

Shridhar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of RELIANCE GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **RELIANCE GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information [in which are included the Returns for the year ended on that date audited by the branch auditors of the Company's branches at (location of the branches)].

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 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2021, and profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Other Information (or another title if appropriate, such as “Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors’ Report Thereon”)

The Company’s management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company’s annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors’ 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 statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company’s management and Board of Directors are 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 state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities 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:

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- 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 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 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.

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

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

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

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
 - (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books *(and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us)*
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows 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 31st March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2021 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 B".

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

- i. The Company has not any 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

For SHRIDHAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No 134427W

Hemant Phatak
Partner
(Membership No. 160832)
Place: - MUMBAI,
Date: - 29th April 2021
UDIN: 21160832AAAANO7864

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Annexure A to Auditors' Report

Referred to in our Auditors' Report of even date to the members of RELIANCE GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
- (b) The Company does not have fixed assets. So this clause is not applicable to the company.
- (c) The Company does not have Immovable Property. So this clause is not applicable to the company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any Inventory. So this clause is not applicable to the company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.
- (vi) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, goods and services tax and cess as at March 31, 2021 which were outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are not any dues of income tax, as at March 31, 2021 and which have been deposited on account of a dispute.
- (viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to the following financial institution or bank or Government as at the balance sheet date.

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- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (xi) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable only to public companies. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given by the companies management the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 152 of the act. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For SHRIDHAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No 134427W

Hemant Phatak
Partner
(Membership No. 160832)
Place: - MUMBAI,
Date: - 29th April 2021
UDIN: : 21160832AAAANO7864

RELIANCE GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of RELIANCE GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED for year ended March 31, 2021

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

We were engaged to audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of RELIANCE GREEN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") as of March 31, 2021 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 Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls 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 Controls over Financial Reporting ('Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit conducted in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Because of the matter described in the Disclaimer of Opinion section below, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide

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reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, 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, 2021, 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 ICAI.

For SHRIDHAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No 134427W

Hemant Phatak
Partner
(Membership No. 160832)
Place: - MUMBAI,
Date: - 29th April 2021
UDIN: : 21160832AAAANO7864

Reliance Green Power Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	As at March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3.1	20	20
Other non-current assets	3.2	16,707	16,707
Total non-current assets		16,727	16,727
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3.3(a)	18	27
Loans	3.3(b)	84,510	84,510
Total current assets		84,528	84,537
Total Assets		1,01,255	1,01,264
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	3.4	257	257
Other equity			
Instrument entirely equity in nature	3.5	232	232
Reserve and surplus	3.6	61,402	62,080
Total equity		61,891	62,569
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.7(a)	36,600	36,600
Other financial liabilities	3.7(b)	2,764	2,095
Total current liabilities		39,364	38,695
Total Equity and liabilities		1,01,255	1,01,264
Significant accounting policies	2		
Notes on financial statements	1 to 16		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
As per our attached report of even date.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 0134427W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Phatak
Partner
Membership No.160832

Phanindra Kumar Nemani
Director
DIN:00051091

Ajit Verma
Director
DIN: 07422834

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Reliance Green Power Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	Year ended March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000
Expenses			
Other expenses	3.8	678	896
Total expenses		<u>678</u>	<u>896</u>
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(678)	(896)
Income tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year (A)		<u>(678)</u>	<u>(896)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (B)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year (A+B)		<u>(678)</u>	<u>(896)</u>
Earnings/(Loss) per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic / Diluted (Rupees)	7	(26.32)	(34.81)
Significant accounting policies	2		
Notes on financial statements	1 to 16		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our attached report of even date.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 0134427W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Phatak
Partner
Membership No.160832

Phanindra Kumar Nemani
Director
DIN:00051091

Ajit Verma
Director
DIN: 07422834

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Reliance Green Power Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	Year ended March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000
(A) Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities:		
Net Loss before tax	(678)	(896)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	(678)	(896)
Adjustments for:		
Financial Assets	-	35
Financial Liabilities	669	839
	669	874
 Net Cash from operating activities	 (9)	 (22)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of investments in equity shares	-	-
 Net Cash from investing activities	 -	 -
(C) Cash flow from financing activities:		
Inter corporate deposit received	-	-
Inter corporate deposit from Related Parties refunded	-	-
 Net Cash financing activities	 -	 -
 Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	 (9)	 (22)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year:		
Bank Balance - current account	27	49
 Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year :		
Bank Balance - current account	18	27

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financials statements.
As per our attached report of even date.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 0134427W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Phatak
Partner
Membership No.160832

Phanindra Kumar Nemani
Director
DIN:00051091

Ajit Verma
Director
DIN: 07422834

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Reliance Green Power Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note: 3.5)

	Rupees in '000
Balance as at March 31, 2019	257
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	257
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	257

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Instrument entirely equity in nature	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Preference shares [refer note no. 3.6.1]	
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2,47,061	(1,84,085)	232	63,208
Profit for the year	-	(896)	-	(896)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	-	(896)	-	(896)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	2,47,061	(1,84,981)	232	62,311
Profit for the year	-	(678)	-	(678)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	-	(678)	-	(678)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2,47,061	(1,85,659)	232	61,634

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financials statements.
As per our attached report of even date.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 0134427W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Phatak
Partner
Membership No.160832

Phanindra Kumar Nemani
Director
DIN:00051091

Ajit Verma
Director
DIN: 07422834

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

1) General information

Reliance Green Power Private Limited is a company incorporated under provisions of Companies Act, for the development of Solar Power Plant in the State of Rajasthan.

The Company is a private limited company which is incorporated and domiciled in India under the provisions of the Companies Act. The registered office of the Company is located at Reliance Centre, Ground Floor, 19, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate Mumbai – 400001.

The Company is developing 150 MW Solar Power Plant in the State of Rajasthan.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on April 30, 2021.

2) Significant accounting policies, Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

2.1 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company's functional currency.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the following:

- i. Defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair value;

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

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

- i. Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ii. Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- iii. Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Current vis-à-vis non-current classification

The assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet are classified on a "current/non-current basis", with separate reporting of assets held for sale and liabilities. Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are assets that are intended to be realized, sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the Company or in the 12 months following the balance sheet date; current liabilities are liabilities that are expected to be settled during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within the 12 months following the close of the financial year.

(c) Foreign currency translation:

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees' (INR), which is the Company's functional and the Company's presentation currency

ii. Transactions and balances

- (i) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.
- (ii) All exchange differences arising on reporting of short term foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- (iii) Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are stated at the rates prevailing on the date of the transactions / exchange rate at which transaction is actually effected.

(d) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include costs that are ancillary and required as per the terms of agreement. Borrowing cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets which are subject to depreciation or amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Financial instruments:

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

Investments and other financial assets

i. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments in subsidiaries, the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii. **Measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity investments: The Company subsequently measures all equity investments in subsidiaries at fair value. The Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iii. **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

iv. **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- i. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ii. the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows to one or more recipient

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

v. **Income recognition**

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example ~~prepayment~~, extension, call and ~~similar options~~) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

(h) Offsetting Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(i) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(j) Financial liabilities

i. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

ii. Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, dues to holding company and creditors for capital expenditure.

iii. Subsequent measurement

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

Borrowings: Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payable: These amounts represents obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less otherwise they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

iv. Derecognition

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

(k) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is termed as contingent liability.

Contingent Assets:

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(l) Revenue recognition:

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities.

(m) Employee benefits:

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. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore 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 market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Post employee obligations

The group operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(n) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

(p) Cash flow statement

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

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements under Ind AS requires management to take decisions and make estimates and assumptions that may impact the value of revenues, costs, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date. Estimates and

Reliance Green Power Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Defined benefit obligations

The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for post employments plans include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of such obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government bonds of maturity approximating the terms of the related plan liability.

(b) Income taxes

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and would get finalized on completion of assessment by tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax on temporary differences reversing within the tax holiday period is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply during the tax holiday period, which is the lower tax rate or the nil tax rate. Deferred tax on temporary differences reversing after the tax holiday period is measured at the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to apply after the tax holiday period.

(c) Provision

Estimates of the amounts of provisions recognised are based on current legal and constructive requirements, technology and price levels. Because actual outflows can differ from estimates due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are regularly reviewed and adjusted to take account of such changes.

Reliance Green Power Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (continued)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	As at March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000
3.1 Other non-current financial assets (Unsecured and considered good)		
Security deposits	20	20
	20	20
3.2 Other non-current assets (Unsecured and considered good)		
Capital advances	16,707	16,707
	16,707	16,707
3.3(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks: in current account	18	27
	18	27
3.3(b) Current Loans (Unsecured and considered good)		
Inter corporate deposits-Related parties	9,802	9,802
Inter corporate deposits to Others	1,700	1,700
Loans / advances to related party	834	834
Loans / advances to others	2,174	2,174
Security deposits	70,000	70,000
	84,610	84,610

	As at March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	As at March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000		
3.4 Share capital				
Authorised share capital				
30,000 (March 31, 2020: 30,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	300	300		
	300	300		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital				
25,745 (March 31, 2020: 25,745) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up	257	257		
	257	257		
3.4.1 Reconciliation of number of equity shares				
Equity shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year 25,745 (March 31, 2020: 25,745) shares of Rs. 10 each	257	257		
Balance at the end of the year - 25,745 (March 31, 2020: 25,745) shares of Rs. 10 each	257	257		
3.4.2 Terms/ rights attached to equity shares				
Equity shares				
The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.				
3.4.3 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company				
	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding
Equity shares				
Reliance Power Limited	25,745	100%	25,745	100%
	25,745	100%	25,745	100%
3.4.4 Shares held by Holding Company				
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020		
Equity Shares				
Reliance Power Limited	257	257		
(Of the above 25,744 equity share of Rs. 10 each fully paid up are held by Reliance Power Limited, the holding Company and 1 equity share is jointly held by Reliance Power Limited and its nominee)				
	257	257		

	As at March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	As at March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000
Other equity		
3.5 Instrument entirely equity in nature		
3.5.1 Preference share capital		
Authorised share capital 300,000 (March 31, 2020 300,000) preference shares of Re. 1 each	300	300
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital 231,705 (March 31, 2020 231,705) equity shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid-up	232	232
	<u>232</u>	<u>232</u>
3.5.2 Reconciliation of number of preference shares		
Preference shares (refer note 3.5.3(a)) Balance at the beginning of the year 231,705 (March 31, 2020: 231,705) shares of Rs. 1 each	232	232
Balance at the end of the year - 231,705 (March 31, 2020: 231,705) shares of Rs. 1 each	<u>232</u>	<u>232</u>

3.5.3 Terms/ rights attached to preference shares

3.5.3(a) 7.5% Compulsory Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCRPS)

The Company shall have a call option on CCRPS which can be exercised by the Company in one or more tranches and in part or in full before the end of agreed tenure (20 years) from 31.03.2014 of the said shares. In case the call option is exercised, CCRPS shall be redeemed at an issue price (i.e face value and premium). The holders of CCRPS however, shall have an option to convert CCRPS into equity shares at any time during the tenure of such shares. At the end of tenure and to the extent the Company or the shareholder has not exercised their options, CCRPS shall be compulsorily converted into equity shares. On conversion, in either case, each CCRPS shall be converted into one fully paid equity share of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 990 share. If during the tenure of CCRPS, the Company declares equity dividend, CCRPS holders shall also be entitled to dividend on their shares at the same rate as the equity dividend and this dividend will be over and above the coupon rate of 7.5%. These preference shares shall continue to be non cumulative.

3.5.4 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of share holding
Preference shares Reliance Power Limited	2,31,705	100%	2,31,705	100%
	<u>2,31,705</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>2,31,705</u>	<u>100%</u>

3.5.5 Shares held by Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Preference shares (refer note 3.5.3(a)) Reliance Power Limited (231,705 preference share of Rs. 1 each fully paid)	232	232
	<u>232</u>	<u>232</u>

3.5.6 Movement of instrument entirely in the nature of equity

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Preference shares (refer note 3.5.3(a)) Balance at the begning of the year	232	232
Closing balance	<u>232</u>	<u>232</u>

Reliance Green Power Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (continued)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	As at March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000
3.6 Reserves and surplus		
Balance at the end of the year		
3.6.1 Securities premium	2,47,061	2,47,061
3.6.2 Retained earnings	(1,85,659)	(1,84,981)
Total	61,402	62,080
3.6.1 Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,47,061	2,47,061
Balance at the end of the year	2,47,061	2,47,061
3.6.2 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,84,981)	(1,84,085)
Profit/ Loss for the year	(678)	(896)
Balance at the end of the year	(1,85,659)	(1,84,981)
Nature and purpose of other reserves:		
(a) Securities premium		
Securities premium is created with premium issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013		
3.7(a) Current borrowings		
Unsecured		
Inter Corporate Deposit from Related Parties (Unsecured Interest -free Deposits repayable within one year)	36,600	36,600
	36,600	36,600
3.7(b) Other current financial liabilities		
Dues to Holding Company	400	400
Creditors for services	26	18
Others	2,338	1,677
	2,764	2,095

Reliance Green Power Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (continued)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	Year ended March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000
3.8 Other expenses		
Rent expenses	209	835
Legal and professional charges (including shared service charges)	469	57
Miscellaneous expenses	-	4
	678	896

4) Project Status:

The State of Rajasthan promulgated solar policy in order to promote renewable generation of electricity. RGPPL had applied in August 2012, under Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2011 – to develop a 150 MW solar PV power plant in the state with an intention of supplying power to 3rd party/outside state consumers. Accordingly, submitted BG of Rs 30 Cr towards Security Deposit. However, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) delayed allotment of land by almost 2 (two) years (As per policy 2011, land was to be allotted within 60 days from RREC recommendation). Over the period of such delay in allotment of land, solar power market dynamics changed substantially and development of the said project has become commercially unviable due to uncontrollable and unforeseeable factors not attributable to RGPPL. Accordingly, RGPPL has requested Government of Rajasthan for surrender of the project due to Force Majeure events beyond its control and requested for refund of the charges paid and return of Bank Guarantee. While we are pursuing GoR for allowing to surrender of the project, we have also filed petition before Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur for allowing to surrender the project due to Force Majeure event & obtained stay on encashment of the said BG.

5) Details of remuneration to auditors:

	Rupees in '000	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(a) As auditors		
For statutory audit	10	10
	10	10

6) Related party transactions:

As per Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS-24) 'Related Party Transactions' as prescribed by Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the Companies related parties and transactions are disclosed below:

A. Parties where control exists:

Holding Company:

Reliance Power Limited (R Power)

B. Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year or previous year:

Fellow subsidiaries

Reliance Cleangen Limited (RCGL)

Parties stated in (A) above has significant influence on the Company directly or indirectly.

RPL Photon Private Limited (RPHOTONPL)

RPL Sun Technique Private Limited (RSUNTPL)

RPL Sun Power Private Limited (RSUNPPL)

C. Details of transactions during the year and closing balance at the end of the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Rupees in '000	Rupees in '000
Transactions during the year:		
Reimbursement of Expenses incurred by		
R Power	-	59
Inter Corporate deposits Received		
R Power	-	35

Reliance Green Power Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Particulars	March 31, 2021 Rupees in '000	March 31, 2020 Rupees in '000
Closing balance		
Equity share capital (excluding premium)		
R Power	257	257
Preference share capital (excluding premium)		
R Power	232	232
Inter Corporate deposits Received from		
RCGL	36,600	36,600
Inter Corporate deposits Given to		
R Power	9,502	9,502
RPL Photon	100	100
RPL Sun Technique	100	100
RPL Sunpower	100	100
Bank Guarantee issued		
R Power	300,000	300,000
Loans / advances to related party		
RPL Photon	278	278
RPL Sun Technique	278	278
RPL Sunpower	278	278
Other payable		
R Power	400	400

(i) The above disclosures do not include transactions with public utility service providers, viz, electricity, telecommunications in the normal course of business.

7) Earnings per share:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit available to equity shareholders		
Profit/ (loss) after tax (A) (Rupees in '000)	(678)	(896)
Number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Basic) (B)	25,745	25,745
Basic and diluted earnings per share (A / B) (Rs.)	(26.32)	(34.82)
Nominal value of an equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

7.5% Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares had an anti-dilutive effect on earning per shares and hence have not been considered for the purpose of computing dilutive earnings per share.

8) Income taxes

Rupees in '000		
The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate :		
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(678)	(896)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 26% (2019-20: 26%)	(176)	(233)
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised	(176)	(233)
Income tax expense	-	-

Note: The Company has not recognized deferred tax assets on the unabsorbed losses as it does not claim the unabsorbed losses in the income tax returns filed by the Company.

9) Fair value measurements

(a) Financial instruments by category

The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities which are measured at FVTPL or FVOCI. Financial assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost are as follows:

	Rupees in '000	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Financial assets		
Security deposits	70,020	70,020
Cash and cash equivalents	18	27
Inter corporate deposits	9802	9,802
Inter corporate deposits to Others	1700	1,700
Loans / advances to related party	834	834
Loans / advances to others	2174	2,174
Total financial assets	84,528	84,537
Financial liabilities		
Loans from related parties	36,600	36,600
Creditors for supplies and services	26	18
Dues to Holding Company	400	400
Other payables	2338	1,677
Total financial liabilities	39,364	38,695

(b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

	Rupees in '000			
Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclose as at March 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	20	20
Total financial assets	-	-	20	20

	Rupees in '000			
Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclose as at March 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	20	20
Total financial assets	-	-	20	20

(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	Rupees in '000			
	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Security deposits	20	20	20	20
Total financial assets	20	20	20	20

(d) Valuation technique used to determine fair values

The carrying amount of current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value of security deposits has been considered same as carrying value since there have not been any material changes in the prevailing interest rates. Impact on account of changes in interest rates, if any has been considered immaterial.

Note

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities which are included in level 3.

There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

10) Financial risk management

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

(a) Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in a financial loss to the company. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and financial assets carried at amortised cost

Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed at company level depending on the policy surrounding credit risk management. For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted. Generally all policies surrounding credit risk have been managed at company level.

(b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the company

Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Rupees in '000				
March 31, 2021	Less than 1 years	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Loans from related parties	36,600	-	-	36,600
Creditors for supplies and services	26	-	-	26
Dues to Holding Company	400	-	-	400
Other payables	2338	-	-	2338
Total financial liabilities	39,364	-	-	39,364

Rupees in '000				
March 31, 2020	Less than 1 years	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Loans from related parties	36,600	-	-	36,600
Creditors for supplies and services	18	-	-	18
Dues to Holding Company	400	-	-	400
Other payables	1,677	-	-	1,677
Total financial liabilities	38,695	-	-	38,695

11) Capital Management

(a) Risk Management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital on basis of total equity on a periodic basis. Equity comprises all components of equity includes the fair value impact. The following table summarizes the capital of the Group:

Rupees in '000		
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Equity	61,891	62,569
Debt	36,600	36,600
Total	98,469	99,169

12) Segment reporting

Presently, the Company is engaged in only one segment viz 'Generation of Power' and as such there is no separate reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Presently, the Company's operations are predominantly confined in India and also all non-current assets are located in India. The Company does not have revenue from any type of product or service or any external customer.

13) Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Disclosure of amounts payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

14) Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 - Statement of cash flows

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Short term Borrowings		
Opening Balance	36,600	36,600
Availed during the year/period	-	-
Repaid during the year/period	-	-
Closing Balance	36,600	36,600

15) "COVID-19 has impacted businesses globally and in India. The Company has continued its assessment of likely adverse impact on economic environment in general and financial risks on account of COVID-19. The Company is in the business of generation of electricity which is an essential service as emphasized by the Ministry of Power, Government of India and hence, the Company has ensured the availability of its power plant to generate power and honour commitments made under various power purchase agreements. The demand for electricity nearly bounced back to normal levels in keeping with the resumption of economic activities since easing of lockdown in various States during the 1st wave of COVID-19 pandemic. However, now the country is faced with the 2nd wave of COVID -19 pandemic and there exists uncertainty over its impact on future business performances, arising from among other things, any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact whether government-mandated or elected by the Company and its evolving impact on distribution utilities in terms of demand for electricity; consumption mix; resultant average tariff realization; bill collections from consumers; and support from respective State Governments and banks & financial institutions, including those focused on power sector financing. However, in view of power generation being considered as essential activity as also given the experience of sustaining its operation successfully during the pandemic year, the Company is confident of another year of successful operations with the support from its power procurers and other stakeholders."

16) Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 0134427W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemant Phatak
Partner
Membership No. 160832

Phanindra Kumar Nemani
Director
DIN: 00051091

Ajit Verma
Director
DIN: 07422834

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Date : April 30, 2021
Place: Mumbai