

Audit Report and financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statement or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application



of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.



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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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.-
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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.



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- b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, 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, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Based on the 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 (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)




Vikas Khurana
Partner

(Membership No. 503760)

(UDIN: 23503760BGYDQK8736)

Place: Gurugram

Date: June 23, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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



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Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Vikas Khurana", written over the circular stamp.

Vikas Khurana

Partner

(Membership No. 503760)

(UDIN: 23503760BGYDQK8736)

Place: Gurugram

Date: June 23, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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 and relevant details of right-to-use assets.

(B) As the Company does not hold any intangible assets, reporting under clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.

- (b) Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment and right-to-use assets, were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on confirmation received by us from the custodian of the registered sale deed, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties (other than the immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreement are duly executed in favour of the Company) included in the property, plant and equipment, are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right- of-Use assets) during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder
- (ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories applicable, when compared with books of accounts.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any given point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amount which are deemed to be deposits. Hence reporting under clause (v) of the order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:



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- (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities.

We were informed that the provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, sales tax, duty of Customs, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2023.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence reporting under clause (ix) (c) of the order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, *prima facie*, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares and convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent for our audit procedure.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of its holding company, or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.



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- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Vikas Khurana

Partner

(Membership No. 503760)

(UDIN: 23503760BGYDQK8736)

Place: Gurugram

Date: June 23, 2023

Financial Statements of Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited
for the year ended March 31, 2023

Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited
CIN - U40100DL2018PTC335579
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	12,160.85	12,602.77
Right-of-use assets	4	6.77	7.02
Non-current tax assets (net)	5	7.70	9.42
Other non-current assets	6	185.73	168.24
Total non-current assets (A)		12,361.05	12,787.45
Current assets			
Inventories	7	3.42	1.28
Financial assets	8		
Investments	8(a)	433.99	413.40
Trade receivables	8(b)	152.75	173.27
Cash and cash equivalents	8(c)	28.90	67.95
Other bank balances	8(d)	528.00	-
Other financial assets	8(e)	13.54	0.02
Other current assets	9	23.22	10.17
Total current assets (B)		1,183.82	666.09
Total assets (A+B)		13,544.87	13,453.54
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	10	1,529.20	1,529.20
Instruments entirely equity in nature	11	1,469.30	1,469.30
Other equity	12	424.19	174.61
Total equity (C)		3,422.69	3,173.11
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	13		
Borrowings	13(a)	9,221.46	9,529.69
Deferred tax liabilities	14	153.46	65.26
Provisions	15	0.25	0.18
Total non-current liabilities (D)		9,375.17	9,595.13
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	16		
Borrowings	16(a)	608.80	555.49
Trade payables	16(b)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.14	0.18
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small		15.08	35.06
Other financial liabilities	16(c)	47.30	93.36
Other current liabilities	17	75.69	1.21
Provisions	18	-	-
Total current liabilities (E)		747.01	685.30
Total equity and liabilities (C+D+E)		13,544.87	13,453.54

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

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In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana

Partner

Date: June 23, 2023

Place: Gurugram

Jyoti Mishra

Company Secretary

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Mumbai


For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Ravi Kant Verma

Director

DIN: 07299159

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Noida

Prashant Choubey

Director

DIN: 08072225

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Noida

Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited

CIN - U40100DL2018PTC335579

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	1,611.40	1,196.87
Other income	20	48.69	3.92
Total income (A)		1,660.09	1,200.79
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	21	4.97	4.36
Finance costs	22	771.56	641.23
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	461.89	394.47
Other expenses	24	83.86	66.55
Total expenses (B)		1,322.28	1,106.61
Profit before tax (C=A-B)		337.81	94.18
Tax expense:	14		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		88.21	29.09
Total tax expenses (D)		88.21	29.09
Profit after tax (E=C-D)		249.60	65.09
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement of liabilities/(assets)		(0.03)	(0.03)
Income tax effect of above		0.01	0.01
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (F)		(0.02)	(0.02)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (G=E+F)		249.58	65.07
Earnings per share:	25		
(a) Basic (INR)		0.83	0.22
(b) Diluted (INR)		0.83	0.22

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

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In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana

Partner

Date: June 23, 2023

Place: Gurugram

Jyoti Mistry

Company Secretary

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Ravi Kant Verma

Director

DIN: 07299159

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Noida

Prashant Choubey

Director

DIN: 08072225

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Noida



Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited
CIN - U40100DL2018PTC335579
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31,2023
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	337.81	94.18
Adjustments		
Interest on term loan and other borrowing cost	734.17	640.67
Interest on loan from related party	12.52	0.55
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	461.64	394.22
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	0.25	0.25
Exchange Loss	40.70	-
Provision no longer required	(4.88)	-
Interest income	(14.99)	(1.39)
Gain on sale of Investment	(19.78)	(2.48)
Amortisation of cost to obtain contract	1.59	-
Change in fair value of mutual fund investments	(2.83)	(0.04)
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,546.20	1,125.96
Adjustment for decrease/(increase) in operating assets		
Changes in security deposit	(0.03)	(129.50)
Changes in trade receivables	20.52	(158.01)
Changes in other current assets	(33.90)	(6.84)
Changes in inventories	(2.14)	(1.28)
Adjustment for (decrease)/increase in operating liabilities		
Changes in trade payables	(15.14)	34.05
Changes in other financial liabilities	(0.04)	0.04
Changes in provisions	0.03	0.13
Changes in other current liabilities	84.69	71.73
Cash generated from operations	1,600.19	936.28
Income tax refund (net of Income tax paid)	1.71	(2.92)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	1,601.90	933.36
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and cwip (including capital advances and payable for capital goods)	(17.64)	(3,718.33)
Investment in mutual funds	(1,418.41)	(605.47)
Redemption of investment in mutual funds	1,420.42	194.60
Investment in bank deposits	(528.00)	(435.00)
Proceeds from bank deposits	-	435.00
Interest received	1.50	1.39
Net cash used in investing activities	(542.13)	(4,127.79)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings		3,629.34
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(360.20)	
Proceeds from short term borrowings	37.43	202.88
Repayment of short term borrowings	(0.73)	(67.25)
Interest and other borrowing costs paid	(775.32)	(640.27)
Processing fees paid	-	(5.84)
Net cash from in financing activities	(1,098.82)	3,118.86
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(39.05)	(75.57)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	67.95	143.52
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28.90	67.95
Components of cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks in current accounts	28.90	67.95
Cash and cash equivalents	28.90	67.95

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1-46

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana
Partner
Date: June 23, 2023
Place: Gurugram



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Ravi Kant Verma
Director
DIN: 07299159
Date: June 20, 2023
Place: Noida

Prashant Choubey
Director
DIN: 08072225
Date: June 20, 2023
Place: Noida



Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited

CIN - U40100DL2018PTC335579

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

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2021	15,29,20,000	1,529.20
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	15,29,20,000	1,529.20
Changes in equity share capital during the year (refer note 10)	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	15,29,20,000	1,529.20
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	15,29,20,000	1,529.20
Changes in equity share capital during the year (refer note 10)	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	15,29,20,000	1,529.20

(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	Number	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2021	14,69,30,000	1,469.30
Movement during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	14,69,30,000	1,469.30
Movement during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	14,69,30,000	1,469.30

(c) Other equity

Particulars	Equity Component of related party loan	Reserves and Surplus	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2021	-	6.15	6.15
Profit for the year	-	65.09	65.09
Movements during the year	103.39	-	103.39
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Balance at March 31, 2022	103.39	71.22	174.61
Profit for the year	-	249.60	249.60
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Balance at March 31, 2023	103.39	320.80	424.19

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1-46

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vikas Khurana

Partner

Date: June 23, 2023

Place: Gurugram

Jyoti Mistry

Company Secretary

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Mumbai

Ravi Kant Verma

Director

DIN: 07299159

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Noida

Prashant Choubey

Director

DIN: 08072225

Date: June 20, 2023

Place: Noida



1. Corporate information

Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited ("the Company") is a private Company domiciled in India and incorporated on June 20, 2018 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India as a wholly owned subsidiary of Avaada Energy Private Limited ("the holding company"). The registered office of the Company is located at New Delhi. Avaada Ventures Private Limited is the ultimate parent company. The Company had commissioned 75MW, 50MW, 125MW and 50MW solar power project at Surendranagar, Gujarat, on dated March 18, 2021, April 15, 2021, May 04, 2021 and June 23, 2021 respectively.

The Company is principally engaged in the provision of sale of power.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis and the historical cost convention except for derivative financial instruments, certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and employee benefit expenses. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

All amounts disclosed in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest million as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with recognition and principle criteria of Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

b) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it is:

- expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization/settlement in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as their operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than subsequently recoverable from tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and borrowing costs attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.



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

Capital work in progress (CWIP)

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under capital work in progress (CWIP). At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized.

d) De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition 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 derecognized.

e) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment on a straight line basis so as to expense the cost less residual value over their estimated useful lives, based on useful life given in schedule II of Companies Act except solar power generating assets, where estimated useful life considered based on a technical evaluation. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Type of asset	Useful lives
Buildings & Improvement (Solar Power Generating System)	25 years
Plant and equipment (Solar Power Generating System)	25 years
Plant and equipment (Other)	15 years
Vehicles	10 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	5 years

Assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end or whenever there are indicators for impairment, and adjusted prospectively.

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 depreciation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The depreciation expense on tangible assets is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at each year end either individually or at the cash generating unit level.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.



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g) 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.

As a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for leases of low-value assets and short term leases. 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 recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of lease (i.e., the date of underlying asset is ready 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 short lease term or useful life.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset

The right-of-use asset are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes 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 receivables, 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 recognized as expense (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., change 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 (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). exemption also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition 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.

h) 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 capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets.

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per 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 liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability after considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

i) Assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as "Held for Sale" if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The condition for classification of "Held for Sale" is met when the non-current asset is available for sale. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.



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j) Inventories

Inventories comprises stores and spare parts and is carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to make the sale.

k) Financial instruments

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

Financial asset

Financial assets are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition) using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for financial assets that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition).

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for financial assets other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in the 'Other income'.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss.

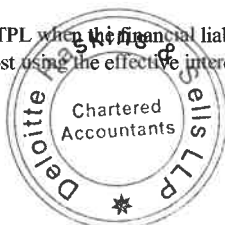
The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at FVTPL) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in 'finance costs'.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL all other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at FVTPL.



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The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense and other directly attributable costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated contracted future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. The expected life of a financial liability can be a shorter period when the contractual arrangements include prepayment provisions and when such prepayments are expected.

Expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for financial liabilities other than those financial liabilities classified as at FVTPL. Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

Non-refundable fees and related direct costs associated with the origination of borrowings are deferred and netted against borrowings and recognised using effective interest rate method.

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

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables and other payables. These liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost.

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

l) Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

Investment in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates are measured at cost less impairment, if any, as per Ind AS 27 - 'Separate Financial Statements'.

m) Cash & cash equivalents and bank deposits

Cash consists of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage. The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.

Short-term bank deposits are made for varying periods depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company. Cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits having original maturity period of less than three months. Bank deposits with original maturity period of more than three months but less than 12 months are presented as 'Other bank balances'. Bank deposits with original maturity of more than twelve months are presented as 'Other financial assets'.

n) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative instruments such as forward currency contracts are used to hedge foreign currency risks, and are initially recognized at their fair values on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value on each reporting date. A hedge of foreign currency risk of a firm commitment is accounted for as a fair value hedge. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit and Loss

o) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services,

Sale of power

Revenue arrangement

The Company's revenue arrangement is based on long term PPA with its customer. As per the PPA the Company's performance obligation is to supply solar power at the rates specified in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).



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Recognition

Revenue from sale of power is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, solar energy kilowatts are supplied and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is based on the solar energy kilowatts actually supplied to customers multiplied by the rate per kilowatt hour agreed to in the respective PPAs.

Measurement

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance condition is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation.

As per the terms of the PPA, the variable considerations include:

1. Expected compensation for non-fulfilment of minimum supply commitments - The Company is obliged to sell minimum solar power in a year as per the PPA. In case of default of aforesaid obligation, the Company is liable to pay compensation to customer as per the terms of the PPA. As at the year end the Company has estimated that no such penalty will be paid by the Company and accordingly no adjustment has been made in revenue.
2. Deviation settlement mechanism charges which is imposed for over draw/ injection and under draw/injection from the schedule for the generators

Income from carbon emission reduction

The Company recognized carbon emission reduction "CER" income in the period when it is reasonably certain that the Company will be able to comply with the conditions necessary to obtain these carbon emission reduction. Company recognise CER value at average price of open contract for sale of CER with customers.

Sale of goods

Revenue from selling goods with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. The performance obligation in case of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e., when the material is shipped to the customer. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Rendering of Services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed. Revenue from operations is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

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

Dividend income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

Costs of obtaining long-term contracts

Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognised as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained. The Company incurred the incremental costs for obtaining PPA and recognise these cost as an asset if the Company expects to recover those costs and shall be amortized over the life of the contract/PPA.

p) Foreign currencies

These Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which a Company operates and is normally the currency in which the Company primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. 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 recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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 gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).



Foreign exchange difference on foreign currency borrowings, settlement gain/loss and fair value gain/loss on derivative contract relating to borrowings are accounted and disclosed under finance cost. Such exchange difference does not include foreign exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to the borrowings cost and capitalised with cost of assets.

q) Income taxes

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Subject to exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all deductible and taxable temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, on carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax loss:

- deferred income tax is not recognised on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to 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 reporting date. Tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity).

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

r) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average numbers of shares also includes fixed number of equity shares that are issuable on conversion of conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument, from the date consideration is received (generally the date of their issue) of such instruments. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are 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 rights 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.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except where results are anti-dilutive.

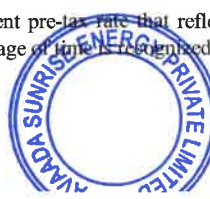
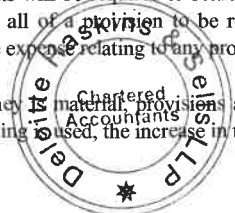
The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

t) Provisions, contingencies and commitments

General

Provisions are recognized 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, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money 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 recognized as a finance cost.



Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets / liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is-

- a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefit to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

u) Impairment of non-financial assets

Cash generating units as defined in Ind AS 36 on impairment of assets are identified at the balance sheet date. At the date of Balance Sheet, if there are any internal or external indicators of impairment, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required and the carrying amount of the cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use), an impairment loss is recognized. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed to the extent of increase in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate 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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations.

v) Fair Value Measurement

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:

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

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

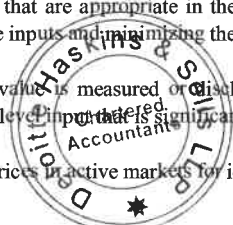
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities



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- 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 recognized in the 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.

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

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

w) Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities.

x) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations The liabilities for earned leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the discount rates for Government Securities (G-Sec) at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined contribution plan

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from the Provident Fund, administered by the Government of India, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Provident Fund equal to a specified percentage of the eligible employees' salary. The Company has no further funding obligation under the Provident Fund, beyond the contributions elected or required to be made thereunder. Contributions to the Provident Fund by the Company are charged to expense in the period in which services are rendered by the covered employees.

Defined benefit plan

Employees are entitled to benefits under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 ('the Gratuity Act') a defined benefit post-employment plan covering eligible employees of the Company. This plan provides for a lump-sum payment to eligible employees at retirement, death, and incapacitation or on termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and tenure of employment.

For defined benefit retirement plan, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows: service cost (including current service cost and past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements); net interest expense or income; and remeasurement. The Company presents service cost and net interest expense or income in Statement of Profit and Loss in 'Employee benefits expense'.

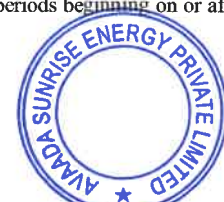
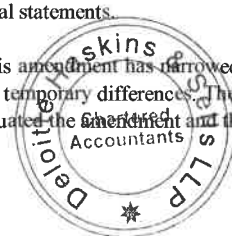
y) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

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

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

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

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



Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited
CIN - U40100DL2018PTC335579
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Land	Building & improvements	Plant & machinery	Computer	Office Equipments	Vehicle	Total
Cost								
As at April 1, 2021	678.16	121.28	69.48	2,058.96	-	-	-	2,927.88
Additions during the year	56.93	-	296.43	9,717.80	0.04	0.81	0.31	10,072.32
As at March 31, 2022	735.09	121.28	365.91	11,776.76	0.04	0.81	0.31	13,000.20
Additions during the year	19.68	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	19.71
As at March 31, 2023	754.77	121.28	365.91	11,776.76	0.04	0.84	0.31	13,019.91
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	0.10	3.12	-	-	-	3.22
Depreciation for the year	-	-	11.91	382.25	-	0.05	-	394.21
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	12.01	385.37	-	0.05	-	397.43
Depreciation for the year	-	-	13.90	447.57	0.01	0.12	0.03	461.63
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	25.91	832.94	0.01	0.17	0.03	859.06
Carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2023	754.77	121.28	340.00	10,943.82	0.03	0.67	0.28	12,160.85
As at March 31, 2022	735.09	121.28	353.90	11,391.39	0.04	0.76	0.31	12,602.77

Notes:

* The government land includes certain land admeasuring 78.76 acres amounting to Rs. 121.28 purchased from Gujarat government vide letter of allotment dated December 14, 2020. As per the allotment letter; this land is of controlled authority type, it means the land is allotted on indivisible sale controlled condition and shall be used only for putting up of solar energy project. Therefore, the said land cannot be sold, pledged, bounty or transferred or sub-leased without the prior permission of the Government. This land has been mortgaged to Catalyst Trusteeship Limited in June 2021 against the loan from State Bank of India based on the permission letter dated June 11, 2021 received from Collector Office, Surendranagar District, Gujarat.

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

Impairment of Property, plant and equipment :

The Company periodically evaluates whether events have occurred that would render the property, plant and equipment's carrying value not recoverable. If such circumstances arise, the Company estimates the value in use by discounting the expected future operating cash flows to determine impairment effect. During the current year, no such events have occurred that would render management to evaluate impairment, however the Company has conducted impairment evaluation on value of property, plant and equipment and estimated that there is no impairment during the period ending March 31, 2023.

4. Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Leasehold land	Total
Cost		
As at April 01, 2021	7.52	7.52
Addition during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	7.52	7.52
Addition during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	7.52	7.52
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 01, 2021	0.25	0.25
Depreciation for the year	0.25	0.25
As at March 31, 2022	0.50	0.50
Depreciation for the year	0.25	0.25
As at March 31, 2023	0.75	0.75
Carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2023	6.77	6.77
As at March 31, 2022	7.02	7.02

The Company has taken property on lease on which the solar power plant is being developed. The contract has been entered into for a period of 30 years.




Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31,2023

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

5. Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision)	7.70	9.42
Total	7.70	9.42

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

6. Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital advances for land	0.42	2.19
Cost to obtain contract*	34.96	36.55
Payment under Protest**	150.35	129.50
Total	185.73	168.24

*Cost to obtain contract is bank guarantee cost incurred for issuing performance bank guarantee as per terms of power purchase agreement. The cost are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of power purchase agreement.

**Company has deposited INR 148.58 Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) against GUVNL demand for extension charges of financial closure and INR 1.77 deposited under appeal to Income tax department

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

7. Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
Stores and spares	3.42	1.28
Total	3.42	1.28

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

8. Current financial assets
8(a) Investments

Particulars	As at March 31,2023 Number	As at March 31, 2022 Number	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at fair value through profit & Loss				
Investments in mutual fund (quoted)				
SBI Liquid Fund Direct Growth	1,23,177	45,318	433.99	150.04
SBI Short Term Debt Fund - Regular Plan -Growth	-	38,39,213	-	100.00
SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund Regular Growth	-	35,121	-	99.99
SBI Banking & PSU Fund Regular Growth	-	24,866	-	63.37
Total			433.99	413.40
Aggregate book value of quoted investments			433.99	413.40
Aggregate market value of quoted investments			433.99	413.40

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

8(b) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised Cost		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured	152.75	173.27
Total	152.75	173.27

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.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days from the date of invoice.



Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Considered good*	152.55	-	-	0.20	-	-	152.75
(b) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii)	152.55	-	-	0.20	-	-	152.75

where due date of payment is not available date of transaction is considered

*Unbilled revenue of INR152.55 (March 2022 : 154.13) included in trade receivables.

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables	154.13	-	-	-	-	-	154.13
(a) Considered good*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Considered good	-	-	19.14	-	-	-	19.14
(b) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii)	154.13	-	19.14	-	-	-	173.27

where due date of payment is not available date of transaction is considered

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

8(c). Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with banks in current accounts	28.90	67.95
Total	28.90	67.95

For the purpose of Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with banks in current accounts	28.90	67.95
Total cash and cash equivalents	28.90	67.95

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

8(d) Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised cost		
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	528.00	-
Total	528.00	-

*Bank deposits of INR 528.00 are under lien for the purpose of DSRA, as per lender requirement.

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

8(e) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	0.04	0.02
Interest accrued on bank deposits	13.50	-
Total	13.54	0.02

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities



Avaada Sunrise Energy Private Limited

CIN - U40100DL2018PTC335579

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

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

9. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to suppliers	20.15	4.18
Advances to employees	0.24	-
Prepaid Expenses	1.24	4.40
Cost to obtain contract (refer note 6)	1.59	1.59
Total	23.22	10.17

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

10. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised share capital	Number	Number		
Equity shares of INR 10 each	15,50,00,000	15,50,00,000	1,550.00	1,550.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	15,29,20,000	15,29,20,000	1,529.20	1,529.20
Total			1,529.20	1,529.20

Refer note 13(a) for assets pledged as securities

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity Shares	Number	Number
At the beginning of the year	15,29,20,000	15,29,20,000
Add: Movement during the year (refer note (b) below)	-	-
At the end of the year	15,29,20,000	15,29,20,000

(b) Terms/right attached to equity shares:

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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 holder of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding company

Shares held by its holding company are as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up and held by:	Number	Number
Avaada Energy Private Limited*	15,29,20,000	15,29,20,000

(d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number	% holding in the class	Number	% holding in the class
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up and held by:				
Avaada Energy Private Limited*	15,29,20,000	100%	15,29,20,000	100%

(e) Particulars of promoters holding

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number	% holding in the class	Number	% holding in the class
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up and held by:				
Avaada Energy Private Limited*	15,29,20,000	100%	15,29,20,000	100%

* One equity share held by Mrs. Sindoor Mittal as nominee of Avaada Energy Private Limited



11. Instruments Entirely Equity In Nature

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	1,469.30	1,469.30
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	1,469.30	1,469.30

Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCDs)

The Company issued 14,69,30,000 FCCDs of INR 10 each at Nil coupon rate in FY2020-21, Each FCCD is convertible into equity share of Rs. 10 each without any further act or application by FCCD holder not later than ten years from the date of allotment.

12. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	71.22	6.15
Net profit for the year	249.60	65.09
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	(0.02)	(0.02)
Closing balance (A)	320.80	71.22
Equity component of interest free related party loan*		
Opening balance	103.39	-
Movement during the year (net of tax)	-	103.39
Closing balance (B)	103.39	103.39
Total (A+B)	424.19	174.61

* The Company had entered into a loan agreement dated March 16, 2022 with Avaada Energy Private Limited ("AEPL" or the "holding company") for obtaining an interest free loan amounting INR 275.30 Mn. This loan was primarily obtained interest free to meet the ratio of 25% project cost required to be maintained as promoter contribution (e.g. in the form of, equity, unsecured loan, unsecured debenture, fully convertible instruments etc.) as mentioned in the agreement entered into with the lender who is funding the remaining 75% of the project cost.

At the time of obtaining the loan for the execution of project; the Company estimated considering the economy and financial situation then that the said unsecured loan can be repaid after a period of eight years from the disbursement. The Company recorded a deemed equity of INR 103.39 Mn (net of deferred tax) by discounting the loan at 9.10 % (the IBR rate)

13. Non-current financial liabilities**13(a) Non-current borrowings**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised cost		
Secured		
Term loan from banks (refer note (a) below)	8,887.55	9,243.09
Supplier's credit (refer note (b) below)	538.11	496.92
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties (refer note (c) below) (refer note 31)	150.20	137.68
	9,575.86	9,877.69
Less :current maturities of long term borrowings	354.40	348.00
Total	9,221.46	9,529.69

Terms and conditions:**(a) Term loan from SBI amounting to INR 8,887.55 (March 31, 2022 : 9,243.09) net of processing charges**

Indian rupee long term loan facility A from SBI carries annual interest rate range between 7.00 to 8.10% p.a. linked to 6 months MCLR of SBI plus 0.55% spread prevailing on the date of initial disbursement. The principal amount of facility A (Rs 899.54 Crore) is repayable in 74 structured quarterly instalments commencing from June 30, 2022 and Indian rupee long term loan facility B from SBI carries annual interest rate range between 7.00% to 8.45% p.a. linked to 6 months MCLR of SBI plus 0.55% spread prevailing on the date of initial disbursement. principal amount of facility B (Rs. 82.55Crore) is repayable in 73 structured quarterly instalments commencing from June 30, 2022. The loan is secured by first charge on entire movable assets, intangible assets and immovable properties (both present and future) including solar modules, other inventory, receivables, machinery spares, freehold land, leasehold rights; first charge on cash and bank accounts, including escrow accounts and debt service reserve account (DSRA) or mutual funds' investments in permitted investments or irrevocable bank guarantee, all current assets including receivables and book debts (both present and future); first charge on all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demand in project agreement (including amendments in project agreement), clearances, any guarantee, warrant, letter of credit, performance bond under module supplier agreement provided by any party to the project agreement, assignment of insurance policies, project documents, all clearances and approvals relating to the project, assignment of unsecured loans by the AEPL in case of an event of default. The loan is also secured by pledge of shares, FCCDs, NCDs in the Company, held by Avaada Energy Private Limited representing 51% of paid-up share capital and conditional corporate guarantee from Avaada Energy Private Limited. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of interest and principal amount during the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

(b) Supplier's credit from SBI amounting to INR 538.11 (March 31, 2022: INR 496.92)

Supplier's credit from bank carried interest rate of 0.4 basis points over and above US benchmark rate (effective rate 3.00%) payable within next one year. The loan is secured by first charge on entire movable assets, intangible assets and immovable properties (both present and future) including solar modules, other inventory, receivables, machinery spares, freehold land, leasehold rights; first charge on cash and bank accounts, including escrow accounts and debt service reserve account (DSRA) or mutual funds investments in permitted investments or irrevocable bank guarantee, all current assets including receivables and book debts (both present and future); first charge on all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demand in project agreement (including amendments in project agreement), clearances, any guarantee, warrant, letter of credit, performance bond under module supplier agreement provided by any party to the project agreement, assignment of insurance policies, project documents, all clearances and approvals relating to the project, assignment of unsecured loans by the AEPL in case of an event of default. The loan is also secured by pledge of shares and CCDs in the Company, held by Avaada Energy Private Limited representing 51% of paid-up share capital and unconditional corporate guarantee from Avaada Energy Private Limited.

(c) Loan from Avaada Energy Private Limited to INR 150.20 (March 31, 2022 : INR 137.68)

The loan is interest-free and is repayable after meeting compliances of loan conditions with prior approval and due satisfactions of lenders. As estimated by company amount of unsecured loan can be repaid after a period of eight years from disbursement

14. Deferred tax asset/ (liability) (net)

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are:

(a) Profit or loss section**Current tax:**

Current tax

Adjustments in respect of expenses prior years

Total current tax expense**Deferred tax charge :**

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences

Total deferred tax charge**Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss****Other comprehensive income/ (loss) section****Deferred tax charge (credit):**

Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans

Income tax charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income/ (loss)**(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022****Accounting profit before income tax**

At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17 % (March 31, 2022: 25.17%)

Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:

Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit

Others

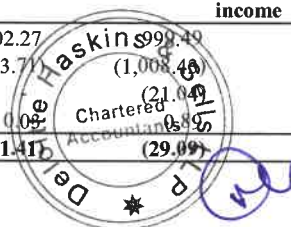
Amount recognised in the current year in related to the income tax of previous years

Total adjustments**Income tax expense as per statement of Profit and Loss****(c) The movement in gross deferred tax asset and liabilities (before sett off) for the year ended March 31, 2023 is as follows:**

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	(Charge)/ credit to statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	(Charge)/credit to other equity component	As at March 31, 2023
Carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	1,101.76	511.73	-	-	1,613.49
Property, plant and equipment	(1,112.14)	(601.97)	-	-	(1,714.11)
Borrowings	(55.81)	4.33	0.01	-	(51.47)
Others	0.93	(2.30)	-	-	(1.37)
Net deferred tax liability	(65.26)	(88.21)	0.01	-	(153.46)

The movement in gross deferred tax asset and liabilities (before sett off) for the year ended March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2021	(Charge)/ credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	(Charge)/credit to other equity component	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	102.27	999.49	-	-	1,101.76
Property, plant and equipment	(103.71)	(1,008.48)	-	-	(1,112.14)
Borrowings	-	(21.04)	-	(34.77)	(55.81)
Others	0.04	0.89	0.01	-	0.93
Net deferred tax liability	(1.40)	(29.09)	0.01	(34.77)	(65.26)



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The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

15. Long term provisions

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 29)	0.12	0.08
Compensated absences (refer note 29)	0.13	0.10
Total	0.25	0.18

16. Current financial liabilities

16(a) Short term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised cost		
Secured		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	354.40	348.00
Unsecured		
Loans from related parties (refer note 31)	254.40	207.49
Total	608.80	555.49

Terms and conditions:

(a) Loan from related parties

Interest free loan from Avaada Energy Private Limited amounting to INR 254.31 (March 31, 2022: INR 207.05)

Interest free loan from Avaada Venture Private Limited amounting to INR NIL (March 31, 2022: INR 0.41)

Interest free loan from Avaada Sunce Energy Private Limited amounting to INR 0.06 (March 31, 2022: INR 0.03)

Interest free loan from Avaada Clean Project Energy Private Limited amounting to INR 0.03 (March 31, 2022: INR Nil)

The borrowing is in the nature of revolving credit facility as and when requested by the Company. It is interest-free and does not have a fixed tenure. The loan is repayable when demanded by the lender.

16(b) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised cost		
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 37) (MSME)	0.14	0.18
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15.08	35.06
Total	15.22	35.24

Trade payable ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	0.02	-	0.12	-	0.14
(ii) Others	9.81	4.59	0.68	-	-	15.08
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade payable ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
(ii) Others	-	34.94	0.12	-	-	35.06
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-



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

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

16(c) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised cost		
Payables to related parties for purchase of capital assets (refer note 31)	31.75	31.46
Payables to employee	-	0.04
Interest accrued and due on term loan*	-	57.42
Interest accrued but not due on supplier's credit	14.55	2.95
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivative liabilities	1.00	1.49
Total	47.30	93.36

* Interest amounting INR 57.42 became due on 31 March, 2022 and payment has been made on 1 April, 2022.

16(d) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to IND AS 7 - Cash Flows

The table below details change in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows where, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

Particulars	As at April 1, 2022	Financing cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at March 31, 2023
Loan from related party	137.68		12.52	150.20
Term loan from bank	9,243.09	(360.20)	4.66	8,887.55

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Financing cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at March 31, 2022
Loan from related party	-	275.30	(137.62)	137.68
Term loan from bank	5,890.60	3,629.34	(276.85)	9,243.09

17. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	0.69	1.21
Advance Insurance claim (refer note 40)	75.00	-
Total	75.69	1.21

18. Short term provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 29)*	-	-
Compensated absences**	-	-
Total	-	-

*Expressed in absolute - Gratuity INR 1666 (March 2022: INR 1288.00)

**Expressed in absolute - Compensated absences INR 2900 (March 2022; INR 2388.00)

19. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Electricity revenue		
Sales of electricity	1,611.40	1,196.87
Total	1,611.40	1,196.87

*Revenue from sale of electricity is net of rebate and deviation charges INR 17.66 and INR 9.53 respectively (March 31, 2022: INR 13.14 and INR 8.47).

20. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest income on bank deposits	14.99	1.39
Foreign exchange differences (net)	5.79	-
Provision no longer required	4.88	-
Change in fair value of mutual fund investments	2.83	0.04
Profit on sale of investment	19.78	2.49
Miscellaneous income	0.42	-
Total	48.69	3.92



21. Employee benefit expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salary, wages and bonus	4.38	3.86
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	0.19	0.18
Gratuity expense (refer note 29)	0.05	0.05
Leave encashment	0.10	0.08
Staff welfare	0.25	0.19
Total	4.97	4.36

22. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest costs on :		
Loan from banks	719.86	616.37
Loan from related parties	12.52	0.55
Interest on TDS, Service Tax & GST	-	0.02
Exchange differences to the extent considered as borrowing cost	24.86	8.75
Other borrowing costs		
Other borrowing cost	7.49	5.37
Bank charges on bank guarantee	6.83	10.17
Total	771.56	641.23

23. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	461.64	394.22
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	0.25	0.25
Total	461.89	394.47

24. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Amortisation of contract cost	1.59	1.53
Auditor remuneration*	0.77	0.65
CSR expenses (refer note 26)	0.75	-
Electricity expenses	0.42	0.02
Electricity Sale expenses	2.05	9.75
Foreign exchange differences (net)	-	3.26
Fees and subscription expenses	0.18	0.12
Insurance expenses	20.15	15.12
Legal and professional expenses	5.11	10.73
Office upkeep expenses	-	2.42
Plant maintenance expenses	35.93	16.60
Security expenses	11.67	3.53
Site and Guest house expenses	0.45	-
Telephone and IT expenses	0.12	0.07
Travelling and conveyance	2.43	1.57
Miscellaneous expenses	2.24	1.18
Total	83.86	66.55

***Payment to Auditors**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Statutory audit fee (including GST)	0.65	0.65
Reimbursement of expenses	0.12	-
Total	0.77	0.65



25. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Basic (INR)	0.83	0.22
Diluted (INR)	0.83	0.22

Basic earnings per share:

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit for the year	249.60	65.09
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share from continuing operations	249.60	65.09
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share*	29,98,50,000	29,98,50,000

*FCCD considered as equity for calculating weighted average number of equity share

Diluted earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit for the year	249.60	65.09
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	249.60	65.09

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share reconciles with the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	29,98,50,000	29,98,50,000
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	29,98,50,000	29,98,50,000

There is no potential equity shares that are anti-dilutive and therefore not considered for the weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share.

26. Disclosure relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

As per provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has to spend at least 2% of the average profits of the preceding three financial years towards CSR. Accordingly, a CSR committee has been formed for carrying out the CSR activities as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	0.68	-
(ii) Amount spent during the year on the following in cash	0.75	-
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(v) Reason for shortfall	Not applicable	Not applicable
(vi) Nature of CSR activities	Preventive healthcare	Preventive healthcare
(vii) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard*	0.75	-
(viii) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year	Not applicable	Not applicable

*Represents contribution to Avaada foundation a trust to support the education, empowerment, health, environment and rural electrification, emphasizing more on women education and empowerment.

27. Financial Ratio

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022	Variance %
1 Current Ratio (in times) (Current Assets/Current Liabilities)	1.58	0.97	63.04%
Reasons for variance:- Increase in investment resulted in increase in current ratio.			
2 Debt-Equity Ratio (in times) [Total Debt/Equity]*	2.87	3.18	-9.64%
Reasons for variance:- Repayment of instalment of term loan during the year result in decreasing the ratio.			

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times) Reasons for variance:- Increase of net income (PAT) resulted in increase in debt service coverage ratio.	1.39	0.98	41.89%
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in times) (Profit after tax /Average shareholder equity) Reasons for variance:- Increase of net income (PAT) resulted in increase in return on equity	0.08	0.02	223.43%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (Net Sales/Average inventory)***	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times) [(Revenue from operation) /Average Trade Reasons for variance:- Increase in turnover resulted in increase in trade receivable turnover ratio.	9.89	13.82	-28.45%
7	Net capital turnover ratio (Net Sales / Working capital) Reasons for variance:- Increase in turnover and increase in current assets resulted in decrease in net capital turnover ratio.	3.69	-62.30	-105.92%
8	Trade payables turnover ratio=Net credit purchases / Average Payable****	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
9	Net Profit ratio (%) [Profit after tax/Revenue from Operations] Reasons for variance:- Substantial increase in net profit in comparison to previous year alongwith marginal increase in revenue results in increase in ratio	15.49%	5.44%	184.82%
10	Return on capital employed (Profit after tax+finance cost)/(Tangible net worth + Total debt* + Deferred tax liabilities) Reasons for variance:- Substantial increase in Profit after tax for the current year along with marginal increase in net worth resulting in increase in ratio.	8.27%	5.52%	49.92%
11	Return on investment = Income generated from investments / Time weighted average investments*****	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

*Total debt Includes non-current borrowing and current borrowing.

**Interest payment and repayments represents the future interest payments and repayments of long term debt due within twelve months of the reporting date.

***Not Applicable, as the Company has only inventory of stores and spares parts. There is no inventory of finished goods.

****Not Applicable, as the company payables outstanding are for other expenses, for which no credit period is defined.

*****Not Applicable, as the Company has made short term investments (bank deposits and mutual funds) for utilising the surplus fund.

The above financial ratios measures presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.



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28. Disclosure of 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 amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

The judgements and 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 judgements, 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.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are as specified below:-

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unabsorbed tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and all deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised. 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.

The Company has reviewed tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation, and determined that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which such tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised. Thus, the Company has recognized a corresponding deferred tax asset on the same.

Any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the measurement of the deferred taxes in future.



29. Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans**(a) Defined benefit plan - gratuity**

The Company has a defined benefit for gratuity. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company provides for the liability in its books of accounts based on the actuarial valuation. The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.53%	7.40%
Salary increment rate	7.00%	7.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Mortality table	Indian Assured lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured lives Mortality (2012-14)

Withdrawal rates: age related and past experience

	% Withdrawal	
Age	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Upto 30 year	3%	3%
Between 31 and 44 years	2%	2%
Above 44 years	1%	1%

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yield available on the Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities and the salary growth rate takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	0.08	0.01
Acquisition Adjustment	-	0.03
Obligation transferred to company	(0.03)	(0.01)
Current service cost	0.04	0.04
Interest cost	0.01	0.00
Benefits paid	(0.01)	(0.01)
Actuarial (gain) / loss	0.03	0.02
Closing defined benefit obligation	0.12	0.08

Balance sheet

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(0.12)	(0.08)
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Plan asset / (liability)	(0.12)	(0.08)

Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest cost	0.01	0.00
Current service cost	0.04	0.04
Net benefit expense	0.05	0.05

Actuarial (gain) / loss

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Due to change in financial assumptions	(0.01)	(0.01)
Due to change in experience adjustments	0.04	0.04
Total	0.03	0.03

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

	Discount rate		Salary growth rate	
Sensitivity Level	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Increase/ (decrease) in defined benefit obligation	(0.01)	0.01	0.01	(0.01)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2022 is as shown below:

	Discount rate		Salary growth rate	
Sensitivity Level	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Increase/ (decrease) in defined benefit obligation	(0.01)	0.01	0.01	(0.01)



Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material hence impact of change due to these is not calculated. Sensitivities as to rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within one year	0.00	0.00
1-5 years	0.04	0.02
More than 5 years	-	-

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 3.25 years (March 31,2022 : 2.57)

Description of risk exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follows:

- Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
- Discount Rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
- Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
- Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact plan's liability.

(b) Compensated absence : The amount of the provision INR 0.13 Millions (March 31, 2022: INR 0.10)

The principal assumptions used in determining compensated absences obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.53%	7.40%
Salary increment rate	7.00%	7.00%
Leave availment rate	0.50%	0.50%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Mortality table	Indian Assured lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured lives Mortality (2012-14)

Withdrawal rates: age related and past experience

	% Withdrawal March 31, 2023	% Withdrawal March 31, 2022
Age		
Upto 30 year	3%	3%
Between 31 and 44 years	2%	2%
Above 44 years	1%	1%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

	Discount rate		Salary growth rate	
Sensitivity Level	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Increase/ (decrease) in defined benefit obligation	(0.01)	0.01	0.01	(0.01)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2022 is as shown below:

	Discount rate		Salary growth rate	
Sensitivity Level	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Increase/ (decrease) in defined benefit obligation	(0.01)	0.01	0.01	(0.01)

(c) Defined contribution plan

During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Employers' Contribution to Employee's Provident Fund	0.19	0.18
Employers' Contribution to Employee's State Insurance Corporation	-	-
	0.19	0.18



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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

30. Operating Segments

The Company's Board of Directors' is considered to be the chief operating decision maker in accordance with Ind AS 108. Based on the financial information reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate the resources and in assessing the performance of the Company, the Company has determined that it has a single operating and reporting segment, i.e., sale of power. The Company's principal operations are located in India. Accordingly, the Company earns its entire revenue from India. All of the Company's non current assets are located in India.

31. Related party transactions
(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship
(a) Related parties where control exists

Ultimate holding company	Avaada Ventures Private Limited
Holding company	Avaada Energy Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary company	Avaada Clean Project Private Limited Avaada Sunce Energy Private Limited
Key managerial personnel	Prashant Choubey (Director) Ravi Kant Verma (Director) Jyoti Mistry (Company secretary)

(ii) Contracts or arrangements with related parties for development of 300MW solar power plant during previous year

Name of related party	Relationship	Nature of contract	Board of Directors approval date	Key terms of payment	Total contract value	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2022
Avaada Energy Private Limited	Holding company	Agreement for Supply, dated August 16, 2019 as amended on December 21, 2020 and March 30, 2022.	July 5, 2018	10% within 15 days of signing of contract, 15% at the time of submission of BBU, 75% on delivery of material. Certain payment through irrevocable transferable letter of credit to be issued for supply of module.	7,245.73	Refer detail below
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Agreement for EPC, dated August 16, 2019, as amended on June 25, 2020, December 21, 2020 and March 30, 2022.	July 5, 2018	10% within 10 days of signing of contract, 15% at the time of submission of BBU, 65% on supply of goods and services, 5% on successful installation and 5% on commissioning.	3,105.80	Refer detail below

(iii) Transaction with related parties during the year

Particulars	Ultimate holding, holding and other related parties	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Purchase of material and services under EPC contract (including tax)	0.55	3,403.53
Avaada Energy Private Limited	-	2,970.45
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	0.55	433.08
Amount paid against EPC supply and service including advance	-	2,011.60
Avaada Energy Private Limited	-	1,071.09
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	-	940.51

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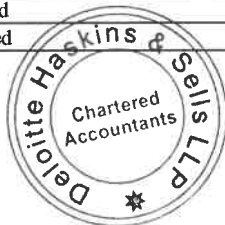
Amount billed towards safeguard duty	-	468.09
Avaada Energy Private Limited	-	468.09
Amount paid towards safeguard duty	-	760.91
Avaada Energy Private Limited	-	760.91
Long term Loan received	-	275.30
Avaada Energy Private Limited	-	275.30
Short term borrowings received	37.35	150.30
Avaada Energy Private Limited	37.35	150.30
Short term borrowings re-paid	0.68	46.69
Avaada Energy Private Limited	-	4.94
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	0.27	41.75
Avaada Ventures Private Limited	0.41	-
Rent charged	0.26	-
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	0.26	-
Short term borrowings for safeguard duty	-	57.54
Avaada Energy Private Limited	-	57.54
Short term refund for safeguard duty	-	25.50
Avaada Energy Private Limited	-	25.50
Transfer of retirement obligation of employee from	-	0.05
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	-	0.05
Transfer of retirement obligation of employee to	0.08	0.03
Avaada Sunce Energy Private Limited	0.08	0.03
Reimbursement of expenses on behalf of the Company	10.26	71.46
Avaada Sunce Energy Private Limited	0.05	-
Avaada Energy Private Limited	9.91	29.25
Avaada Ventures Private Limited	-	0.41
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	0.30	41.80
Contribution of funds in relation to CSR expenditure	0.75	-
Avaada Foundation	0.75	-

Compensation to key managerial personnel

No remuneration has been paid to the directors and Company secretary of the Company for the services received during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Nil).

(iii) Balances outstanding at the end of the year

Particulars	Ultimate holding, holding and other related parties	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Payable to related parties for purchase of capital assets	31.75	31.46
Avaada Energy Private Limited	25.76	25.76
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	5.99	5.70
Short term borrowings/Other payable	222.36	175.45
Avaada Energy Private Limited	222.27	175.01
Avaada Ventures Private Limited	-	0.41
Avaada Clean Project Private Limited	0.03	0.00
Avaada Sunce Energy Private Limited	0.06	0.03



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Short term loan payable for safeguard duty	32.04	32.04
Avaada Energy Private Limited	32.04	32.04
Long term Loan payable**	275.30	275.30
Avaada Energy Private Limited	275.30	275.30
Bank guarantee issued on behalf of the company by	196.12	754.88
Avaada Energy Private Limited	196.12	754.88
Avaada Ventures Private Limited	-	-
Corporate guarantee issued on behalf of company by*	9,506.02	9,824.13
Avaada Energy Private Limited	9,506.02	9,824.13

*Corporate Guarantee amount is INR 9,830.90 (March 31, 2022: 9830.90) obligation is limited to the extent of loan outstanding.

All the amounts payable to related parties above are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

**Including equity component of INR 103.39 (March 31, 2022: INR 103.39)

32. Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	Note	Carrying Value		Fair value	
		As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets					
Measured at fair value through profit and loss					
Investments	8(a)	433.99	413.40	433.99	413.40
Measured at amortised cost					
Trade receivables	8(b)	152.75	173.27	152.75	173.27
Cash and cash	8(c)	28.90	67.95	28.90	67.95
Other bank balances	8(d)	528.00	-	528.00	-
Other financial assets	8(e)	13.54	0.02	13.54	0.02
Financial liabilities					
Measured at fair value through profit and loss					
Derivative liabilities	16(c)	1.00	1.49	1.00	1.49
Measured at amortised cost					
Term loan from Bank	13(a)	8,887.55	9,243.09	8,887.55	9,243.09
Supplier's credit	13(a)	538.11	496.92	538.11	496.92
long term loans from related parties	13(a)	150.20	137.68	150.20	137.68
Short term loans from related parties	16(a)	254.40	207.49	254.40	207.49
Trade payables	16(b)	15.22	35.24	15.22	35.24
Payables for capital goods	16(c)	31.75	31.46	31.75	31.46
Other financial liabilities	16(c)	14.55	60.41	14.55	60.41

33. Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — 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.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2023

	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets:				
- Investments in mutual fund	433.99	433.99	-	-
- Derivative assets	-	-	-	-



Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for Liabilities as at March 31, 2023

	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial liabilities:				
- Derivative liabilities	1.00	1.00		-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2022

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2022				
	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets:				
- Investments in Mutual fund	413.40	413.40	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for Liabilities as at March 31, 2022

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at March 31, 2022				
	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial liabilities:				
- Derivative liabilities	1.49	1.49	-	-

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks.

Risk management is carried out by senior management for cash and cash equivalent, trade receivable, investments, deposits with banks, foreign currency risk exposure and liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates (currency risk) and interest rates (interest rate risk) will affect the Company's income or value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The capital expenditure of the company is financed by loans, the shareholders' fund and internal proceeds. The interest bearing loans of the Company comprises of both fixed and floating rate.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected on account of impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Amount	Increase/(decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit(loss) before tax
March 31, 2023			
Term loan from banks	9,425.66		
Impact on profit before tax on account of increase in interest		1.00%	(94.26)
Impact on profit before tax on account of decrease in interest		(1.00%)	94.26



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	Amount	Increase/(decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit(loss) before tax
March 31, 2022			
Term loan from banks	9,740.01		
Impact on profit before tax on account of increase in interest		1.00%	(97.40)
Impact on profit before tax on account of decrease in interest		(1.00%)	97.40

(ii) Foreign currency risk management

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 operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). Exchange rate exposures are managed within the approved policy by utilising forward foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company uses full currency cum interest rate swap and forward exchange contracts to manage its transaction exposures. These contracts are entered into for period consistent with the foreign currency exposures of the underlying transactions and with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk of future transactions

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Currency	Amount outstanding Foreign currency	Amount outstanding INR	Amount outstanding Foreign currency	Amount outstanding INR
Hedged foreign currency exposure				
Forward contracts (against LC/supplier's credit) USD	6.56	538.11	6.95	496.92

(b) 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. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed by company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.

Financial assets that potentially exposed the Company to credit risk are listed below:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables	152.75	173.27
Other financial assets	13.54	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents	28.90	67.95
Total	195.19	241.24

(i) Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed on the basis of Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low. The Company primarily generates revenue from sale of power to single off taker. The Company does not foresee any credit risk attached to receivables from such companies. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks are managed by the Company's management in accordance with Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the management on an annual basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks are managed by the Company's management in accordance with Company's policy. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of borrowings and equity shares. The Company attempts to ensure that there is a balance between the timing of outflow and inflow of funds. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low since Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding. The Company is not subject to any restrictions on the use of its capital that could significantly impact its operations. In light of these facilities, the Company is not exposed to any significant liquidity risk.




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The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Effective interest rate (% p.a.)	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Variable interest rate						
Term loan from Bank*	7.00% - 8.45%	1,068.45	4,144.68	10,763.30	15,976.44	8,887.55
Supplier's credit	3.00%	-	538.11	-	538.11	538.11
Non-Interest bearing						
Long-term loan from related parties		-	-	275.30	275.30	150.20
Short term borrowings		254.40	-	-	254.40	254.40
Trade payables		15.22	-	-	15.22	15.22
Payables for capital goods		31.75	-	-	31.75	31.75
Other financial liabilities		14.55	-	-	14.55	14.55
Derivative liabilities		1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00
		1,385.37	4,682.79	11,038.60	17,106.77	9,892.78

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Effective interest rate (% p.a.)	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Variable interest rate						
Term loan from Bank*	7.50%-9.05%	1,048.44	4,014.76	11,962.22	17,025.42	9,243.09
Supplier's credit	3.19%	-	496.92	-	496.92	496.92
Non-Interest bearing						
Long-term loan from related parties		-	-	275.30	275.30	137.68
Short term borrowings		207.49	-	-	207.49	207.49
Trade payables		35.24	-	-	35.24	35.24
Payables for capital goods		31.46	-	-	31.46	31.46
Other financial liabilities		60.41	-	-	60.41	60.41
Derivative liabilities		1.49	-	-	1.49	1.49
		1,384.53	4,511.68	12,237.52	18,133.73	10,213.78

35. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Capital structure of the Company consist of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note 13(a) and 16(a) and offset by cash and cash equivalents as detailed in note 8(c)) and total equity of the Company.

In order to achieve this overall objective of capital management, amongst other things, the Company aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings facilities defining capital structure requirements, where breach in meeting the financial covenants may permit the lender to call the borrowings.

There have been no breach in the financial covenants of any borrowing facilities during the year. There is no change in in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital over previous year.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	9,575.86	9,877.69
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	28.90	67.95
Net debt (A)	9,604.76	9,945.64
Total Equity	3,422.69	3,173.11
Capital and net debt (B)	13,027.45	13,118.75
Gearing ratio [(A)/(B)]	73.73%	75.81%

36. Commitments and contingencies
a) Commitments

As per terms of the PPA, the Company has the obligation to sell all the available capacity of 300MW to GUVNL with a criteria to achieve +10% and -15% of the contracted CUF of 24%.



- b) Corporate guarantee issued by the Company INR 191.50 in favour of SBI capital trustee.

37. Based on intimation received by the Company from its supplier regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 the relevant information is provided below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	0.14	0.18
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
c) 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
	0.14	0.18

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

38. Government of India Ministry of Finance wide Notification No. 02/2020-Customs (SG) levied Safeguard duty on all solar cells and modules imported from the China PR, Thailand, and Vietnam and pursuant to this notification, the Company had to incur INR 834.70 Mn which has been capitalised under property, plant, and equipment. Claims Petition in relation to safeguard duty under change in law has been filed with GUVNL GERC vide Petition No. 2099 of 2022 on 31.03.2022.

Management believes that there is uncertainty involved in these claims due to which management has not recorded the claims in their books.

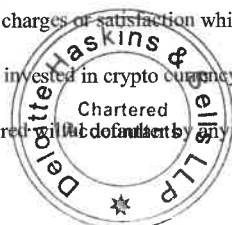
39. The Company has received the demand from Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) for payment of liquidated damage charges due to delay in financial closure against which the Company has filed the Petition bearing No. 1854 of 2020 against GUVNL before the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, seeking extension in time for achieving financial closure on account of force majeure events, including government delay in receiving approvals, strike at the Sub-Registrar's Office, cyclone Nisarga and cyclone Tauktae, flooding, etc.

Based on the legal opinion, the management is of the view that the company will be able to defend the case on merits and accordingly disclosed as contingent liability.

40. On May 18, 2021, due to cyclone Tauktae, that passed closely from the plant site, and damaged some installed modules. The Company has estimated the damage to be of approximately of INR 278.24 Mn and the filed insurance claim for the damage with the insurance company, During the year company received an advance claim from insurance company for INR 75.00 Mn subject to final settlement of insurance claim.

41 Other statutory information

- a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- b) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- c) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- d) The Company have not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- e) The Company has not been declared insolvent by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.



Handwritten signature and initials in blue ink.



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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

- f) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
 - ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- g) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
 - ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- h) The Company does have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

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

43. As per the agreement with lenders, the Company has to comply with certain financial and non-financial covenant. The Company has complied with financials and material non-financial covenants.

44. Events after the reporting period

There are no significant reportable events occurring after the reporting period.

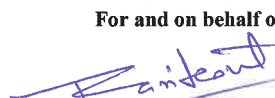
45. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

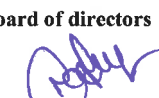
46. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 20, 2023.


Jyoti Mistry
Company Secretary

For and on behalf of board of directors


Ravi Kant Verma
Director
DIN: 07299159


Prashant Choubey
Director
DIN: 08072225

