Dewan P.N. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants

C-109, Defence Colony, New Delhi - 110 024, India
Phones : +91-11-24645895/96 E-mail : audit@dpncindia.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the statement of Profit and Loss, 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 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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and loss, 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 Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards 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 Companies Act, 2013 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.

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards 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 implementation and maintenance of 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

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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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

• 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.

Other Matter

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the consequent lockdown/curfew and travel restrictions imposed by the Government/local administration during the audit period, the audit processes could not be carried out physically at the Company's premises.

The statutory audit was conducted via making arrangements to provide requisite documents/ information through electronic medium as an alternative audit procedure.

As a part of alternative audit procedure, the Company has made available the following information/ records/ documents/ explanations to us through e-mail and remote secure network of the Company: -

a) Scanned copies of necessary records/documents deeds, certificates and the related records made available electronically through e-mail or remote secure network of the Company; and
b) By way of enquiries through video conferencing, dialogues and discussions over phone, e-mails and similar communication channels.

It has also been represented by the management that the data and information provided electronically for the purpose of our audit are correct, complete, reliable and are directly generated from the accounting system of the Company, extracted from the records and files, without any further manual modifications so as to maintain its integrity, authenticity, readability and completeness. In addition, based on our review of the information/records/documents, nothing has come to our knowledge that make us believe that such alternate audit procedure would not be adequate.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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



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

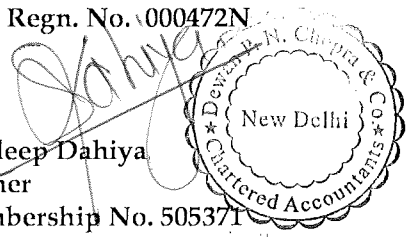
(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 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 other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
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.

For Dewan P.N. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 000472N



Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN: 21505371AAAANN7442

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24-06-2021

ANNEXURE-ATO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph - 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date.)

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that: -

(i) The company does not have fixed assets hence paragraph 3(i) of this order is not applicable.

(ii) The company does not have inventory; hence paragraph 3(ii) of this order is not applicable.

(iii) The company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013, hence paragraph 3(iii)of this order is not applicable.

(iv) As the company does not have any loans, investments, guarantees, and securities standing as on 31st March, 2021 for the purpose of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, therefore paragraph 3(iv) is not applicable to the company.

(v) The company has not accepted any deposits; hence the paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge, the company is not required to maintain cost records under Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended and prescribed by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, paragraph 3(vi) of the order is not applicable

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, goods and services tax, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, to the extent applicable to it.

In our opinion, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, goods and services tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except following:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
Income Tax Act	Tax Deducted at Source	563	Sep'20	07-10-2020	-

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(b) On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records, there is no dues of income tax or goods and services tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records and in our opinion, there is no default in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institution, bank, government or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) In our opinion the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans raised during the period have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.

(x) In our opinion, no material fraud by the company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) The company is a private limited company. Accordingly, the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Hence, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

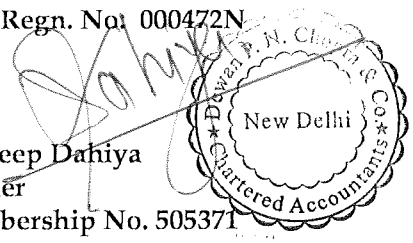
(xiii) Based on our examination of the records of the Company and in our opinion, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

(xiv) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period.

(xv) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Dewan P.N. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 000472N



Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN: 21505371AAAANN7442

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24-06-2021

Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
CIN: U40300GJ2017PTC099854
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	16.55	0.26
Total Current Assets		**16.55**	**0.26**
Total Assets		**16.55**	**0.26**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	6	1.00	1.00
(b) Other equity	7	(4.86)	(2.18)
Total Equity		**(3.86)**	**(1.18)**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	17.33	0.27
(ii) Other financial liabilities	9	2.95	1.14
(b) Other current liabilities	10	0.13	0.03
Total Current Liabilities		**20.41**	**1.44**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**16.55**	**0.26**

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

For Dewan P.N. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN : 21505371AAAANN7442
Place: New Delhi
Date:24-06-2021

For Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited

Venkatesh Sonti
Director
DIN: 02829206

Place: Noida
Date:24-06-2021

Shailendra Tandon
Director
DIN: 07986682

Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
CIN: U40300GJ2017PTC099854
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance Cost	11	1.71	0.09
Other expenses	12	0.97	1.07
Total expense		**2.68**	**1.16**
Loss before tax		**(2.68)**	**(1.16)**
Tax expense		-	-
Loss for the period		**(2.68)**	**(1.16)**
Other comprehensive income		-	
Total comprehensive income for the period (comprising loss and other comprehensive income for the period)		**(2.68)**	**(1.16)**
Basic and Diluted loss per equity share of Rs. 10 each (In Rs.)	25	(26.80)	(11.60)

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

For Dewan P.N. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN : 21505371AAAANN7442
Place: New Delhi
Date:24-06-2021

For Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited

Venkatesh Sonti
Director
DIN: 02829206

Shailendra Tandon
Director
DIN: 07986682

Place: Noida
Date:24-06-2021

Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
CIN: U40300GJ2017PTC099854
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

A: Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**1.00**

B: Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakh)

Reserves & Surplus - Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**(1.02)**
Loss for the period	(1.16)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(1.16)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**(2.18)**
Loss for the period	(2.68)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2.68)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**(4.86)**

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

For Dewan P.N. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN : 21505371AAAANN7442
Place: New Delhi
Date:24-06-2021

For Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited

Venkatesh Sonti
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DIN: 02829206

Place: Noida
Date:24-06-2021

Shailendra Tandon
Director
DIN: 07986682

Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
CIN: U40300GJ2017PTC099854
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period	(2.68)	(1.16)
Add: Finance Cost	1.71	0.09
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(0.97)**	**(1.07)**
Movements in working capital:		
Other financial liabilities	0.23	0.66
Other current liabilities	(0.02)	0.03
Cash used in operating activities	**(0.76)**	**(0.38)**
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	**(0.76)**	**(0.38)**
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Net cash generated from/used in investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Inter-corporate deposit received	17.06	0.27
Finance Cost paid	(0.01)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	**17.05**	**0.27**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**16.29**	**(0.11)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**0.26**	**0.37**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**16.55**	**0.26**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Current Borrowing	Equity Share Capital
Opening Balance	0.36	1.00
Cash flows	17.06	-
Interest expense (Net of TDS)	1.58	-
Interest Paid	-	-
Closing Balance	19.00	1.00

Notes:

1. The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as per Ind AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows
2. Components of cash and cash equivalents are as per note 5
3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Dewan P.N. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN : 21505371AAAANN7442
Place: New Delhi
Date:24-06-2021

For Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited

Venkatesh Sonti
Director
DIN: 02829206

Shailendra Tandon
Director
DIN: 07986682

Place: Noida
Date:24-06-2021

1. Company information

Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited (the "Company") incorporated on 20 November 2017 under the Companies Act, 2013 and is proposed to engage in the business of generation and sale of wind energy. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited which is a subsidiary of Inox Wind Limited (IWL). IWL was a subsidiary of GFL Limited upto 30th June 2020.

During the year, Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench ("NCLT") vide its order dated January 25, 2021 approved Demerger of Renewable Energy Business and strategic investment of GFL Limited in Inox Wind Limited and other assets and liabilities pertaining to the said Business into Inox Wind Energy Limited w.e.f. July 1, 2020 (the "Scheme").

The aforesaid Scheme become effective from February 9, 2021. Upon the said Scheme becoming effective, Inox Wind Limited has become the subsidiary company of Inox Wind Energy Limited w.e.f. 01.07.2020 and its ultimate holding company is Inox Leasing and Finance Limited.

The Company is yet to commence its commercial operations. The Company's registered office is located at 301, ABS Tower Old Padra Road, Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the significant accounting policies.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

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- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:
- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 24 June 2021.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.2 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

3.2.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, items that are never taxable or deductible and tax incentives. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.2.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred

Dewan P. N. Chopra & Co. Chartered Accountants New Delhi

tax liabilities are generally 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. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.2.3 Presentation of current and deferred tax :

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or 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. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

3.3 Leasing

Effective April 1, 2019, The Company has adopted IND AS 116 "Leases" effective from April 1,2019 and considered all material lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019. The adoption of the standard does not have any material impact on the financial statements of the company.

IND AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

3.3.1 The Company as lessee

As all lease agreements entered into by the company are for less than 12 months i.e. short term in nature. Therefore, the Company has availed exemption from accounting as prescribed by IND AS -116. Consequently, Company recognizes lease rental in profit or loss statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.



3.4 Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably.

When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

3.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A] Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

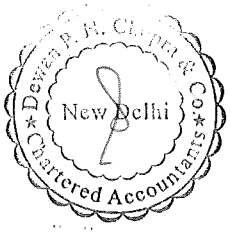
b) Effective interest method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

c) Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:



i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and
ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

ii. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:
a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value. The Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument are recognized as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVTOCI.

The Company does not have any financial assets in this category.

iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company excluding investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate companies. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognized as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company does not have any financial assets in this category.

d) Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs:

i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;
ii. The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;



iii. The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);
iv. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability.

The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

e) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:
i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost
ii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The Company does not have any trade receivables in this year.

In case of assets listed as (i) and (ii) above, the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses' / 'Other income'.



B] Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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 definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

i. Equity instruments:-

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

ii. Financial Liabilities:-

a) Initial recognition and measurement :

Financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

b) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognized 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 between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.6 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity 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 is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



3.7 Segment Reporting

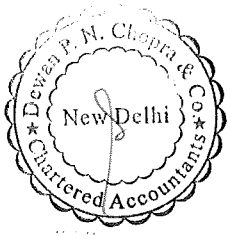
The company is engaged in providing wind farm development services and also provides common infrastructure services and erection, procurement and commissioning services for WTGs which is the only business segment in terms of IND AS 108: Operating Segment. Further, all the activities of the company are in India and hence there is single geographical segment.

4 Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

In application of Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimations and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

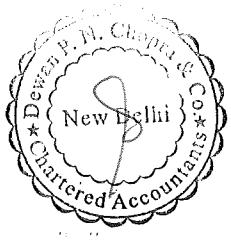
The Company has not commenced its commercial operations upto 31 March 2021 and hence there are no significant judgements or estimates required to be made during the year.



Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
5: Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current account	16.55	0.26
Total	**16.55**	**0.26**



Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March
6: Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital		
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Rs. (in Lakh)	No. of shares	Rs. (in Lakh)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**1.00**	**10,000**	**1.00**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, in proportion of their shareholding.

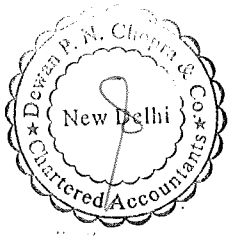
(c) Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Rs. (in Lakh)	No. of shares	Rs. (in Lakh)
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (*)	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
TOTAL	**10,000**	**1.00**	**10,000**	**1.00**

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Holding %	No. of shares	Holding %
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (*)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

(*) Including shares held through nominee shareholders



Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
7: Other Equity		
Retained earnings	(4.86)	(2.18)
Total	**(4.86)**	**(2.18)**

Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening Balance	(2.18)	(1.02)
Loss for the period	(2.68)	(1.16)
Balance at the end of the year	**(4.86)**	**(2.18)**

Nature & Purpose of Reserves:

Retained Earnings : Retained earnings are the profits of the company earned till date less transferred to general reserve, if any.



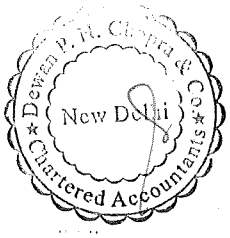
Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
8: Borrowings		
(carried at amortised cost)		
Current		
From related party (see Note 14)		
Inter-corporate deposit from holding company (unsecured)	19.00	0.36
Less: Interest accrued disclosed under Note 9: Other financial liabilities	1.67	0.09
	17.33	**0.27**

Inter-corporate deposit is repayable on demand and carries interest rate @ 12% p.a.

9: Other financial liabilities		
Interest accrued but not due on short term borrowings	1.67	0.09
Expenses payable	0.94	0.87
Audit Fees Payable	0.34	0.18
Total	**2.95**	**1.14**
10: Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues and taxes payable	0.13	0.03
	0.13	**0.03**



Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
11: Finance costs		
Interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Interest on inter-corporate deposit from holding company	1.71	0.09
Total	**1.71**	**0.09**
12: Other expenses		
Rent	0.15	0.16
Legal and professional fees and expenses	0.64	0.73
Payment to Auditors	0.18	0.18
Miscellaneous Expenses	*	*
Total	**0.97**	**1.07**

(*) Amount is less than Rs. 0.01 Lakh



Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

13: Payment to Auditors

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Statutory Audit	0.18	0.18

14: Related Party Transactions

(i) Where the control exists

Inox Leasing and Finance Limited - ultimate holding company
Inox Wind Energy Limited -Holding company of IWL (from 01.07.2020)
GFL Limited (earlier known as Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited) - holding company of IWL (till date 30.06.2020)
Inox Wind Limited (IWL) - holding company of IWISL
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL) - the holding company

(ii) Fellow Subsidiaries

Gujarat Flourochemicals Limited ("GFCL") (earlier known as Inox Flourochemicals Limited)

(iii) Particulars of transactions

A) Transactions during the year

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Total	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
a) Interest Expenses						
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	1.71	0.09	-	-	1.71	0.09
(b) Rent paid						
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited	-	-	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16
(c) Inter-corporate deposit taken						
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	19.28	0.27	-	-	19.28	0.27
(d) Inter-corporate deposit paid						
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	2.21	-	-	-	2.21	-

Dewan P. N. Chopra & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ New Delhi

14: Related Party Transactions - continued

B) Outstanding balances as at the end of the year (Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Total	
	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020
1)Amounts payable						
a) Inter-corporate deposit taken						
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	17.33	0.27	-	-	**17.33**	**0.27**
b) Interest Payable						
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	1.67	0.09	-	-	**1.67**	**0.09**
c) Other payables						
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited	-	-	0.52	0.37	**0.52**	**0.37**

C) Guarantees

Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited(IWISL), the holding company, has issued performance bank guarantee on behalf of the company as at 31 March 2021 is ₹ 1,000 Lakhs (31st March 2020 ₹ 1,000 Lakhs).

Notes:

(a) Amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

(b) There have been no guarantees, received or provided, for any related party receivables or payables.

15: Dues to MSME

There is no amount due to "Micro or Small Enterprises" under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. Further no interest is paid/payable to in terms of section 16 of the said Act.

16: Exempted Lease Arrangements

Leasing arrangement in respect of Exempted lease for office premises:

The Company's lease agreement is for a period of 11 months. The aggregate lease rentals are charged as 'Rent' in Note 12: Other expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

17: Employee Benefits

The Company does not have any employee hence the company is not under any obligation to incur employee benefit related expense.

18: Events after the Reporting Period

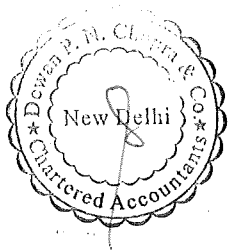
There are no events observed after the reported period which have an impact on the company operations.

19: Contingent Liability

There is no contingent liability as on the date.

20: Capital and other Commitment

The company has given Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 1,000 lakhs to Solar Energy Corporation of India pursuant to development and execution of 50 MW ISTS connected Wind Power Project to be setup by it at Gujarat.



21: Financial Instruments

The Company is yet to commence its commercial operations and accordingly the financial instruments held by the Company are not significant.

(i) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakh)

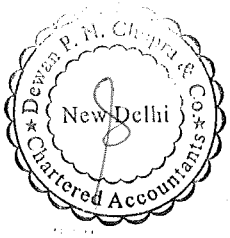
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Cash and bank balances	16.55	0.26
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings	17.33	0.27
(ii) Other financial liabilities	2.95	1.14
	20.28	**1.41**

The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

(ii) Financial risk management

The Company is yet to commence its commercial operations. Its principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings from its holding company (at fixed rate of interest) and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's present activities. The Company's financial assets comprise of bank balances.

The financial assets and liabilities of the Company are not exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate and other price risk. Further, there is no credit risk as the financial assets comprise only of bank balance with reputed bank.



21: Financial Instruments - continued

(a) Liquidity risk management

The Company manages its liquidity by financial support of holding company.

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5+ years	Total contractual cash flows
As at 31 Mar 2021					
(i) Borrowings	17.33				17.33
(ii) Other financial liabilities	2.95				2.95
	20.28	-	-	-	**20.28**
As at 31 Mar 2020					
(i) Borrowings	0.27				0.27
(ii) Other financial liabilities	1.14				1.14
	1.41	-	-	-	1.41

The entire borrowings and interest thereon is due to the holding company. Other liabilities of the Company will be repaid with the support of the holding company and cash and bank balances.

b) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market price. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure and hence is not subject to foreign currency risks. The entire borrowing of the Company is from its holding company and is at a fixed rate. Hence the Company is not subject to any interest rate risks. Further, the Company does not have any investments, trade receivables or any other receivable and hence is not subject to other price risks, interest risk and credit risk.

(c) Financial instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statement are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different than the values that be eventually received or paid.

22: Capital Management

The Company is wholly owned by its parent company and it does not have any external borrowings and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

23: Previous year figures has been rearranged, regrouped and reclassified to make them confirmatory with current year figures.



Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

24: Income Tax Recognised in Profit or Loss

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Current tax	Nil	Nil
Deferred tax	Nil	Nil
Total income tax expense recognised in the current period	**Nil**	**Nil**

a. The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Loss before tax	(2.68)	(1.16)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate*	(0.70)	(0.30)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	0.70	0.30
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	-	-

*The tax rate used for the 2020-21 is the corporate tax rate of 26.00% (Previous Year Rate 26.00%) payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

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Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

25: Earnings Per Share

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
a)	Net loss attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. in Lakh)	(2.68)	(1.16)
b)	Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculation of basic and diluted EPS (Nos)	10,000	10,000
c)	Nominal value of equity share (Rs.)	10	10
d)	Basic and diluted loss per equity share (Rs)	(26.80)	(11.60)

As per our report of even date attached

For Dewan P.N. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000472N

Sandeep Dahiya
Partner
Membership No. 505371
UDIN : 21505371AAAANN7442
Place: New Delhi
Date:24-06-2021

For Ravapar Wind Energy Private Limited

Venkatesh Sonti
Director
DIN: 02829206

Place: Noida
Date:24-06-2021

Shailendra Tandon
Director
DIN: 07986682