as detailed in note 42 to the Ind AS financial statements, for the matters stated in the paragraph (h and j(vi)) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.

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

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(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) The matters described in Emphasis of Matter paragraphs above and clause ii(b) of 'Annexure 1' in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

(f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(h) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (j(vi)) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.

(i) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2024 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 10, 26 and 32(II) to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements;

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief and as disclosed in the note 41(v) to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief and as disclosed in the note 41(vi) to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly,

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lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights, as described in note 42 to the Ind AS financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where audit trail has been enabled.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership Number: 061207

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Bengaluru

UDIN: 24061207BKBJVX8419
Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: May 01, 2024

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

Re: GMR Warora Energy Limited ('the Company')

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(b) Property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties including the title deeds of the immovable property mortgaged with the lenders as security for the borrowings (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) and as disclosed in note 3 to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2024.

(e) As disclosed in note 41(i) to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories lying with third party and goods in transit. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and the procedure for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third party have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2024. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such physical verification and confirmation.

(b) As disclosed in note 14(11) to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the Ind AS financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company and the details are as follows:

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Inventories

Quarter ending	Value per books of account (in INR million)	Value per quarterly return/statement (in INR million)	Discrepancies (give details)
June 30, 2023	716.76	1,090.95	As informed by the management of the Company, the difference is on account of adjustments pertaining to inventory capitalised as per books of accounts whereas the same is disclosed under inventory as per quarterly return/statement.
September 30, 2023	446.30	820.49	
December 31, 2023	450.65	824.84	
March 31, 2024	807.36	1,181.55	

(iii) The Company has not made investments, provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, provided guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act related to the generation of power, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, goods and service tax, professional tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable to the Company, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there have been slight delay in a few cases.

According to the information and explanations given to us by the management of the Company and audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues, were outstanding at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (in INR million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.03	Financial year 2013-2014	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	566.18	Financial year 2021-2022	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

The above table does not include dues which have been disputed by tax authorities and adjusted against the brought forward losses/unabsorbed depreciation.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year ended March 31, 2024. Further, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon in respect to government during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority. Also refer note 14 to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements.

(c) The Company did not avail any new term loans during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) On an overall examination of the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Group has total two Core Investment Companies as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 35 to the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one

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year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) During the year, in respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 36 to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements.

(b) During the year, there are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 36 to the accompanying Ind AS financial statements.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership Number: 061207

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

UDIN: 24061207BKBJVX8419
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 01, 2024

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GMR WARORA ENERGY LIMTED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements of GMR Warora Energy Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership Number: 061207

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

UDIN: 24061207BKBJVX8419
Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: May 01, 2024

GMR Warora Energy Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN) :U40100MH2005PLC155140
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(Rs. in million)

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
I ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	26,837.77	24,094.96
(b) Capital work in progress	3(a)	53.77	41.51
(c) Intangible assets	4	4.00	4.70
(d) Right-of-use assets	32	327.12	331.12
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments (Rs. 2,500 (March 31, 2023 : Rs. 2,500))	5	0.00	0.00
(ii) Trade receivables	10	1,108.92	3,182.24
(iii) Other financial assets	6	2,209.51	1,888.53
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)		23.42	37.01
(g) Other non-current assets	8	77.00	29.45
		30,641.51	**29,609.52**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	807.36	364.76
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	3,803.21	5,640.00
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	391.04	121.07
(iii) Other financial assets	6	42.45	63.83
(c) Other current assets	8	1,059.67	368.44
		6,103.73	**6,558.10**
Total assets (1 + 2)		**36,745.24**	**36,167.62**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	9,449.10	9,449.10
(b) Other equity	13	(1,055.23)	(3,454.47)
Total equity		**8,393.87**	**5,994.63**
Liabilities			
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	22,277.66	23,226.62
(b) Net employee defined benefit liabilities	16	10.47	5.61
(c) Provisions	17	76.38	70.83
(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7(a)	70.55	-
		22,435.06	**23,303.06**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	4,104.83	4,889.33
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	23.19	32.63
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	712.71	868.62
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	699.07	705.93
(b) Other current liabilities	19	26.68	30.12
(c) Net employee defined benefit liabilities	16	9.19	10.06
(d) Provisions	17	65.48	58.08
(e) Current tax liabilities (net)		275.16	275.16
		5,916.31	**6,869.93**
Total liabilities (2+3)		**28,351.37**	**30,172.99**
Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)		**36,745.24**	**36,167.62**
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership number: 061207

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 01, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Warora Energy Limited

Ashis Basu
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01872233

Dhananjay Vasantrao Deshpande
Whole-time Director
DIN : 07663196

Ashish Vinay Deshpande
Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kumar Babu
Company Secretary
Membership number: F-8649

Place: Warora, Maharashtra, New Delhi
Date: May 01, 2024

GMR Warora Energy Limited

GMR Warora Energy Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN) :U40100MH2005PLC155140
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs. in million)

		Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	20	18,326.54	16,345.39
	Other income	21	752.76	635.40
	Total income		**19,079.30**	**16,980.79**
II	**Expenses**			
	Consumption of fuel	22	11,278.99	10,162.01
	Purchase of traded goods		5.52	-
	Employee benefit expenses	23	553.46	495.38
	Transmission charges	26	119.49	241.52
	Other expenses	27	1,398.01	1,212.29
	Total		**13,355.47**	**12,111.20**
III	**Profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization and exceptional items (EBITDA) (I - II)**		**5,723.83**	**4,869.59**
IV	Finance costs	24	2,404.16	2,953.53
V	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25	1,062.78	1,094.12
VI	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV-V)**		**2,256.89**	**821.94**
VII	**Exceptional items**	37	**(244.99)**	**856.80**
VIII	**Profit before tax (VI + VII)**		**2,011.90**	**1,678.74**
IX	**Tax expenses:**			
	(a) Current tax	7	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax (credit) / charge (net)	7	71.08	-
	Total tax expenses		**71.08**	-
X	**Profit for the year (VIII +/- IX)**		**1,940.82**	**1,678.74**
XI	**Other comprehensive (loss) / income**			
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Re-measurement (losses) / gains on defined benefit plans	31	(2.11)	(2.44)
	(ii) Income tax effect	7	0.53	-
(B)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax effect		-	-
	Total other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year, net of tax		**(1.58)**	**(2.44)**
XII	**Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (X +/- XI)**		**1,939.24**	**1,676.30**
XIII	**Earnings per share (EPS) (nominal value of share Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2023 : Rs. 10 each))**			
	(a) Basic EPS (in Rs. per share)	28	1.74	1.53
	(b) Diluted EPS (in Rs. per share)	28	1.74	1.53
	Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W / E300004

per Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership number: 061207

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 01, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Warora Energy Limited

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Whole-time Director
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Dhananjay Vasantrao Deshpande
Whole-time Director
DIN : 07663196

Ashish Vinay Deshpande
Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kumar Babu
Company Secretary
Membership number: F-8649

Place: Warora, Maharashtra, New Delhi
Date: May 01, 2024

GMR Warora Energy Limited

GMR Warora Energy Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U40100MH2005PLC155140
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit after exceptional items and before tax	2,011.90	1,678.74
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit after exceptional items and before tax to net cash flows:		
(Gain) / loss on account of restructuring of borrowings and interest accrued thereon	-	(5,547.00)
Provision for / (reversal) of impairment in carrying value of property, plant and equipment	(3,694.00)	4,690.20
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,062.78	1,094.12
Loss on disposal / sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	6.97	35.28
Impairment allowance (comprises of allowance for trade receivables and deposits)	3,952.33	125.27
Net foreign exchange differences	6.08	34.09
Provisions liabilities no longer required, written back	-	(1.09)
Finance costs	2,404.16	2,953.53
Other income	(705.78)	(596.69)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**5,044.44**	**4,466.45**
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(442.60)	10.83
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(28.88)	(1,338.00)
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets and other assets	(785.76)	681.23
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	(165.35)	14.24
(Decrease) / increase in other financial liabilities, other liabilities, net employee defined benefit liabilities and provisions	(1.67)	8.17
Cash generated from operations	**3,620.18**	**3,842.92**
Direct taxes refund / (paid) (net)	13.59	(19.65)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	**3,633.77**	**3,823.27**
CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including capital work in progress and intangible assets	(160.17)	(481.21)
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	(226.39)	(927.89)
Interest income received	694.83	571.66
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)	**308.27**	**(837.44)**
CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from capital contribution (refer note 13)	460.00	647.21
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(1,861.56)	(2,203.42)
Repayment of short-term borrowings (net of proceeds)	(280.02)	282.68
Finance costs paid	(1,990.49)	(1,667.29)
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities (C)	**(3,672.07)**	**(2,940.82)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**269.97**	**45.01**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	121.07	76.06
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**391.04**	**121.07**
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (refer note 11)		
Cash on hand	0.04	0.06
Balances with banks	391.00	121.01
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)	**391.04**	**121.07**

Summary of material accounting policies 2.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership number: 061207

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 01, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Warora Energy Limited

Ashis Basu
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01872233

Dhananjay Vasantrao Deshpande
Whole-time Director
DIN : 07663196

Ashish Vinay Deshpande
Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kumar Babu
Company Secretary
Membership number: F-8649

Place: Warora, Maharashtra, New Delhi
Date: May 01, 2024

GMR Warora Energy Limited

GMR Warora Energy Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN) :U40100MH2005PLC155140
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

a. Equity share capital*

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	Numbers (in million)	(Rs. in million)
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 01, 2023	944.91	9,449.10
Add: Issue of share capital	-	-
At March 31, 2024	944.91	9,449.10

For the year ended March 31, 2023

	Numbers (in million)	(Rs. in million)
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 01, 2022	870.00	8,700.00
Add: Issue of share capital	74.91	749.10
At March 31, 2023	944.91	9,449.10

b. Other equity**

(Rs. in million)

	Attributable to equity holders						
			Reserves and surplus				
	0.001% Non-cumulative Non-Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares ('CCPS') (refer notes 13 and 30)	Capital contribution (refer notes 13 and 30)	Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 13)	Securities premium (refer note 13)	Discount on issue of shares (refer note 12 and 13)	Retained earnings (refer note 13)	Total other equity
For the year ended March 31, 2024							
As at April 01, 2023	1,700.08	706.41	187.50	-	(194.07)	(5,854.39)	(3,454.47)
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,940.82	1,940.82
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year***	-	-	-	-	-	(1.58)	(1.58)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,939.24	1,939.24
Capital contribution	-	460.00	-	-	-	-	460.00
As at March 31, 2024	1,700.08	1,166.41	187.50	-	(194.07)	(3,915.15)	(1,055.23)
For the year ended March 31, 2023							
As at April 01, 2022	1,700.08	-	187.50	229.92	-	(7,530.69)	(5,413.19)
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,678.74	1,678.74
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year***	-	-	-	-	-	(2.44)	(2.44)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,676.30	1,676.30
Discount on issue of equity shares	-	-	-	(229.92)	(194.07)	-	(423.99)
Capital contribution	-	706.41	-	-	-	-	706.41
As at March 31, 2023	1,700.08	706.41	187.50	-	(194.07)	(5,854.39)	(3,454.47)

* Also refer note 12
** Also refer note 13
*** As required under Ind AS compliant Schedule III, the Company has recognized measurement (losses) / gains of defined benefit plans as part of retained earnings

Summary of material accounting policies 2.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W / E300004

Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership number: 061207

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 01, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Warora Energy Limited

Ashis Basu
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01872233

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Whole-time Director
DIN: 07663196

Ashish Vinay Deshpande
Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kumar Babu
Company Secretary
Membership number: F-8649

GMR Warora Energy Limited

Place: Warora, Maharashtra, New Delhi
Date: May 01, 2024

1. Corporate information

GMR Warora Energy Limited ('the Company') (Formerly known as EMCO Energy Limited) is a public company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 1956, having its registered office at 701/704 , 7th floor, Naman Centre, A wing, Bandra Kurla Complex , Mumbai – 400 051. The Company is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electrical energy from its coal based power plant of 600 MW situated at Warora.

1.1 Going Concern

The Company has accumulated losses of Rs. 3,915.15 million as at March 31, 2024 which has resulted in substantial erosion of the net worth of the Company. There had been delays in repayment of dues to the lenders on account of the delay in the receipt of receivables from its customers as detailed in note 10, thereby resulting in lowering of credit ratings for the Company's borrowings. However, the Company has successfully implemented Resolution Plan under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') (Resolution Plan) as detailed in note 14 and has made profits before taxes for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 and have favourable interim orders towards the aforementioned claims. Considering the aforesaid factors, the Company has performed going concern assessment and has prepared cashflow forecast which depends on the estimates and judgement with respect to key variables, market conditions, future economic conditions such as fully utilizing the capacity of power plant during its operational life, conclusion and timely realisation of claims with Discoms currently under dispute for various change in law events as detailed in note 10, enhancement in the operational performance of the plant including ramp up in generation and availability of coal with higher gross calorific value at competitive rates, etc., which the Company believes reasonably reflect the future expectations and believes it has sufficient liquidity based on the expected cash to be generated from operations to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for the following twelve months and as per the Resolution Plan. Accordingly, the Ind AS financial statements of the Company continue to be prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates realisation of current assets and settlement of current liabilities in an orderly manner.

2. Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its Ind AS financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1. Basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ('Rs') which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values are disclosed to the nearest Million with two decimals (INR 000,000.00), except where otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services as at the date of respective transactions.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies:

a. 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:

i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

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.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements are categorised 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 Ind AS financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

c. Revenue recognition

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

Description of performance obligations are as follows:

(i) Income from sale of Electrical Energy:

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of cash discount over time for each unit of electricity delivered.

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 amount of transaction price, 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.

Revenue from energy units sold as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreements and Letter Of Intent (‘LOI’) (collectively hereinafter referred to as ‘the PPAs’) is recognised on an accrual basis and includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the accounting year.

Revenue earned in excess of billings has been included under “Trade receivables” as unbilled revenue and billings in excess of revenue earned have been disclosed under “other liabilities” as unearned revenue.

Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers. Revenue/ charges from unscheduled interchange for the deviation in generation with respect to scheduled generation are recognized/ charged at rates notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (‘CERC’) from time to time, as revenue from sale of energy. Further, revenue is recognized/adjusted towards truing up in terms of the applicable CERC regulations.

Customers are billed on a monthly basis and are given credit period of 30 days for payment. Revenue in respect of claims on account of change in law events including coal cost pass through, carrying cost and interest on delayed payments leviable as per the relevant contracts are recognised on actual realisation or accrued based on an assessment of certainty of realization supported by either an acknowledgement from customers or on receipt of favourable order from regulator / authorities or pursuant to directions issued by Ministry of Power (‘MOP’).

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods and services transferred to the customer (which consist of unbilled revenue). If the Company performs its obligations by transferring goods and services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

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.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d. Taxes on income

Current income tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the Ind AS financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability model. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, 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 utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 utilized.

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

e. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items such as purchase price, freight, duties, levies. 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.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date and is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. 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 recognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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 with corresponding de-recognition of identifiable carrying cost of replacement. Machinery spares which are specific to a particular item of Property, Plant & Equipment and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalized as Property , Plant & Equipment. Major inspection costs relating to Boiler, Turbine and Generator overhauls are identified as separate component and are depreciated over 3 to 5 years. 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 and having a value of more than Rs. 500,000.

On Transition to Ind AS, the Company has availed the optional exemption on "Long term Foreign currency Monetary items" and has accordingly continued with the policy to adjust the exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset recognised in the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 (as per previous GAAP) to the cost of the tangible asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset. In accordance with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') circular dated August 09, 2012, exchange differences adjusted to the cost of tangible fixed assets are total differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, for the period. In other words, the Company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange differences. As per amendment vide Notification No GSR 913 (E) dated December 29, 2011 the option of recognising such differences in the original cost was available only till the accounting period ending March 31, 2020.

f. Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

The management has estimated the useful life of assets individually costing Rs. 5,000 or less to be less than one year, which is lower than those indicated in Schedule II.

Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by the technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on the Straight Line Method over the useful lives of the assets which is as follows:

Category of the asset	**Estimated useful life (in years)**
Plant and equipment – Power plant	40
Plant and equipment – Others	3-15
Buildings	3-60
Office equipment	5-15
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8-10
Computers	3

g. Intangible assets

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

h. Amortisation of intangible assets

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.
Software is amortised based on the useful life of six years on a straight-line basis as estimated by the management.

i. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of assets acquired on finance lease. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

j. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee:

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets:

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Company has obtained land on lease for a term of 95 years.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (l) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii. Lease Liabilities:

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k. Inventories

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

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

Raw materials and stores and spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost of inventories is determined on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Assessment of net realisable value is made in each subsequent period and when the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written-down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the write-down, if any, in the past period is reversed to that extent of the original amount written-down so that the resultant carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised net realisable value.

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, intangible assets, and other non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) in case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use; and

(ii)in case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit’s fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use.

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. 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 in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognised in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

m. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Ind AS financial statements.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

Decommissioning liability:
Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

n. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Company recognizes contribution payable to provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund. The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

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 twelve months after the reporting date.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method using actuarial valuation to be carried out at each balance sheet date

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognise the obligation on a net basis.

Re-measurements, 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. Re-measurements 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.

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 twelve months after the reporting date.
Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve 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.

o. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through statement of profit and loss.

The Company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109 – Financial instruments.

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

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

For trade and other receivables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts (including acceptances) and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

De-recognition

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

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

p. Convertible preference shares/ debentures

Convertible preference shares / debentures are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares / debentures, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for conversion right. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not re-measured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares / debentures based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

q. Cash and cash equivalents

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 that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

r. Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company’s Board of Directors.

s. Foreign currencies

The Ind AS financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company’s at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Exchange differences arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the Ind AS financial statements before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period in respect of which the Company has elected to recognise such exchange differences in equity or as part of cost of assets as allowed under Ind AS 101-“First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard” are recognised directly in equity or added/ deducted to/ from the cost of assets as the case may be. Such exchange differences recognised in equity or as part of cost of assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively)

t. Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

The Company charges its CSR expenditure during the year to the statement of profit and loss. Refer note 36.

u. Derivative financial instruments

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

v. As permitted by Guidance note on the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has elected to presented profit before interest tax depreciation and amortization and exceptional items ('EBITDA') as separate line item on the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs, tax expenses and exceptional items but includes other income.

2.3 Impact of implementation of new standards/ amendments

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated March 31, 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023.

(i) **Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8**

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

These amendments does not have material impact on the Ind AS financial statements of the Company.

(ii) **Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1**

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments does not have material impact on the Ind AS financial statements of the Company

(iii) **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12**

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023.

These amendments does not have material impact on the Ind AS financial statements of the Company.

2.4 Standards notified but not yet effective

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.

2.5 Climate – related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments.

3 Property, plant and equipment, Capital work in progress

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment							Total	Capital work in progress
	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Computers		
Gross block (at cost/ deemed cost)									
As at April 01, 2022	**139.24**	**4,614.66**	**33,229.90**	**49.55**	**137.81**	**8.75**	**35.08**	**38,214.99**	**84.15**
Additions	-	123.15	296.21	0.13	1.36	0.19	28.00	449.04	406.40
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	(56.94)	-	-	-	-	(56.94)	(449.04)
As at March 31, 2023	**139.24**	**4,737.81**	**33,469.17**	**49.68**	**139.17**	**8.94**	**63.08**	**38,607.09**	**41.51**
Additions (refer note 30)	-	14.13	57.54	0.86	16.23	0.62	22.49	111.87	124.13
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	(9.79)	-	-	-	-	(9.79)	(111.87)
As at March 31, 2024	**139.24**	**4,751.94**	**33,516.92**	**50.54**	**155.40**	**9.56**	**85.57**	**38,709.17**	**53.77**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
As at April 01, 2022	**-**	**1,171.51**	**7,442.05**	**26.45**	**96.69**	**3.39**	**15.09**	**8,755.18**	**-**
Charge for the year	`	149.04	911.20	4.11	15.18	0.76	8.12	1,088.41	-
Disposals	-	-	(21.66)	-	-	-	-	(21.66)	-
Impairment (refer note 37)	-	-	4,690.20	-	-	-	-	4,690.20	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**1,320.55**	**13,021.79**	**30.56**	**111.87**	**4.15**	**23.21**	**14,512.13**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	157.12	873.00	3.44	10.20	1.09	11.24	1,056.09	-
Disposals	-	-	(2.82)	-	-	-	-	(2.82)	-
Reversal of impairment (refer note 37)	-	-	(3,694.00)	-	-	-	-	(3,694.00)	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**1,477.67**	**10,197.97**	**34.00**	**122.07**	**5.24**	**34.46**	**11,871.40**	**-**
Net block									
As at March 31, 2024	**139.24**	**3,274.27**	**23,318.95**	**16.54**	**33.33**	**4.32**	**51.11**	**26,837.77**	**53.77**
As at March 31, 2023	**139.24**	**3,417.26**	**20,447.38**	**19.12**	**27.30**	**4.79**	**39.86**	**24,094.96**	**41.51**

Notes:

1 The Company during the year ended March 31, 2017 adopted Ind AS under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. The Company had availed the exemption available under Ind AS 101, wherein the carrying value of property, plant and equipment was carried forward at the amount as determined under the previous GAAP as at April 01, 2015.

2 The management of the Company carried out a valuation assessment of its Property, Plant and Equipment (‘PPE’) during the year ended March 31, 2024 by an external expert. The valuation assessment included certain key assumptions such as fully utilizing the capacity of power plant during its operational life, conclusion and timely realisation of claims with Discoms currently under dispute for various change in law events as detailed in notes 10(c) and 10(d), enhancement in the operational performance of the plant including ramp up in generation and availability of coal with higher gross calorific value at competitive rates, compliance with the terms of the Resolution plan. Based on profitable business operations during the current and prevoius year and the aforesaid valuation assessment by external expert and internal evaluation, the Company has reversed provision for impairment pertaining to property, plant and equipment amounting to Rs. 3,694.00 million during the year ended March 31, 2024 which is disclosed as an exceptional item in the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. Also refer note 37.

3 Refer note 14 in regard to details of pledge of the property, plant and equipment in connection with borrowings from the lenders.

3(a) Captial work in progress ('CWIP') as at March 31, 2024 represents property, plant and equipment under construction / installation. Adjustments in relation to capital work-in progress relates to addition in property, plant and equipment during the year.

CWIP Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2024 **(Rs. in million)**

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	49.85	0.59	1.25	2.08	53.77
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**49.85**	**0.59**	**1.25**	**2.08**	**53.77**

As at March 31, 2023 **(Rs. in million)**

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	36.44	2.99	0.41	1.67	41.51
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**36.44**	**2.99**	**0.41**	**1.67**	**41.51**

The Company does not have any project temporarily suspended or any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan / revised approved plan.

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4 Intangible assets

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Gross block (at cost/ deemed cost)		
As at April 01, 2022	**13.04**	**13.04**
Additions	5.07	5.07
As at March 31, 2023	**18.11**	**18.11**
Additions	2.00	2.00
As at March 31, 2024	**20.11**	**20.11**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 01, 2022	**11.70**	**11.70**
Charge for the year	1.71	1.71
As at March 31, 2023	**13.42**	**13.42**
Charge for the year	2.69	2.69
As at March 31, 2024	**16.11**	**16.11**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2024	**4.00**	**4.00**
As at March 31, 2023	**4.70**	**4.70**

Note:
The Company during the year ended March 31, 2017 adopted Ind AS under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. The Company had availed the exemption available under Ind AS 101, wherein the carrying value of intangible assets were carried forward at the amount as determined under the previous GAAP as at April 01, 2015.

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5 Financial assets - Investments

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		(Rs. in million)
Carried at amortised cost		
Unquoted Government securities		
National Savings Certificate*	0.00	0.00
	0.00	**0.00**
Non-current	0.00	0.00
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	0.00	0.00

* The investment is amounting to Rs.2,500 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 2,500)

6 Other Financial assets
Carried at amortised cost
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

(Rs. in million)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Security deposits					
Security deposits with related parties (refer note below)		6.12	6.12	-	-
Security deposits with others		158.99	64.40	-	-
Total		**165.11**	**70.52**	**-**	**-**
Security deposits with others which have significant increase in credit risk					
Security deposits with others		13.34	-		-
		13.34	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impairment allowance					
Less: Security deposits with others which have significant increase in credit risk (refer note 33)		(13.34)	-	-	-
	(A)	**165.11**	**70.52**	**-**	**-**
Security deposits with related parties (refer note 30):					
Raxa Security Services Limited ('RSSL')		3.39	3.39	-	-
GMR Energy Trading Limited ('GETL')		2.73	2.73	-	-
		6.12	**6.12**	**-**	**-**
Transmission charges receivable					
Receivables from related parties (refer note 30)		-	-	-	32.33
		-	-	-	**32.33**
Transmission charges receivable from related parties which have significant increase in credit risk					
Transmission charges receivable from related parties (refer note 30)		-	-	2.50	2.50
		-	-	**2.50**	**2.50**
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)					
Less: Transmission charges receivable from related parties which have significant increase in credit risk (refer note 33)		-	-	(2.50)	(2.50)
	(B)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32.33**
Non-current bank balance (refer note 11)		2,044.40	1,818.01		-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits		-	-	42.45	31.50
	(C)	**2,044.40**	**1,818.01**	**42.45**	**31.50**
Total other financial assets	**(A+B+C)**	**2,209.51**	**1,888.53**	**42.45**	**63.83**

7(a) Deferred tax (liability) / asset (net)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		(Rs. in million)
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant and equipment: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting.	(4,118.47)	(3,049.35)
Fair valuation of borrowings at inception and subsequently recorded at amortized cost.	(884.64)	(962.11)
Deferred tax asset		
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	707.25	668.85
Losses / unabsorbed depreciation available for offsetting against future taxable income	3,047.83	3,162.88
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	1,115.63	120.82
Others	61.85	58.91
Total	**(70.55)**	**-**

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7(b) Income Tax

The Company is subject to income tax in India.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

Income tax expenses in the statement of profit and loss consist of the following:

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit or loss section		
(a) Current tax	-	-
(b) Deferred tax (credit) / charge (net)	71.08	-
Total taxes	**71.08**	**-**
OCI section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Re-measurement (losses) / gains on defined benefit plans	(0.53)	-
	(0.53)	**-**

Reconciliation of taxes to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarized below:

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit / (loss) before tax	2,011.90	1,678.74
Computed tax charge on applicable tax rates in India	**506.35**	**422.51**
Tax effect on permanent differences	1.75	8.88
Tax liability adjusted against brought forward taxable losses and unabsorbed depreciation	(437.03)	(431.38)
Total tax expenses	**71.08**	**-**

8 Other assets

(Rs. in million)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Capital advances (Unsecured, considered good)		28.62	-	-	-
	(A)	**28.62**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances (Unsecured, considered good)					
Other advances to related parties (refer note 30)		-	-	3.01	1.01
Other advances to others		-	-	975.25	304.96
		-	-	**978.26**	**305.97**
Advances other than capital advances which have significant increase in credit risk					
Advances other than capital advances		-	-	9.10	9.10
		-	-	**9.10**	**9.10**
Less: Advances other than capital advances which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	(9.10)	(9.10)
	(B)	-	-	**978.26**	**305.97**
Other advances (Unsecured, considered good)					
Prepaid expenses		48.37	28.66	81.41	62.47
Balance with statutory / government authorities		0.01	0.79	-	-
	(C)	**48.38**	**29.45**	**81.41**	**62.47**
Total other assets	**(A+B+C)**	**77.00**	**29.45**	**1,059.67**	**368.44**

9 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Raw materials	449.10	53.55
Goods in transit	22.74	45.20
Stores and spares (net of provision for inventory obsolescence of Rs. 90.85 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 90.85 million))	335.52	266.01
Total inventories	**807.36**	**364.76**

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10. Trade receivables
Carried at amortised cost

(Rs. in million)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good					
Receivable from related parties (refer note 30)		1,108.92	1,862.18	2,945.54	2,246.57
Other trade receivables		-	1,320.06	857.67	3,393.43
	(A)	1,108.92	3,182.24	3,803.21	5,640.00
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk					
Receivable from related parties (refer note 30)		1,465.60	-	-	275.79
Other trade receivables		2,941.82	-	-	192.64
	(B)	4,407.42	-	-	468.43
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)					
Receivable from related parties which have significant increase in credit risk (refer notes 30 and 33)		(1,465.60)	-	-	(275.79)
Other trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk (refer note 33)		(2,941.82)	-	-	(192.64)
	(C)	(4,407.42)	-	-	(468.43)
Total trade receivables	(A+B+C)	1,108.92	3,182.24	3,803.21	5,640.00

Receivable from related parties (refer note 30):				
GETL	1,108.92	1,862.18	2,945.54	2,246.57
	1,108.92	1,862.18	2,945.54	2,246.57
Receivable from related parties which have significant increase in credit risk				
Receivable from related parties	1,465.60	-	-	275.79
	1,465.60	-	-	275.79
Less: Receivable from related parties which have significant increase in credit risk (refer note 33)	(1,465.60)	-	-	(275.79)
Total receivable from related parties	1,108.92	1,862.18	2,945.54	2,246.57

Notes:

a. Trade receivables carries interest and are generally on terms up to 30 days.

b. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member. Also refer note 30.

c. The Company has outstanding trade receivables and unbilled revenue (net of impairment allowance) of Rs. 4,912.13 million as at March 31, 2024. The Company has claimed compensation for various "change in law" events including coal cost pass through, fly ash transportation, duties and taxes, carrying cost etc. from its customers under the Power Purchase Agreements (‘PPA’) and filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of the Company. Based on certain interim favourable orders by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') and other regulatory authorities and intermediate collection for some of its claims from certain customers thereof the management is confident of settlement of claims (including interest thereon) made by the Company in its favour and has accordingly accounted Rs. 13,674.50 million till the period ended March 31, 2024 (including Rs. 1,859.30 million accounted during the year ended March 31, 2024). The Company based on its internal assessment accounted for an impairment allowance amounting to Rs. 3,938.99 million (comprising of Rs.2,618.93 million pertaining to compensation for various "change in law" events as stated above and Rs. 1,320.06 million pertaining to capacity charges as detailed in note d below) which has been disclosed as an exceptional item in the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. The management of the Company based on its internal assessment, legal expert advice and certain interim favourable regulatory orders, is of the view that the aforesaid claims are fully recoverable as at March 31, 2024.

d. The Company received notices from one of its customer disputing payment of capacity charges of Rs 1,320.06 million for the period March 23, 2020 to June 30, 2020 as the customer had not availed power during the said period sighting force majeure on account of COVID 19 pandemic. The Company responded and clarified that the said situation is not covered under force majeure clause in view of the clarification by the Ministry of Power stating that Discoms will have to comply with the obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per PPA. The customer was of the view that the aforesaid clarification by the Ministry of Power cannot override the terms of the PPA and continue to dispute the payment thereof. Also, the PPA with the customer expired in June 2020. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company filed petition with CERC for settlement of the dispute. During the quarter ended March 31, 2022, the said petition was decided in favour of the Company wherein CERC directed the customer to pay the aforesaid outstanding capacity charges along with delayed payment surcharge within 60 days from the date of the aforesaid order. The customer filed an appeal against the said CERC order with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (‘APTEL’). During the quarter ended June 30, 2022, APTEL issued an interim order and directed the customer to pay 25% of the principal amount within a period of one week from the date of its interim order to the Company and deposit the balance outstanding amount in an interest-bearing fixed deposit receipt with a nationalized bank. However, the Company has not received any amount from the customer and the matter is pending conclusion.

e. Expected credit loss allowance

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
At the beginning of the year	468.43	331.28
Provision made during the year (refer note 37)	3,938.99	137.15
(Utilised) / (reversed) during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	4,407.42	468.43

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10.1. Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	908.72	946.55	1,194.68	-	1,862.18	-	-	4,912.13
Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	105.78	-	-	-	1,277.04	11.35	3,013.26	4,407.42
Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,014.50**	**946.55**	**1,194.68**	**-**	**3,139.22**	**11.35**	**3,013.26**	**9,319.55**

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	1,064.33	856.06	839.39	2,608.97	-	-	-	5,368.75
Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	148.13	-	305.47	28.77	9.96	1,433.72	1,527.44	3,453.49
Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	105.78	-	-	-	11.35	-	351.30	468.43
Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,318.24**	**856.06**	**1,144.86**	**2,637.74**	**21.31**	**1,433.72**	**1,878.74**	**9,290.67**

11. Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in million)

		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks					
- On current accounts		-	-	391.00	121.01
Cash on hand		-	-	0.04	0.06
	(A)	-	-	**391.04**	**121.07**
Other bank balances					
-Restricted balances with banks[1]		2,044.40	1,818.01	-	-
	(B)	**2,044.40**	**1,818.01**	-	-
Amount disclosed under other financial assets (refer note 6)		(2,044.40)	(1,818.01)	-	-
	(C)	**(2,044.40)**	**(1,818.01)**	-	-
Total	**(A+B+C)**	-	-	**391.04**	**121.07**

1. Restricted balances with banks includes deposits in relation to debt service reserve account, margin money deposits that are pledged by the Company with the lenders against long-term and short-term borrowings and other credit facilities availed by the Company.
2. Balances with banks on current accounts does not earn interest.
3. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents is same as above.

11.1 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (Contd.)

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Borrowings (refer note 14)
As at April 01, 2023	**28,115.95**
Repayment of borrowings	(1,861.56)
Repayment of short-term borrowings (net of proceeds)	(280.02)
Finance costs paid	(1,990.49)
Finance costs	2,404.16
Notional interest on account of unwinding of financial liabilities (refer note 17)	(5.55)
As at March 31, 2024	**26,382.49**
As at April 01, 2022	**34,686.88**
Repayment of borrowings	(2,203.42)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net of repayment)	282.68
Finance costs paid	(1,667.29)
Reclassification of borrowings to Capital Contribution (refer note 13 and 14(8))	(59.20)
Finance costs	2,953.53
Notional interest on account of unwinding of financial liabilities (refer note 17)	(5.12)
Conversion of interest accrued to equity (refer note 12)	(325.11)
(Gain) / loss on account of restructuring of borrowings and interest accrued thereon (refer note 37)	(5,547.00)
As at March 31, 2023	**28,115.95**

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12. Equity Share Capital

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	Number (in million)	(Rs. in million)	Number (in million)	(Rs. in million)
Authorised share capital:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each				
As at April 01, 2022	**900.00**	**9,000.00**	**200.00**	**2,000.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year*	700.00	7,000.00	200.00	2,000.00
As at March 31, 2023	**1,600.00**	**16,000.00**	**400.00**	**4,000.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**1,600.00**	**16,000.00**	**400.00**	**4,000.00**

* During the year ended March 31, 2023, the authorised equity share capital was increased by Rs.7,000.00 million i.e. 700.00 million equity shares of Rs.10 each and authorised preference share capital was increased by Rs.2,000.00 million i.e. 200.00 million preference shares of Rs.10 each.

a. Issued share capital

(i) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid (refer note 30)

	Number (in million)	(Rs. in million)
As at April 01, 2022	**870.00**	**8,700.00**
Issuance of share capital[1]	74.91	749.10
As at March 31, 2023	**944.91**	**9,449.10**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**944.91**	**9,449.10**

1. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company approved the allotment of 74.91 million equity shares of face value of Rs.10.00 each at a discount of Rs.5.66 per equity share for consideration other than cash aggregating to Rs. 325.11 million in pursuance of resolution process under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on June 07, 2019 (“Prudential Framework”). Also refer note 13 and 14.

(ii) 0.001% Non-Cumulative Non-Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares ('CCPS') (refer note 30)

	Number (in million)	(Rs. in million)
As at April 01, 2022	**170.01**	**1,700.08**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**170.01**	**1,700.08**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**170.01**	**1,700.08**

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Every member holding equity share therein shall have voting rights in proportion to the member's share of the paid up equity share capital. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The

c. Terms/rights attached to 0.001% Non-Cumulative Non-Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS):

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company converted 75,000,000 NCPS of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up at par aggregating to Rs. 750.00 million in to 75,000,000 number of 0.001% Non-Cumulative Non-Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (‘CCPS’) of Rs. 10 each fully paid up at par aggregating to Rs. 750.00 million.

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2019, pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors, the Company had issued 95,008,060 CCPS of Rs. 10/- each at a premium of Rs. 2.42/- per share to GMR Energy Limited (total face value of Rs. 950.08 Million) by way of conversion of the sub-ordinated debts and inter-corporate deposits.

CCPS carries preferential dividend at the rate of 0.001% p.a. subject to availability of profits and lenders' consent. The preferential dividend is non-cumulative and shall be due only when declared by the Board of Directors. Each CCPS shall have one vote at the meeting of CCPS holders.

Further, in case the dividend on CCPS is not paid for two years or more, the holders of the CCPS shall be entitled to receive notice of and vote on all matters that are submitted to the vote of the Shareholders of the Company (including the holders of equity shares) in terms of section 47 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Each CCPS will be converted into equity shares at any time at the option of the holder of CCPS or the Company. Subject to compliance with applicable laws, each CCPS shall automatically be converted into equity shares at the expiry of 15 years from the CCPS respective issue dates.

The number of equity shares issuable pursuant to the conversion of CCPS shall be in the ratio of 1:1.

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12. Equity Share Capital (Contd.)

d. Shares held by Holding /Ultimate Holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates.
Out of the equity and preference shares issued by the Company, shares held by its Holding Company are as below:

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares held (in million)	(Rs. in million)	No. of shares held (in million)	(Rs. in million)
GMR Energy Limited - Holding Company*#	870.00	8,700.00	870.00	8,700.00
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up				
GMR Energy Limited - Holding Company	170.01	1,700.08	170.01	1,700.08
0.001% Non-Cumulative Non-Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)				

e. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares held (in million)	% holding in class	No. of shares held (in million)	% holding in class
GMR Energy Limited - Holding Company*#				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	870.00	92.07%	870.00	92.07%
GMR Energy Limited - Holding Company				
0.001% Non-Cumulative Non-Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)	170.01	100.00%	170.01	100.00%

*Including 7 shares held by nominees of GMR Energy Limited ('GEL')
Promoter as per section 2(69) of the Companies Act, 2013. There has been no change in promoter share holding during the year ended March 31, 2024. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the promoter shareholding was reduced from 100% to 92.07% on account of further issue of shares pursuant to implementation of resolution plan as detailed in note 14.

f. As per records of the Company including its register of shareholders/ members, the above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

g. Shares reserved for issue under option:
For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of CCPS refer note 12(c), 0.01% Optionally convertible debentures ('OCD Series B1') refer note 14(4) and Inter corporate deposit of Rs. 1,060.00 million from GEL ('Holding Company') refer note 13(5).

h. Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

	No. of shares (in million)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Equity shares alloted against conversion of borrowings	74.91	74.91
Also refer note 12 (a) and (c)		

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13. Other equity

		(Rs. in million)
Debenture redemption reserve[1]	**(A)**	
As at April 01, 2022		**187.50**
As at March 31, 2023		**187.50**
As at March 31, 2024		**187.50**
Securities premium[2, 3]	**(B)**	
As at April 01, 2022		**229.92**
Less: Discount on issue of equity shares		(229.92)
As at March 31, 2023		**-**
As at March 31, 2024		**-**
Discount on issue of shares[3]	**(C)**	
As at April 01, 2022		**-**
Add: Issuance of share capital		(194.07)
As at March 31, 2023		**(194.07)**
As at March 31, 2024		**(194.07)**
Retained earnings[4]	**(D)**	
Balance as at April 01, 2022		**(7,530.69)**
Profit / (loss) for the year		1,678.74
Add: Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(2.44)
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**(5,854.39)**
Profit / (loss) for the year		1,940.82
Add: Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(1.58)
Balance as at March 31, 2024		**(3,915.15)**
0.001% Non-Cumulative Non-Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares ('CCPS') (refer notes 12(c) and 30)	**(E)**	
As at April 01, 2022		**1,700.08**
As at March 31, 2023		**1,700.08**
As at March 31, 2024		**1,700.08**
Capital Contribution[5]	**(F)**	
As at April 01, 2022		**-**
Add: Changes during the year		706.41
As at March 31, 2023		**706.41**
Add: Changes during the year		460.00
As at March 31, 2024		**1,166.41**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D+E+F)**	
Balance as at April 01, 2022		**(5,413.19)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**(3,454.47)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024		**(1,055.23)**

1. The Company issued debentures. Accordingly, the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (as amended), require the Company to create Debenture Redemption Reserve ('DRR') out of profits of the Company available for payment of dividend.

2. Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company approved the allotment of 74.91 million equity shares of face value of Rs.10.00 each at a discount of Rs.5.66 per equity share for consideration other than cash aggregating to Rs. 325.11 million in pursuance of resolution process under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on June 07, 2019 ("Prudential Framework"). Also refer note 14.

4. Retained earnings are profits / (losses) of the Company till date net of appropriations

5. Pertains to:
(a) Inter corporate deposit of Rs. 1,060.00 million from GEL ('Holding Company') is convertible into equity shares as per the terms of inter corporate deposit agreement.
(b) Loan of Rs. 106.41 million received from GPUIL ('Parent of Holding Company') whose repayment is not likely to occur in forseeable future and accordingly classified as capital contribution. Also refer note 30

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14 Financial liabilities - Borrowings (at amortised cost)

(Rs. in million)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Long-term borrowings				
Debentures				
Nil (March 31, 2023: 750) Non-convertible debentures of Rs.1,000,000 each (secured)[1,2,9,10]	-	-	-	656.25
554,531,916 (March 31, 2023: 554,531,916) 0.01% Non-convertible debentures ('NCD Series B') of Rs. 10 each (secured)[1,3,9] (refer note 30)	3,460.41	3,191.19	2.22	2.22
223,353,257 (March 31, 2023: 223,353,257) 0.01% Optionally convertible debentures ('OCD Series B1') of Rs. 10 each (secured)[1,4,9] (refer note 30)	811.84	706.62	0.10	0.10
Term loans				
From banks				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)[1,5,6,9,10]	17,559.66	18,919.05	1,357.29	1,205.52
Others				
Recompense liability to lenders[1]	445.75	409.76	-	-
Short-term borrowings				
Cash credit loans from banks (including acceptances) (secured)[1,7,9,10,11]	-	-	2,745.22	3,025.24
Total financial liabilities - borrowings	22,277.66	23,226.62	4,104.83	4,889.33
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	22,277.66	23,226.62	4,104.83	4,889.33
Unsecured borrowings	-	-	-	-

1. The Company has been facing financial stress due to COVID- 19 pandemic and other factors as detailed in notes 1.1, 10(c) and 10(d). Further most of the borrowing facilities of the Company had become Special Mention Account-2/Non-Performing Assets and accordingly resolution process under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, as prescribed by the RBI on June 07, 2019 (“Prudential Framework”) was invoked and Inter Creditors Agreement by majority of lenders was executed.

The lead lender issued a sanction letter dated April 05, 2022 for restructuring of loan facilities. As per the RBI circular stated above, a minimum approval of lenders representing 75% by value of total outstanding loan facilities and 60% of Lenders by number was required for approval of Resolution Plan. During the previous year, the Company received the approvals from the aforesaid requisite lenders on the Resolution plan and consequently the Resolution plan was adopted in the board of directors meeting dated June 23, 2022 and approved by the shareholders in the Extraordinary general meeting dated June 24, 2022. Accordingly, the Company gave effect to the Resolution Plan and recognised a gain on restructuring of borrowing facilities and interest accrued till June 30, 2022 of Rs. 5,547.00 million which is disclosed as an exceptional item in the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023. The master restructuring agreement was entered on September 7, 2022. In the consortium meeting held on January 11, 2023, all the lenders confirmed the implementation of Resolution Plan in their respective books of accounts.

The broad contours of the Resolution Plan were as follows:-
i) Borrowing facilities pertaining to Term loans, Non-Convertible Debentures alongwith overdue/accrued interest thereon as at March 31, 2021 were bifurcated into Sustainable Debt (74%), Unsustainable Debt (25%) and Equity (1%). The unsustainable debt was converted into 0.01% Non-convertible debentures and 0.01% Optionally convertible debentures.
ii) The interest rate was fixed at 8.50% per annum for Sustainable Debt with effect from April 01, 2021.
iii) Waiver of differential Interest accrued pertaining to Sustainable Debt (@2.25% per annum being difference between the pre-restructuring interest rate of 10.75% per annum and post-restructuring interest rate of 8.50% per annum) and Unsustainable Debt (@10.74% per annum being difference between the pre-restructuring interest rate of 10.75% per annum and post-restructuring interest rate of 0.01% per annum) from April 01, 2021 to June 30, 2022. The lenders have right to recompense in this regard.

2. During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company had issued 750 secured, rated, listed, redeemable, Non Convertible Debentures ('NCD') of the face value of Rs. 1,000,000/- each which are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange. Pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, the secured NCD carries coupon rate of 8.50% per annum. NCD's were to be redeemed in 9 structured quarterly instalments starting from March 31, 2022 to March 31, 2024. Apart from the securities mentioned in note 14(9) below, these debentures were secured by way of pledge of 37.50 million shares of GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited ('GBHHPL') held by the Holding Company.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has fully redeemed 750 NCD's and consequently these NCDs are suspended and delisted from the Bombay Stock Exchange with effect from March 28, 2024.

3. During the year ended March 31, 2023, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, the Company issued 554,531,916 unlisted Non- Convertible Debenture (‘NCD Series B’) of face value Rs. 10 per debenture which carries interest rate of 0.01% per annum. NCD Series B is repayable in 67 structured quarterly instalments commencing on March 31, 2022 and ending on September 30, 2038. These debentures are secured by way of the securities mentioned in note 14(9) below. During the year ended March 31, 2024, GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) entered into Debenture Purchase Agreement for purchase and transfer of 3,420,000 aforesaid NCD Series B from one of the existing lenders (also refer note 30).

4. During the year ended March 31, 2023, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, 223,353,257 Optionally Convertible Debenture (‘OCD Series B1’) of face value Rs. 10 per debenture which carries interest rate of 0.01% per annum. OCD Series B1 is repayable in 67 structured quarterly instalments commencing on March 31, 2022 and ending on September 30, 2038. These debentures are secured by way of the securities mentioned in note 14(9) below. The lenders shall have option to convert OCDs into equity of the Company anytime during the tenure of the OCD facility at the valuation to be done by Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) registered valuer to be appointed by lenders at the time of conversion. During the year ended March 31, 2024, GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) entered into Debenture Purchase Agreement for purchase and transfer of 14,512,531 aforesaid OCD Series B1 from one of the existing lenders (also refer note 30).

5. Pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, Indian rupee term loan from banks of Rs. 17,640.88 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 18,704.33 million) carries effective interest rate of 8.50% per annum and interest is payable on monthly basis. Indian rupee term loans shall be repayable in 61 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 31, 2022 and ending on March 31, 2037. Indian rupee term loans are secured as detailed in note 14(9) below.

6(a). Pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, Indian rupee term loan from a bank of Rs. 56.05 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 123.36 million) carries effective interest rate of 8.50% per annum and interest is payable on monthly basis. Indian rupee term loan shall be repayable in 13 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 31, 2022 and ending on March 31, 2025. Indian rupee term loan is secured as detailed in note 14(9) below.

6(b). Pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, Indian rupee term loan from a bank of Rs. 564.46 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 602.74 million) carries effective interest rate of 8.50% per annum and interest is payable on monthly basis. Indian rupee term loan shall be repayable in 33 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 31, 2022 and ending on March 31, 2030. Indian rupee term loan is secured as detailed in note 14(9) below

6(c). Pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, Indian rupee term loan from a bank of Rs. 655.56 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 694.14 million). carries effective interest rate of 8.50% per annum and interest is payable on monthly basis. Indian rupee term loan shall be repayable in 61 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 31, 2022 and ending on March 31, 2037. Indian rupee term loans are secured as detailed in note 14(9) below.

7. Pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, cash credit loans are repayable on demand and carries effective interest rate of 8.50% per annum which are secured as detailed in note 14(9) below.

8. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had taken unsecured term loan from a related party amounting to Rs. 59.20 million, carrying interest @ 8.50% per annum and was payable along with principal. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had classified the loan into capital contribution as the repayments are not likely to occur in foreseeable future.

9. The credit facilities are secured by way of;
(i) a first pari-passu mortgage and charge on all the borrower's immovable properties including township property at the project site (leasehold and freehold), present and future;
(ii) a first pari-passu charge on all the borrower's movables assets, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools, and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future, and all intangibles, goodwill, uncalled capital, both present and future;
(iii) a first pari-passu charge on all book debts, receivables, stocks, inventories, operating cash flows, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising of the borrower, present and future;
(iv) a first pari-passu charge on the trust and retention account, escrow account, debt service reserve sub-account and other reserves and any other bank accounts of the borrower wherever maintained, present and future;
(v) a first pari-passu charge by way of assignment / hypothecation or creation of security interest of:
(a) all the rights, title, interest, profits, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in the project documents (including but not limited to the Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) / Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for sale of power, package / construction contracts, O&M related agreements, land lease agreements, fuel supply contracts/ long term linkages, service contracts, etc.), duly acknowledged consented by the relevant counter parties to such project documents, all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;
(b) all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in the clearances pertaining to the project;
(c) all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond, corporate guarantees, bank guarantees provided by any party to the project documents;
(d) all insurance contracts / proceeds under insurance contracts;
(vi) a first pari-passu charge on pledge by promoter of shares representing 68.13% (sixty eight decimal one three percent) of the total paid up equity share capital of the borrower, subject to Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The shares to be pledged shall be free from any restrictive covenants / lien or other encumbrance under any contract / arrangement including shareholder agreement/ joint venture agreement/ financing arrangement with regard to pledge/ transfer of the shares including transfer upon enforcement of the pledge and shall have full voting rights;
The borrower further agrees that the balance equity shares constituting 23.94% (on diluted basis) of the total paid up equity share capital of the borrower currently pledged with Yes Bank Limited (as security for debt availed by GMR Energy Limited ('GEL'), Holding Company of the Company) shall (after the implementation of the Resolution Plan), be additionally pledged for the benefit of all the credit facility providers as and when the said pledge is released by Yes Bank Limited, and the borrower shall ensure execution of necessary pledge documentation to the satisfaction of the credit facility providers. As at March 31, 2024, the Company is in the process of pledging the shares for the benefit of all the credit facility providers of the Company.
(vii) Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL') guaranteeing the shortfall in promoter contributions, in the event the promoter group is unable to infuse the promoter contributions as per and in terms of the restructuring documents, which shall remain operative at all times until the promoter contributions are infused in the borrower in full by the promoter group to the satisfaction of the credit facility providers.

Further, pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, Financial covenants shall not be tested till account upgradation or two years from successful implementation of Resolution Plan, whichever is later, post commencement of financial covenant testing cycle, the same would be done on annual basis based on audited financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, as at March 31, 2024, financial covenants are not required to be tested for compliance. On breach of financial covenants after upgradation of account, lenders shall have right to charge penal interest at 1% per annum.

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10. During the year March 31, 2023, the Company defaulted in the principal repayment and payment of interest, details of which are as under:

The Company defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution, a debenture holder and 7 banks amounting to Rs 3,414.24 million towards principal and Rs 4,373.74 million towards interest till June 30, 2022. However, during the previous year, the Company implemented and gave effect to the resolution plan on June 30, 2022 whereby the outstanding principal and interest were restructured and rescheduled by the lenders. Pursuant to and post implementation of resolution plan, Company did not default in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

Nature of borrowing including debt securities	Name of lender	Amount not paid on due date (in INR million)	Amount unpaid as on balance sheet date (in INR million)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid
Indian rupee term loan from banks	State Bank of India	836.53	-	Principal	0-455 days
Indian rupee term loan from banks	Union Bank of India	592.45	-	Principal	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	Punjab National Bank	322.39	-	Principal	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	UCO Bank	185.70	-	Principal	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	Bank of Baroda	138.52	-	Principal	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	Punjab & Sind Bank	100.65	-	Principal	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	ICICI Bank Limited	338.00	-	Principal	
Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution	IFCI Limited	150.00	-	Principal	
Debentures	IIFCL Asset Management Company Limited	750.00	-	Principal	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	State Bank of India	1,548.54	-	Interest	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	Union Bank of India	1,019.54	-	Interest	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	Punjab National Bank	561.44	-	Interest	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	UCO Bank	353.24	-	Interest	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	Bank of Baroda	233.76	-	Interest	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	Punjab & Sind Bank	166.02	-	Interest	
Indian rupee term loan from banks	ICICI Bank Limited	285.72	-	Interest	
Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution	IFCI Limited	15.70	-	Interest	
Debentures	IIFCL Asset Management Company Limited	108.03	-	Interest	
Cash credit loan from banks	Bank of Baroda	45.76	-	Interest	
Cash credit loan from banks	Union Bank of India	7.45	-	Interest	
Cash credit loan from banks	UCO Bank	28.54	-	Interest	

11. The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company and the details are as follows:

Inventories

Quarter ending	Value per books of account (in INR million)	Value per quarterly return/statement (in INR million)	Discrepancies
June 30, 2023	716.76	1,090.95	The difference is on account of adjustments pertaining to inventory capitalised as per Ind AS financial results/ Ind AS financial statements whereas the same is disclosed under inventory as per quarterly return/statement.
September 30, 2023	446.30	820.49	
December 31, 2023	450.65	824.84	
March 31, 2024	807.36	1,181.55	

12. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

13. Also, refer note 33(c)(iv).

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15 Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in million)

	Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost		
Accrued salaries and benefits (refer note 30)	88.32	95.83
Payable towards capital goods (including retention money) - related parties (refer note 30)	13.96	13.96
Payable towards capital goods (including retention money) - others (including Rs. 2.71 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 13.36 million) as dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises) (refer note 18(2))	596.79	596.14
Total other financial liabilities	**699.07**	**705.93**

(Rs. in million)

16 Net employee defined benefit liabilities	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits:				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	10.47	5.61	9.19	10.06
	10.47	**5.61**	**9.19**	**10.06**

17 Provisions

(Rs. in million)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits				
-Provision for compensated absences	-	-	65.48	58.08
Provision for asset retirement obligation/ decommissioning liability[1]	76.38	70.83	-	-
	76.38	**70.83**	**65.48**	**58.08**

Note:

1. Details of asset retirement obligation/ decommissioning liability

(Rs. in million)

	Provision for asset retirement obligation / decommissioning liability
As at April 01, 2022	**65.71**
Notional interest on account of unwinding of financial liabilities	5.12
As at March 31, 2023	**70.83**
Notional interest on account of unwinding of financial liabilities	5.55
As at March 31, 2024	**76.38**

Balances as at March 31, 2023	
Non-current	70.83
Balances as at March 31, 2024	
Non-current	76.38

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18 Financial liabilities - Trade payables

(Rs. in million)

	Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Carried at amortised cost		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises[1,2]	23.19	32.63
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises[1]	712.71	868.62
	735.90	**901.25**
The above amount includes:		
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 30)	234.81	481.27
Trade payables to others	501.09	419.98
	735.90	**901.25**

1. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing.
- For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 33.
- The dues to related parties are unsecured.

2. Trade payables include dues to suppliers under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2016). Amount due to suppliers under the MSMED Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with and filings made by the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date. Further in view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the MSMED Act 2006 is not expected to be material. The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under:

Disclosure as per the MSMED Act, 2006

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises (Includes Rs. 2.71 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 13.36 million) disclosed under other financial liabilities: payable towards capital goods - others)	25.90	45.99
- Interest thereon	0.68	1.87
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	3.03
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.68	4.90
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	31.93	31.25

18.1. Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2024

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date*				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.14	18.84	1.03	0.06	0.12	23.19
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	140.32	455.28	7.71	37.21	51.15	691.67
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21.04	-	-	-	-	21.04
Total	**164.50**	**474.12**	**8.74**	**37.27**	**51.27**	**735.90**

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date*				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.28	18.62	0.37	0.34	0.02	32.63
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	209.39	285.80	120.54	57.34	174.51	847.58
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21.04	-	-	-	-	21.04
Total	**243.71**	**304.42**	**120.91**	**57.68**	**174.53**	**901.25**

* The management has considered transaction date as the basis for determining the ageing of trade payables.

19 Other liabilities

(Rs. in million)

	Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Advances from customers	1.05	1.05
Statutory dues payable	25.63	29.07
Total other liabilities	**26.68**	**30.12**

20 Revenue from operations

		(Rs. in million)
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income from sale of electrical energy (refer notes 10(c), 10(d) and 30)	18,326.54	16,345.39
	18,326.54	**16,345.39**

- Sale of electrical energy is net of prompt payment rebate of Rs. 70.69 million (March 31, 2023 Rs. 75.84 million).

Notes to revenue from operations:

a) Income from sale of electrical energy is recognised net of cash discount / rebates over time for each unit of electricity delivered.

b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with contracted price (Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income from sale of electrical energy	18,356.04	16,345.39
Add: Rebates	70.69	75.84
Total revenue as per contracted price	**18,426.73**	**16,421.23**

c) Contract balances: (Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables (including unbilled revenue) (Gross)	9,319.55	9,290.67
Impairment allowance	(4,407.42)	(468.43)
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers		
- Current	1.05	1.05

Transaction Price - Remaining Performance Obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

21 Other income

		(Rs. in million)
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Delayed payment surcharge on overdue trade receivables (refer note 30)	577.89	519.90
Interest income on bank deposits	127.89	76.79
Provisions / liabilities no longer required, written back	-	1.09
Miscellaneous income	46.98	37.62
	752.76	**635.40**

22 Consumption of fuel

		(Rs. in million)
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Inventory at the beginning of the year (including Goods in transit)	98.75	92.12
Add: Purchases	11,652.08	10,168.64
	11,750.83	10,260.76
Less: Inventory at the end of the year (including Goods in transit)	(471.84)	(98.75)
	11,278.99	**10,162.01**

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23 Employee benefit expenses

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus (refer note 30)	501.75	449.00
Contribution to provident and other funds	37.45	31.21
Gratuity expenses (refer note 31)	6.33	5.31
Staff welfare expenses	7.93	9.86
	553.46	**495.38**

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/ interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

24 Finance costs

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest expenses (refer notes 14, 30 and 32(I))	2,371.53	2,921.19
Other borrowing costs	32.63	32.34
	2,404.16	**2,953.53**

25 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	1,056.09	1,088.41
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 32)	4.00	4.00
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	2.69	1.71
	1,062.78	**1,094.12**

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26 Transmission charges

	(Rs. in million)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Transmission and distribution charges (net of reimbursement as stated below)[(i)] (refer note 30)	119.49	241.52
	119.49	**241.52**

Note:

(i) The Company has a PPA with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited ('MSEDCL') for sale of power for an aggregate contracted capacity of 200 MW. MSEDCL disputed place of evacuation of power with Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission ('MERC'), wherein MERC directed the Company to construct separate lines for evacuation of power through State Transmission Utility ('STU') though the Company was connected to Central Transmission Utility ('CTU'). Aggrieved by the MERC Order, the Company preferred an appeal with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL'). APTEL vide its interim Order dated February 11, 2014 directed the Company to start scheduling the power from the Company's bus bar and bear transmission charges of inter-state transmission system towards supply of power. The Company in terms of the interim order scheduled the power from its bus bar from March 17, 2014 and paid inter-state transmission charges. APTEL vide its final Order dated May 8, 2015 upheld the Company's contention of scheduling the power from bus bar and directed MSEDCL to reimburse the inter-state transmission charges hitherto borne by the Company as per its interim order. MSEDCL preferred an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is pending conclusion. The Company has raised claim of Rs 6,163.31 million towards reimbursement of transmission charges from March 17, 2014 till the Notification No. L- 1/250/2019/CERC whereby the transmission charges are being directly billed to the respective customers (DISCOMS) by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and accordingly the Company has not received transmission charges related invoices for the period December'2020 to March'2024. Though there is a change in the invoicing mechanism, the final obligation towards the transmission charges will be decided based on the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as stated above.

In view of the favourable Order from APTEL, receipt of substantial amounts towards reimbursement of transmission charges and legal expert advice, the Company has recognized the reimbursement of transmission charges of Rs. 6,163.31 million from March 17, 2014 to March 31, 2024 as reduction in the cost of transmission in the Statement of profit and loss. Further the cost of transmission charges as stated with effect from December 2020 is directly invoiced by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited to DISCOMS and has been disclosed as contingent liability pending the final outcome of the matter in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

27 Other expenses

	(Rs. in million)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Repairs and maintenance (refer note 30)	686.65	534.13
Legal and professional fees (includes payment to auditor (refer details below) and (refer note 30))	331.25	132.94
Consumption of stores and spares	170.41	185.37
Insurance	55.29	56.92
Rates and taxes	15.45	17.65
Impairment allowance (comprises of allowance for deposits (March 31, 2023: allowance for trade receivables and deposits) (refer note 30)	13.34	125.27
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer notes 30 and 36)	28.89	-
Electricity and water expenses	20.07	24.17
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	6.08	34.09
Loss on disposal / sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	6.97	35.28
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note 30)	63.61	66.47
Total other expenses	**1,398.01**	**1,212.29**

a) Payment to auditors (exclusive of applicable taxes)

	(Rs. in million)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As auditor:		
Audit fee (including fees for internal controls over financial reporting and quarterly limited reviews)	3.50	3.50
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification fees)	2.00	0.80
Reimbursement of expenses	0.23	0.23
	5.73	**4.53**

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28. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. Further, equity shares that will be issued upon mandatory conversion of CCPS are included in the calculation of basic EPS from the date the contract is entered into.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders 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 ordinary shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Face value of equity shares (Rs. per share)	10	10
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. in million)	1,940.82	1,678.74
Weighted average number of equity shares (including CCPS) for calculation of:		
Basic EPS (Numbers in million)	1,114.92	1,096.45
Diluted EPS (Numbers in million)	1,114.92	1,096.45
Earning per share (EPS)		
(a) Basic EPS (in Rs. per share)	1.74	1.53
(b) Diluted EPS (in Rs. per share)	1.74	1.53

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29. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. 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.

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

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include going concern assessment, impairment of non-financial assets including property, plant and equipment, revenue recognition and receivables, taxes, defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits), contingencies and useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

(i) Significant judgements

a. Going concern assessment
The Company has accumulated losses which has resulted in substantial erosion of the Company's net worth. For the reasons stated in note 1.1, the Ind AS financial statements continues to be prepared on a going concern basis.

b. Impairment of non-financial assets
At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).
Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is usually determined on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows. The valuation assessment includes certain key assumptions such as fully utilizing the capacity of power plant during its operational life, conclusion and timely realisation of claims with Discoms currently under dispute for various change in law events as detailed in notes 10(c) and 10(d), enhancement in the operational performance of the plant including ramp up in generation and availability of coal with higher gross calorific value at competitive rates, compliance with the terms of the Resolution plan as detailed in note 14. Any subsequent changes to cash flow due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the assets. Also refer note 3.

c. Revenue recognition and receivables thereof
The Company is eligible for claims under various Change in Law events and coal cost pass through which are having cost implications on generation and supply of power such as duties and taxes, incremental cost of power generation, etc., due to purchase of alternative coal in terms of frame work of Power Purchase Agreements entered by the Company with various Discoms or pursuant to directions issued by Ministry of Power ('MOP') and carrying cost thereof. Such claims are accounted by the Company based on best estimates including orders / reports of Regulatory Authorities, which may be subject to adjustments on receipt of final orders of the respective Regulatory Authorities or final closure of the matter with the customers.
The recognition and measurement of such claims on account of change in law events, coal cost pass through and carrying costs thereof, involves management judgement and estimation of operational / cost parameters based on qualitative parameters and are subject to final acceptance of the claims by the respective Discoms.

The Company estimates the credit allowance as per practical expedient based on historical credit loss experience as enumerated in note 33. Also refer note 37.

ii) 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.

a. Taxes
Deferred tax assets for unutilised tax losses and tax depreciation are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer note 7 for further disclosures.

b. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)
The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 31

c. Contingencies
Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal and contractual 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 judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

d. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
In case of the power plant assets, useful life of the components of property, plant and equipment take into account the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support. Further, depreciation on components is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

30. Related parties

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Description of relationship	**Name of the related parties**
Enterprises that control the Company: Ultimate Holding Company Holding Company	 GMR Enterprises Private Limited [GEPL] GMR Energy Limited [GEL]
Transactions with enterprises that control the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures / associates where transactions have taken place during the current year / previous year.	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited [GPUIL] GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited [GAIL] Raxa Security Services Limited [RSSL] GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited [GCAPL] GMR Energy Trading Limited [GETL] GMR Coal Resources PTE Limited [GCRPL] Delhi International Airport Limited [DIAL] GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) PTE Limited [GISPL] GMR Generation Assets Limited [GGAL] GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited [GPEL]
Enterprise where key management personnel or their relative exercise significant influence and where transactions have taken place during the year / previous year.	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation [GVF]
Key management personnel and their relatives	Mr. Ashis Basu - Whole Time Director Mr. Sanjay Narayan Barde - Whole Time Director Mr. Dhananjay Vasantrao Deshpande - Whole Time Director Mrs. Kavitha Gudapati - Director Mr. Subodh Kumar Goel - Independent Director [resigned w.e.f. July 28, 2023] Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran - Independent Director Mrs. Suman Naresh Sabnani - Independent Director [appointed w.e.f. September 05, 2023] Mr. Srinivasachari Rajagopal - Director Mr. Ashish Vinay Deshpande - Chief Financial Officer Mr. Nikhil Dujari - Group Chief Financial Officer Mr. Sanjay Kumar Babu - Company Secretary

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30. Related parties (Contd.)

30 b) Summary of transactions and outstanding balances with above related parties are as follows:

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i) Delayed payment surcharge on overdue trade receivables		
- GETL	224.67	289.03
ii) Repairs and maintenance (including coal handling expenses)		
- GEL	269.51	259.16
iii) Legal and professional fees		
- GPUIL	216.16	67.94
iv) Income from sale of electrical energy (net of trading margin of Rs. 87.95 million (March 31, 2023: 56.41 million) and fees charged on bilateral sales of Rs. 29.50 million (March 31, 2023: Nil))		
- GETL	9,799.96	6,660.35
v) Reimbursement of expenses to		
- GETL (transmission charges on open exchange sales)	42.66	70.53
vi) Reclassification of borrowings to Capital contribution (refer note 13)		
- GPUIL	-	59.20
vii) Refund of security deposits		
- GCAPL	-	21.88
viii) Capital contribution		
- GPUIL	-	47.21
- GEL	460.00	600.00
ix) Payments made by related parties on behalf of the Company		
- DIAL (Travel expenses)	0.11	0.69
- GVF (Corporate social responsibility expenses)	9.32	7.77
x) Transfer of borrowings from lender to related party		
- GPUIL		
- 0.01% Non-convertible debentures ('NCD Series B')	19.69	-
- 0.01% Optionally convertible debentures ('OCD Series B1')	44.91	-
xi) Finance costs		
- GPUIL		
- 0.01% Non-convertible debentures ('NCD Series B')	1.57	-
- 0.01% Optionally convertible debentures ('OCD Series B1')	3.55	-
xii) Security service charges		
- RSSL	66.18	63.15
xiii) Purchase of plant, property and equipment		
- RSSL	7.02	-
xiv) Purchase of traded goods		
- GETL	5.52	-
xv) Impairment allowance / (reversal)		
- GETL	(275.79)	52.62
- GCAPL	-	(11.88)
xvi) Corporate Guarantee received from		
- GPUIL	-	1,600.00
xvii) Expenses include the following remuneration to the Key Management Personnel		
a) Remuneration to key managerial personnel (short-term employee benefits)		
Mr. Ashis Basu	28.24	29.38
Mr. Sanjay Narayan Barde	32.17	33.87
Mr. Dhananjay Vasantrao Deshpande	15.52	12.28
Mr. Ashish Vinay Deshpande	5.38	5.17
Mr. Nikhil Dujari	-	12.40
b) Sitting fees to Directors:		
Mr. Subodh Kumar Goel	0.08	0.19
Mr. Srinivasachari Rajagopal	0.12	0.09
Dr. Mundayat Ramachandran	0.21	0.19
Mrs. Kavitha Gudapati	0.02	0.04
Mrs. Suman Naresh Sabnani	0.11	-

30. Related parties (Contd.)

30 c) Outstanding balances as at the year ended: **(Rs. in million)**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i) Security deposits		
- RSSL	3.39	3.39
- GETL	2.73	2.73
ii) Trade receivables (net of impairment allowance)		
- GETL	4,054.46	4,108.75
iii) Payable towards capital goods and retention money		
- GPUIL	13.96	13.96
iv) Transmission and other receivables (including other advances) (net of impairment allowance)		
- GETL	-	32.33
- GISPL	1.01	1.01
- GVF	2.00	-
v) Trade payables		
- GEL	92.57	113.58
- GVF	-	1.27
- GAIL	-	237.13
- GPUIL	94.60	62.50
- RSSL	6.10	15.80
- GGAL	0.16	0.16
- DIAL	38.47	47.93
- GCRPL	2.90	2.90
- GPEL (Rs. 1,149 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,149))	0.00	0.00
vi) Borrowings (including interest accrued)		
- GPUIL	69.72	-
vii) Capital Contribution		
- GPUIL	106.41	106.41
- GEL	1,060.00	600.00
viii) Corporate Guarantees received from		
- GEL	750.00	750.00
- GPUIL	1,600.00	1,600.00
ix) Equity share capital		
- GEL	8,700.00	8,700.00
x) CCPS		
- GEL	1,700.08	1,700.08
xi) Payable to key managerial personnel		
Mr. Srinivas Bomiddala	19.40	19.40
Mr. GBS Raju	16.59	16.59
xii) Accrued salaries and benefits		
Mr. Ashis Basu	1.80	1.80
Mr. Sanjay Narayan Barde	1.80	1.80
Mr. Dhananjay Vasantrao Deshpande	2.51	1.92
Mr. Ashish Vinay Deshpande	0.69	0.63
Mr. Nikhil Dujari	-	1.98

Notes:

a. Remuneration to key managerial personal does not include provision for gratuity, leave encashment expenses, superannuation and premium for personal accidental policy, as the same are determined for the Company as a whole.

b. Certain assets and shares of related parties have been pledged against borrowings of the Company. Refer note 14.

c. Refer note 31 for details of transfer of defined benefit obligation and plan assets by the Company to certain related parties on account of transfer of certain employees.

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31. Employee benefits

Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. 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) for each completed year of service.

The fund provides a capital guarantee of the balance accumulated and declares interest periodically that is credited to the fund account. Although we know that the fund manager invests the funds as per products approved by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India and investment guidelines as stipulated under section 101 of Income Tax Act, the exact asset mix is unknown and not publicly available. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for gratuity benefit.

i. Net benefit expenses (recognized in the statement of profit and loss)

(Rs in million)

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Current service cost	5.24	4.57
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations/ (assets)	1.09	0.74
Net benefit expenses	**6.33**	**5.31**

ii. Remeasurement loss / (gains) recognised in other comprehensive income:

(Rs in million)

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.69	3.44
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.42	(0.81)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising during the year	**2.11**	**2.63**
Return on plan assets less / (greater) than discount rate	-	(0.19)
Actuarial loss / (gain) recognised in OCI	**2.11**	**2.44**

iii. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)

(Rs in million)

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Defined benefit obligation	(60.12)	(51.49)
Fair value of plan assets	40.46	35.82
Plan (liability)/ asset	**(19.66)**	**(15.67)**

iv. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(Rs in million)

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Opening defined benefit obligation	51.49	43.60
Current service cost	5.24	4.57
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	3.67	3.02
Benefits paid	(2.72)	(2.10)
Acquisition (credit) / cost	0.33	(0.23)
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.69	3.44
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.42	(0.81)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**60.12**	**51.49**

v. Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

(Rs in million)

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Opening fair value of plan assets	35.82	30.85
Interest income on plan assets	2.58	2.28
Contributions by employer	4.78	4.83
Benefits paid	(2.72)	(2.10)
Return on plan assets (lesser)/ greater than discount rate	-	0.19
Acquisition (credit) / cost	-	(0.23)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**40.46**	**35.82**

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 9.19 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 10.06 million) towards gratuity fund in FY 2024-25.

31. Employee benefits (Contd.)

vi. The following pay-outs are expected in future years:

(Rs in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	9.19	10.06
Between 2 and 5 years	10.99	11.67
Between 5 and 10 years	29.16	38.83

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2023: 10 years).

vii. The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

viii. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (in %)	7.00%	7.30%
Salary escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Employee turnover	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	Refer note 4 below	Refer note 4 below

Notes:
1. Plan assets are fully represented by balance with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

2. The expected return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors mainly the composition of the plan assets held, assessed risks of asset management, historical results of the return on plan assets and the Company's policy for plan asset management.

3. The estimates of future salary increase in compensation levels, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

4. As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate (March 31, 2023 : Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate)

5. Plan characteristics and associated risks:
The Gratuity scheme is a Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The Plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

a. Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

b. Salary Inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

c. Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

ix. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2024 is as shown below:

(Rs in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	(4.54)	(3.75)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	5.23	4.34
Salary escalation rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	4.31	3.70
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(4.16)	(3.55)
Attrition Rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in attrition rate	0.40	0.42
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in attrition rate	(0.45)	(0.48)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

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32. Lease, commitments and contingencies

I Leases

Operating lease: Company as a lessee

The Company has certain non-cancellable lease contracts in respect of leases for land and cancellable operating lease agreement for guest house and office spaces. Leases of land have lease term of 95 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. There are certain variable lease payments which are further discussed below.

The Company also has certain short-term leases for guest houses. The Company applies the 'short-term leases' recognition exemptions for these leases.

In case of land, the Company had been allotted lands under lease with a term of 95 years with an initial payment equivalent to the fair value of the land. The Company further has to pay fixed nominal amount of annual ground rent and service charges in the form of variable payments during the lease tenure. The lease can be further renewed for a period of 15 years.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Total
As at April 01, 2022	**335.12**	**335.12**
Depreciation expenses	(4.00)	(4.00)
As at March 31, 2023	**331.12**	**331.12**
Depreciation expenses	(4.00)	(4.00)
As at March 31, 2024	**327.12**	**327.12**

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets	4.00	4.00
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in miscellaneous expenses)	8.14	8.02
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**12.14**	**12.02**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 8.14 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 8.02 million) in the year ended March 31, 2024.

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32 Lease, commitments and contingencies (Contd.)

II Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Bank guarantees outstanding	731.06	870.61
Matters relating to direct taxes under dispute[6]	639.94	226.07
Others[2,3]	243.26	243.26

Others in addition to above

1 The Company is subject to legal proceeding and claims relating to acquisition of land and other matters, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and is not carrying provisions for all the above mentioned amounts in its books of account, as the Company's management is confident of successfully litigating the matters and these are disclosed as contingent liability, where applicable in its Ind AS financial statements. The Company's management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

2 The Company had experienced certain delays and incurred cost overruns in the completion of construction of transmission lines during the project phase . During the year ended March 31, 2017, the vendor had invoked arbitration clause under the contract and claimed damages of Rs 100.00 million (approximately). Based on internal legal assessment, the management of the Company is confident that the claims raised by the vendor is not tenable and hence no adjustments have been made in the Ind AS financial statements

3 During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has received a letter from Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation ('MIDC') demanding recovery of Rs. 143.23 million towards retrospective increase in water rates from financial year 2017-18 to 2020-21. The Company filed a writ petition in the Bombay High Court (Nagpur Bench) against the said letter. The Bombay High Court granted an interim stay on the said matter subject to Company paying water charges at current rates and to pay arrears if the writ petition gets dismissed. The management of the Company based on its internal assessment, legal expert advice, petition filed with High Court is confident that the claims raised by the MIDC is not tenable and accordingly no adjustments have been made in the Ind AS financial statements in this regard.

4 The aforesaid amounts under disputes are as per the demands from various authorities for the respective periods and has not been adjusted to include similar demands for any subsequent years and further interest and penalty leviable, if any, at the time of final outcome of the appeals

5 The Supreme court of India in the month of February 2019 had passed a judgement relating to definition of wages under the Provident Fund Act, 1952. The management is of the view that there are interpretative challenges on the application of the judgement retrospectively. In the absence of reliable measurement of the provision for earlier period/ years, the Company has made a provision for provident fund contribution pursuant to the judgement only from the date of Supreme Court Order. The Company will evaluate its position and update its provision, if required, on receiving further clarity on the subject. The Company does not expect any material impact of the same.

6 Certain demands from the income tax authorities were set off against the brought forward business loss and depreciation of previous years which has not been disclosed above.

7 Refer note 26 with regard to dispute with MSEDCL on transmission charges pending the final outcome of the matter in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

8 The management believes that the ultimate outcome of the above matters will not have any material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and result of operations

9 Also refer note 18.

III Commitments

a. Capital commitments **(Rs. in million)**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	38.63	33.04
Other commitments	368.84	343.84

b. Other commitments

The Company has entered into fuel supply agreement whereby the Company has committed to purchase and supplier has committed to sell contracted quantity of fuel for defined period as defined in the fuel supply agreements.

The Company entered into PPAs with customers, pursuant to which it has committed to sell power of contracted capacity as defined in the respective PPAs, make available minimum PLF over the period of tariff year as defined in the respective PPAs. The PPAs contain provision for disincentives and penalties in case of certain defaults.

In terms of the prescribed new environmental norms notified as per Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015, The Company is required to install the Flue Gas Desulphurization Systems (FGD) to control emission from the power plant by 2026.

Refer note 36 for commitments related to Corporate Social Responsibility expenses.

33. 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.

The details of material 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 Note 2.2 (b) and 2.2 (o), to the Ind AS financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities
The management assessed that cash and bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Non-current financial assets and liabilities are discounted using an appropriate discounting rate where the time value of money is material. There are no financial instruments which are measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Carrying value and fair value	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Financial assets		
Amortised cost		
(i) Investments (Rs. 2,500 (March 31, 2023 : Rs. 2,500))	0.00	0.00
(ii) Trade receivables	4,912.13	8,822.24
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	391.04	121.07
(iv) Other financial assets	2,251.96	1,952.36
Total assets	**7,555.13**	**10,895.67**
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings	26,382.49	28,115.95
(ii) Trade payables	735.90	901.25
(iii) Other financial liabilities	699.07	705.93
Total liabilities	**27,817.46**	**29,723.13**

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
At amortised cost				
March 31, 2024				
Non-current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	22,277.66	-	22,277.66	-
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	4,104.83	-	4,104.83	-
March 31, 2023				
Non-current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	23,226.62	-	23,226.62	-
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	4,889.33	-	4,889.33	-

(i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(iii) Apart from the above table, there are no Level 1 and Level 2 items. There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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33. Disclosures on Financial instruments (Contd.)

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to financial, market, liquidity and credit risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The risk management framework aims to:

(i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.
(ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

i) Financial risk
The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations towards operations and capital expenditure. The Company's principal financial assets include deposits, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents derived from its operations.

The general risk management program of the Company focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and attempts to minimize their potential negative influence on the financial performance of the Company. The Company continuously reviews its risk exposures and takes measures to limit it to acceptable levels. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

ii) Market risk
Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity price risk and liquidity risk. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.
The commodity exposure is mainly on account of fuel, a substantial part of which is a pass through cost as per the management, certain favourable court orders and external legal advice and hence the commodity price exposure is not likely to have a material financial impact on the Company.

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates. Pursuant to implementation of resolution plan, the interest rate has been fixed at 8.50% per annum for Sustainable Debt and 0.01% per annum for unsustainable debt. Also refer note 14.

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported by the management of the Company is as follows:

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fixed rate instruments:		
Financial liabilities	26,382.49	28,115.95

(b) Market risk- Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's investing activities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes from operating and financing activities is not material.

The following table shows foreign currency exposure at the end of reporting period:

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency (million)	Amount in Rs. (million)
Trade payables	USD	0.07 (0.07)	5.69 (5.60)
Other financial liabilities	USD	5.32 (5.25)	443.39 (431.39)

Notes:
1. Previous year's figures are shown in brackets above.

33. Disclosures on Financial instruments (Contd.)

Foreign currency sensitivity
The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit / (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	**Change in USD rate**	**Effect on profit / (loss) before tax**
March 31, 2024	5%	22.45
March 31, 2023	5%	21.85

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

iii) 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 that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets of the Company.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 7,555.13 million and Rs. 10,895.67 million as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively, being the total carrying value of investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent and other financial assets of the Company.

Credit concentration:

As at March 31, 2024, 79.66% of trade receivables pertain to sales to State Distribution Companies under Long Term and Medium Term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") for sale of electrical energy directly or indirectly through a related party.

Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
The Company is having majority of receivables against sale of electrical energy to State Electricity Distribution Companies which are Government undertakings.

The Company is regularly receiving its normal power sale dues from Discoms and in case of any disagreement / amount under dispute; the same is recognised as per the binding regulatory orders which carries interest as per the terms of PPAs. Hence they are secured from credit losses in the future. Also refer notes 10(c) and 10(d) with regard to delay in receipts from customers and refer note 26 as regards dispute in relation to reimbursement of transmission charges from MSEDCL.

With respect to trade receivables (including unbilled revenue) and other financial assets, the Company has constituted the terms to review the said balances on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required. The Company creates allowance for all unsecured receivables and receivables without any regulatory order based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

Credit risk from balances with bank 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. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The following table summarises the changes in the loss allowance measured using expected credit loss:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Opening balance	**470.93**	**345.66**
Amount provided/(reversed) during the year	3,952.33	125.27
Closing balance	**4,423.26**	**470.93**

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33. Disclosures on Financial instruments (Contd.)

iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company has access to funds from debt markets through non-convertible debentures and other debt instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit, which carry no or low market risk.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, acceptances, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, support from the Holding Company etc.

Also refer note 14 as regards resolution process under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on June 07, 2019.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows excluding interest obligations for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value.

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	0-1 years	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024				
Borrowings[1,2]	4,104.83	7,485.82	17,851.31	**29,441.96**
Other financial liabilities	699.07	-	-	**699.07**
Trade payables	735.90	-	-	**735.90**
	5,539.80	**7,485.82**	**17,851.31**	**30,876.93**
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings[1,2]	4,889.33	7,458.86	19,235.35	**31,583.54**
Other financial liabilities	705.93	-	-	**705.93**
Trade payables	901.25	-	-	**901.25**
	6,496.51	**7,458.86**	**19,235.35**	**33,190.72**

Notes:

1. The above excludes interest and other finance charges to be paid on the borrowings by the Company.

2. Reconciliation with carrying amounts:

(Rs. in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total amount repayable as per repayment terms	29,441.96	31,583.54
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	(3,059.47)	(3,467.59)
Net carrying value	**26,382.49**	**28,115.95**

3. Also refer notes 1.1 and 14.

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34. Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long-term and short-term borrowings, issue of non-convertible debt securities.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Also refer note 14.

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Borrowings (refer note 14)	26,382.49	28,115.95
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)	(391.04)	(121.07)
Total debts (A)	**25,991.45**	**27,994.88**
Capital components		
Equity share capital (refer note 12)	9,449.10	9,449.10
CCPS (refer note 12(c))	1,700.08	1,700.08
Capital contribution (refer note 13)	1,166.41	706.41
Other equity (excluding CCPS and capital contribution stated above) (refer note 13)	(3,921.72)	(5,860.96)
Total capital (B)	**8,393.87**	**5,994.63**
Capital and borrowings C= (A+B)	**34,385.32**	**33,989.51**
Gearing ratio (%) D= (A/C)	**75.59%**	**82.36%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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35 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% change	Reason for Variance (March 31, 2024 vs March 31, 2023)
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.03	0.95	8.07%	Variance is primarily on account of increase in current assets and decrease in current liabilities.
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total borrowings (long-term borrowings and short-term borrowings)	Total equity (equity share capital + other equity)	3.14	4.69	(32.99%)	Variance is primarily on account of decrease in borrowings and increase in total equity
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization expenses (net of interest on bank deposits)	Debt service (finance costs plus principal repayments of long-term borrowings made during the period)	1.31	0.93	41.15%	Variance is primarily on account of increase in profits during the year
Return on Equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average total equity	0.27	0.36	(25.42%)	Not applicable
Inventory Turnover ratio	Consumption of fuel plus consumption of stores and spares	Average of opening and closing balances of inventory	19.55	27.95	(30.08%)	Variance is primarily on account of increase in average inventory balances during the year due to increased operations
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average of opening and closing balances of trade receivables	2.67	1.99	34.24%	Not applicable
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Consumption of fuel plus transmission charges plus other expenses (net of Impairment allowance (including trade advances written off), loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net), rates and taxes and loss on disposal / sale of property, plant and equipment (net))	Average trade payables	15.59	12.75	22.30%	Not applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	97.78	(52.42)	(286.55%)	Variance is primarily on account of increase in revenue from operations and change in working capital from negative working capital in previous year to positive working capital in current year.
Net Profit ratio	Profit/ (loss) (excluding exceptional items) after tax	Revenue from operations	0.11	0.05	110.60%	Variance is primarily on account of increase in net profit after tax and revenue from operations.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Net Worth + Total Debt	0.13	0.14	(6.68%)	Not applicable
Return on Investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds	6.54%	5.21%	25.58%	Variance is primarily on account of increase in average fixed deposit balances during the year.

36 Corporate Social Responsibility expenses

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	6.95	-
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	27.51	-

(c) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2024:

	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	28.89	-	**28.89**

(d) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2023:

	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-	-

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(e) Details of related party transactions	9.32	7.77

(f) Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Contribution to related party / third parties	28.89	-
(ii) Unspent amount in relation to:		
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-
	28.89	**-**

Details of ongoing project

In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)						
Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's Bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/C
-	0.27	6.95	28.62	0.27	-	-

(Rs. in million)

37 Exceptional items	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Gain / (loss) on account of restructuring of borrowings and interest accrued thereon (Also refer note 14)	-	5,547.00
(b) (Provision for) / reversal of impairment in carrying value of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	3,694.00	(4,690.20)
(c) Impairment allowance for trade receivables (refer note 10)	(3,938.99)	-
Total	**(244.99)**	**856.80**

38 The Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

39 Segment Information:
The Company's activities during the year mainly revolve around power generation and related activities. Considering the nature of Company's business and operations, as well as based on reviews of operating results by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resource allocation and performance measurement, there is only one reportable segment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015. The Company's operations are mainly confined within India and as such there are no reportable geographical segments.

40 As at March 31, 2024 the amount payable in foreign currency to certain vendors of USD 5.32 million is outstanding for more than 3 years. The Company is in the process of filing necessary documents with the RBI and is confident that such delays will not require any adjustments to the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2024.

41 Other Statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entites, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entites, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(vii) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

42 The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights to the SAP and its underlying database. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the software.

43 Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in the Ind AS financial statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Company.

44 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified , wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership number: 061207

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 01, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Warora Energy Limited

Ashis Basu
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01872233

Dhananjay Vasantrao Deshpande
Whole-time Director
DIN: 07663196

Ashish Vinay Deshpande
Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kumar Babu
Company Secretary
Membership Number: F-8649

Place: Warora, Maharashtra, New Delhi
Date: May 01, 2024

GMR Warora Energy Limited